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P R E F A C E.

THE ANNUAL REGISTER has existed for one hundred and five years—the first volume being a record of the events of the year 1758. No other publication of the present day, except, perhaps, the *Gentleman's Magazine*, can boast of so venerable a pedigree; and it is not too much to say that it contains a mass of useful and interesting matter which can be found in no other work. As a book of reference for the occurrences of the last century it stands alone. Independently of its value as a History of public events, both at Home and Abroad, it preserves in its Chronicle a record of those incidents of daily life which, while they interest the reader for their own sake, serve to illustrate the state of society, and the manners and customs of the time. Its Collection of State Papers and Public Documents furnishes a rich mine of authentic materials for the use of the politician and historian. In its Law Cases and Trials are to be found the *causes célèbres* which have attracted the attention and riveted the interest of the public during the last hundred years. And the Obituary contains the Biographies of the most eminent men who have lived and died in that period. The form and arrangement of the work have remained substantially the same from its commencement. But it is now proposed to introduce what the Proprietors confidently believe will be some marked improve-

ments. The Domestic History has been chiefly a *précis* of the Debates in Parliament—a collection, in fact, of the speeches there in an abridged shape. It is intended, in future, to adopt a narrative form, and to write the Domestic History of the year in the same way in which the Foreign History has been written—taking care to notice all the important events in the order they have occurred. Improvements will be introduced in the mode of printing the work, and it is intended to name it in future “The Annual Register, New Series.” For the greater convenience of purchasers, each volume will be distinguished, not by a number, but by the year to which it relates. The Proprietors confidently trust that the improvements they contemplate, amongst which they hope to include an earlier appearance of the volumes, will make the work still more worthy of the public patronage which it has for upwards of a century enjoyed.

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ANNUAL REGISTER,

FOR THE YEAR

1862.

HISTORY OF EUROPE.

CHAPTER I.

Universal regret throughout the British Empire at the death of the Prince Consort—Effect of this sentiment on political events and party operations. The Session is opened, on the 6th of February, by Commission—The Lord Chancellor delivers the Royal Speech—Debates on the Address to the Throne—Allusions to the recent national affliction are made in almost all the speeches in both Houses—The Address is moved in the House of Lords by Lord Dufferin, who pays an eloquent tribute to Prince Albert's memory, and is seconded by the Earl of Shelburne—The Earl of Derby pronounces a brilliant eulogium on the illustrious deceased, and enters at some length on the American contest and the Trent affair, approving the policy of neutrality avowed by our Government—He refers also to the affairs of Mexico and of Morocco, and to the Revised Code of Education—Earl Granville, on behalf of the Government, acknowledges the candour and fairness of Lord Derby's remarks—He announces an early day for the discussion of the Revised Code and responds to the panegyric on the Prince Consort—Earl Russell concurs in the general expressions upon the latter subject, and enters at some length upon American affairs. After a few words from Lord Kingsdown, the Address is agreed to nem. con.—In the House of Commons the Address is moved by Mr. Portman and seconded by Mr. Western Wood—The loss of the Prince Consort, the Trent affair and American war, and the Revised Code of Education form the chief topics of remark—Speech of Mr. Disraeli—Declaration of Lord Palmerston in regard to our policy towards the United States—Mr. Maguire intro-

duces the topic of distress in Ireland—Sir Robert Peel, Secretary for Ireland, controverts his statement, and an animated discussion ensues—The Address is agreed to without a division. PROCEDURE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. White proposes a resolution in favour of a more methodical regulation of public business in the House—Sir George Grey, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Disraeli, Sir George Lewis, and Lord Palmerston take part in the discussion, which terminates without result. NATIONAL EDUCATION. THE REVISED CODE. In the House of Lords, Earl Granville, on the 13th of February, makes a full statement of the grounds on which the recent Minutes had been founded—His speech—Remarks of the Earl of Derby—Further discussion of the subject deferred—On the same day, Mr. Lovee gives a similar explanation of the New Code in the House of Commons, and vindicates the measures of the Committee of Council—Speeches of Mr. Disraeli, Sir John Pakington and other members—The Bishop of Oxford, on the 4th of March, makes a severe assault upon the Revised Code in the House of Lords—He is answered by Earl Granville—Remarks of the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Derby, the Duke of Argyll and other peers—A few days later, Lord Lyttleton moves a series of resolutions, inculpatory of the new system—Earl Granville vindicates the course taken by the Government—Lord St. Leonards also censures the Amended Minutes in some respects—Remarks of the Bishop of London and of Earl Granville.

JUST before the close of 1860, a great public affliction fell upon the nation, which cast a deep gloom over the prospects of the succeeding year. The sudden removal of the Prince Consort from the sphere of exalted dignity and usefulness, which he had so admirably filled, aroused a feeling of sorrow, which, in the universality of its extent and in its genuine sincerity, has scarcely ever been surpassed. The grief which a preceding generation had evinced at the death of the lamented Princess Charlotte, though perhaps in an equal degree national, was somewhat different in its character, blended as it was with those sentiments of sympathy and compassion, which were excited by the fate of a young and beautiful Princess, snatched away at the most interesting

crisis of a woman's life. The tribute which the British people paid to Prince Albert, though not less cordial, was different in its character. Gratitude for the great services which he had rendered to the nation, for the noble example he had held forth, and the salutary influence he had exercised in his exalted station, admiration of the remarkable talents and accomplishments which he had displayed, and respect for the wise abstinence with which he had kept clear of party conflicts and of undue interference with the affairs of State;—these sentiments were deeply felt, and cordially acknowledged at public meetings, and in addresses of condolence from every part of the United Kingdom. But mingled with and enhancing the universal regret for the deceased Prince, a loyal and

affectionate sympathy with their bereaved Queen, a deep sorrow for the wreck of domestic happiness, and for the loss of that support which had lightened the cares and divided the burthens of Sovereignty, were felt with the weight of a private calamity by all classes of the community. Not only the inhabitants of these islands, but the distant Colonies and dependencies of the Crown, as well as the citizens of the Great Republic on the other side of the Atlantic, who at this moment felt the sympathy of a common origin with her own subjects, were alike penetrated with a sense of the irreparable bereavement which had reduced the occupant of a Throne to the deepest affliction. Among her subjects at home, all other interests were for a time overshadowed by this great calamity. The pursuits of pleasure and gaiety were suspended, the anticipations of the great event of the ensuing year—the International Exhibition—were chilled and clouded. Even the interest of political controversies, and of those party struggles into which Englishmen usually enter with so keen a zest, was now disregarded, and a general desire was expressed, that the forthcoming Session of Parliament should be a short and quiet one, and that all parties should abstain from any operations calculated to afford disquiet to the Queen's mind, or to disturb the mournful privacy of her seclusion.

Previously to this sad event, there were two subjects which had caused considerable excitement in the public mind, and upon which much discussion

was anticipated in Parliament. The progress of the Civil War in America was regarded in this country with the most anxious interest, which was further increased towards the close of the year 1860, by the prospect, which at one time seemed imminent, of a rupture in the friendly relations of the two Powers, in consequence of the seizure of the Southern envoys, Messrs. Mason and Slidell, on board the British steamboat, the *Trent*, of which an account has been given in another part of this work. Happily the counsels of moderation and justice prevailed at Washington, the concession which our Ministers demanded was made, and the immediate danger of war passed away. Still, in various ways, and especially in its paralysing influence on our cotton-manufactures, the effects of this lamentable civil war were painfully felt on this side of the Atlantic; and an earnest desire was felt to see it terminated by any endeavours on our part, consistent with diplomatic usage and international law. Happily, much confidence was reposed in the discretion of Lord Palmerston's Cabinet, and in their competency to deal with the delicate questions in which the progress of the American contest had involved us. At the same time, the discussions which these affairs were likely to occasion, on the assembling of Parliament, were anticipated with much interest.

The only domestic subject on which any excitement prevailed was, that of National Education: the alterations recently introduced in the conditions of the public grants in aid of schools by the Mi-

minutes of the Committee of the Privy Council, having given rise to much difference of opinion. An agitation of some weight had been raised by the opponents of the new Code, and its principles underwent a keen discussion at various public meetings, in the course of the autumn and winter. It was understood that a strong appeal would be made to Parliament against the decision of the Executive on this important subject.

With the exception of the cotton-manufacture, which had begun to be seriously affected by the want of the raw material, consequent on the American war, the commercial, as well as agricultural interests of the country were for the most part in a sound and prosperous condition, when the proceedings of the Legislature were opened by Commission, on the 6th of February. The melancholy event before referred to, cast a painful gloom over the ceremonial. The loss which the Sovereign and the nation had so lately sustained, was uppermost in the thoughts of all, and imputed to the proceedings a tinge of sadness, in sympathy, with the universal feelings of the people. The first debate of the Session gave evidence of the engrossing topic which filled all men's thoughts; nearly all the speeches that were made, containing some references to it. The Royal Speech commenced with the same subject; the Lord Chancellor, addressing the two Houses in Her Majesty's name, in the following terms:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by Her Majesty to assure you that Her

Majesty is persuaded that you will deeply participate in the affliction by which Her Majesty has been overwhelmed by the calamitous, untimely, and irreparable loss of her beloved Consort, who has been her comfort and support.

"It has been, however, soothing to Her Majesty, while suffering most acutely under this awful dispensation of Providence, to receive from all classes of her subjects the most cordial assurances of their sympathy with her sorrow, as well as of their appreciation of the noble character of him, the greatness of whose loss to Her Majesty and to the nation is so justly and so universally felt and lamented.

"We are commanded by Her Majesty to assure you that she recurs with confidence to your assistance and advice.

"Her Majesty's relations with all the European Powers continue to be friendly and satisfactory; and Her Majesty trusts there is no reason to apprehend any disturbance of the peace of Europe.

"A question of great importance, and which might have led to very serious consequences, arose between Her Majesty and the Government of the United States of North America, owing to the seizure and forcible removal of four passengers from on board a British mail-packet, by the commander of a ship of war of the United States; but that question has been satisfactorily settled by the restoration of the passengers to British protection, and by the disavowal by the United States' Government of the act of violence committed by their naval officer.

"The friendly relations between Her Majesty and the President of the United States, have therefore remained unimpaired.

"Her Majesty warmly appreciates the loyalty and patriotic spirit which have been manifested on this occasion by her North American subjects.

"The wrongs committed by various parties and by successive Governments in Mexico upon foreigners resident within the Mexican territory, and for which no satisfactory redress could be obtained, have led to the conclusion of a convention between Her Majesty, the Emperor of the French, and the Queen of Spain, for the purpose of regulating a combined operation on the coast of Mexico, with a view to obtain that redress which has hitherto been withheld.

"That convention, and papers relating to that subject, will be laid before you.

"The improvement which has taken place in the relations between Her Majesty's Government and that of the Emperor of China, and the good faith with which the Chinese Government have continued to fulfil the engagements of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, have enabled Her Majesty to withdraw her troops from the city of Canton, and to reduce the amount of her force on the coast and in the seas of China.

"Her Majesty, always anxious to exert her influence for the preservation of peace, has concluded a convention with the Sultan of Morocco, by means of which the Sultan has been enabled to raise the amount necessary for the fulfilment of certain treaty engagements which he had contracted towards Spain, and thus to avoid

the risk of a renewal of hostilities with that Power. That convention, and papers connected with it, will be laid before you.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—

"Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she has directed the Estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. They have been framed with a due regard to prudent economy and to the efficiency of the public service.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—

"Her Majesty commands us to inform you that measures for the improvement of the law will be laid before you, and among them will be a Bill for rendering the title to land more simple and its transfer more easy.

"Other measures of public usefulness relating to Great Britain and to Ireland will be submitted for your consideration.

"Her Majesty regrets that in some parts of the United Kingdom, and in certain branches of industry, temporary causes have produced considerable pressure and privation; but Her Majesty has reason to believe that the general condition of the country is sound and satisfactory.

"Her Majesty confidently commends the general interests of the nation to your wisdom and your care; and she fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your deliberations, and may guide them to the promotion of the welfare and happiness of her people."

In the House of Lords the Address was moved by Lord Dufferin, who gave precedence to the

melancholy subject with which the Queen's Speech commenced, and spoke of the Prince in terms of affectionate regret, as one who, though occupying a position in its very nature incompatible with all personal pre-eminence, alike denied the achievement of warlike renown and political distinction, had succeeded in winning for himself an amount of consideration and confidence seldom attained by the most distinguished of mankind. Lord Dufferin then entered upon the consideration of the American question, and commended the promptitude of Government in taking up and maintaining a position of the strictest neutrality. Unfortunately, however, the Northern States had taken a most mistaken view of our sentiments, and because we refused to look upon a *levée en masse* of the South as a transient disaffection, we were accused of supporting slavery, an institution which is, and always will be, regarded with abhorrence by the English people. To our commerce, the injury done by the disruption was, of course, great; but we nevertheless were determined to wait patiently for whatever solution Providence might decree. The news of the seizure of the Southern Commissioners had come upon us like a thunderbolt, and for a long time the chance of war or peace trembled in the balance. The people of England, after calmly discussing the right or wrong of the case, came to the unbiassed conclusion that right was on their side, and the approval of the entire nation went with her Majesty's Government in their demand for reparation. At length

Mr. Seward's answer arrived, and prepared as we were for war, certain as success would have been, great as were the advantages of breaking the blockade, every man rejoiced that war had been avoided. As to Mr. Seward's despatch, it was not for him to look a gift horse in the mouth. Our demand for the surrender of the Commissioners had been complied with, and that was enough.

The Earl of Shelburne, in seconding the Address, after paying his tribute to the memory of the illustrious dead, reverted to the American question, of which he hoped for a speedy solution, which would tend to the re-establishment of the United States as a great, powerful, and free nation. He could not conclude without adverting to the course pursued during the recent negotiations by the Emperor of the French, who had given this country great moral support by the straightforward expression of his opinion.

The Earl of Derby then spoke. His Lordship, in adverting to the main topic of the Address, expressed his conviction that deep and earnest as was the national sense of the loss we had sustained, the country was as yet unable to do full justice to the Prince's memory. Comparatively few persons had enjoyed the advantages of a personal acquaintance, but only such were able to estimate at their proper value the powers and cultivation of his mind, and the unremitting personal attention he bestowed on all that tended to promote the happiness, domestic comfort, and mental and moral welfare of every class of her Majesty's subjects. Lord Derby then expressed his cordial

approval of the policy of neutrality adopted by the Government towards the conflicting Powers in America. That policy had been strictly adhered to. If there had been any deviation whatever from it, it had been in favour of the Northern States, who, by virtue of the South being recognized by us as belligerents, had acquired rights which, unless belligerents, they could not have claimed. We had tolerated a blockade, the efficiency of which was very doubtful, and which could have been removed at once by the intervention of this country. This blockade, however, could not have occurred more opportunely than at the present time, when the foreign market was so thoroughly glutted with our cotton manufactures, that a cessation of work to a great extent would have probably been necessary without it. Great credit was due, however, to the working classes of the manufacturing districts for the patience and moderation they had displayed under the trying circumstances in which they were placed by the adoption of "short time." While thus approving of the policy of Government up to the present, he thought the time was near at hand when they would have to consider the expediency of recognizing the so far successful revolt of the Seceded States. At all events, he hoped Government would lose no time in satisfying the country on one most important point—the efficiency or non-efficiency of the blockade. One great result of recent events was, that the delusion into which people fell, who imagined that Canada was eager for annexation to the United States, was dismissed for ever.

He considered the conduct of this country, our North American provinces, and the Emperor of the French, with reference to the *Trent* affair, to have been equally creditable; but he regretted that he could not say as much with regard to that of the Federal Government in general, and of Mr. Seward in particular. Instead of a frank, manly, and immediate reparation, Mr. Seward, although convinced, long ere the close of the negotiations, of the injustice of the seizure, had still subjected the Commissioners to the rigours of imprisonment, and finally only surrendered them on a demand backed by force. Briefly advert- ing to the remaining topics of the Speech, Lord Derby expressed his approval of the intervention in Mexico, although he should be glad of an assurance from the Government that no operations of a more extended character were contemplated by our two allies. With regard to Morocco, he admitted that the Convention, though peculiar in character, had been justified by the circumstances of the case. He hoped, however, to hear that Spain had no intention of any permanent occupation of the Moorish coast. In conclusion, he briefly referred to the Revised Code, many of the provisions of which he hoped would be withdrawn.

Earl Granville thanked Lord Derby for his candid and patriotic speech. The Revised Code, he stated, would be gone into very shortly, when he proposed to make a statement on the subject. The consideration of the Mexican question, he thought, had better be deferred, in order to give their Lordships time to read the papers on the subject which had been

laid before them. After acknowledging the friendship, both towards this country and America, of the course pursued by the Emperor of the French in the affair of the *Trent*, Lord Granville expressed his unfeigned satisfaction at the preservation of peace. Whatever might happen hereafter, neutrality was the one course in which the Government would be supported by both Parliament and people as long as affairs remained in their present position. In conclusion, Lord Granville added his testimony to the memory of the lamented Prince Consort; and, after a few words from Lord Lyttelton, on the subject of the Revised Code,

Earl Russell addressed their lordships. He commenced by attributing to the impartiality displayed by the late Prince Consort in viewing political affairs, the happy absence of bitterness between the great political parties which had prevailed for the last twenty years, and expressed his firm belief that the country still reaped the benefit of the good counsel given by the Prince during those years. He hoped that the question of the blockade would not be gone into until the production of further papers. All he would then say was, that the blockade had been regularly enforced, but he thought that as the capability of the Northern States to accomplish the task they had undertaken would soon be put to the proof, it would be far better that they should be convinced of the inutility of their efforts, and recognize the South through failure of their own strength, than in consequence of any foreign intervention.

Lord Kingsdown wound up the debate with a few observations on the tone of Mr. Seward's despatch, which left the impression on his mind that the question had been anything but satisfactorily settled. Not a single word of apology could be found in the despatch of Mr. Seward; on the contrary, Mr. Seward distinctly declared that the capture of Messrs. Slidell and Mason was thoroughly justified by law and practice; and he added that, whether justified or not, whether right or wrong, if it had been for the interest of the American Government to detain the prisoners, they would have kept them in defiance of England.

In the House of Commons the Address was moved by Mr. Portman, who, in calling attention to the principal topics of the Speech, noticed some of the leading features of the late Prince Consort's character, and the sympathy manifested by all classes of the people in the irreparable loss sustained by Her Majesty. He commended in warm terms the prompt and vigorous measures adopted by our Government in the affair of the *Trent*, and the readiness evinced by the Emperor of the French to concur in their views on the subject of the outrage. With reference to the joint expedition to Mexico, he expressed his conviction that it had no other end in view than the redress of flagrant acts of injustice and spoliation, and grievances long endured. After touching lightly upon other portions of the Speech, he concluded by moving an Address which echoed the several paragraphs, departing from the usual course by adding a para-

graph of condolence with Her Majesty in her late bereavement.

Mr. Western Wood, the newly-elected member for the City of London, seconded the motion, passing in review the leading topics of the Royal Speech, particularly the affair of the *Trent*, the adjustment of which he referred to with great satisfaction, and the intervention in Mexico.

Mr. Disraeli said he thought the Speech delivered by the Lords Commissioners, as regarded both our domestic and our foreign relations, must be satisfactory to the House. He took the earliest opportunity of expressing his acknowledgment of the wisdom and prudence of the policy of the Government towards the States of America,—the policy of neutrality,—which he believed had been sincerely adopted and sincerely practised. In dealing with the Government of the United States we ought, in his opinion, to extend to its acts, in existing circumstances, a generous and liberal construction. On the other hand, the Government of the United States should not take a perverse view of the conduct of this country. He thought the House had a right to expect the fullest information respecting the blockade of the Southern ports of America, and he pressed upon the House and the country that the expedition to Mexico was a subject which required the most anxious consideration. Adverting to the Morocco loan, he was of opinion that it would have been better for the Government to give a formal guarantee than to connect the country with this transaction in a way that might involve the Government in difficulty. In

conclusion, he pronounced a warm panegyric upon the character of the late Prince Consort, a man superior to his age, who, he observed, was not only eminent for the fulfilment of his duties, but of the highest duties, and under the most difficult circumstances.

Lord Palmerston said he rejoiced, and the country would rejoice, that the Address would be unanimously adopted by the House. With regard to the affair of the *Trent*, the measures taken by the Government were those which prudence prescribed; they were equal to the occasion, and not greater than it required. In the conflict going on in America Her Majesty's Government had observed, as Mr. Disraeli had admitted, a position of strict neutrality, and from that position it was not their intention to depart. The Convention would show that in the expedition to America, England was no party to any project of interference in the internal affairs of the country, but that it was confined to the object of obtaining redress for injuries sustained. What was desired was, the establishment in Mexico of some form of government that would do justice to foreigners and give protection to commerce. He differed from Mr. Disraeli in regard to the Morocco loan, and advised the House to wait until it saw the Convention with the Sultan. He concurred in the sentiments he had expressed on the character of the late Prince Consort—a character, he said, which combined the most eminent qualities in a degree seldom equalled.

Mr. Maguire objected to the words "sound and satisfactory"

in the Address, as inapplicable to the existing state of Ireland. He descanted on the severe distress now prevailing in the western parts of that country, and said the policy of the Irish Government seemed to ignore that distress. He did not ask alms from England, but he thought the Government might do much good by coming forward with aid to the languishing railway projects in Ireland, in accordance with the policy advocated by the late Lord George Bentinck.

Sir R. Peel, without questioning Mr. Maguire's honesty of purpose, said he was in possession of facts which completely refuted the statement he had made. He admitted the existence of partial distress, owing to the failure of fuel and of the potato crop; but the landed proprietors had relieved its pressure, and he was sorry to say that attempts had been made to set the people against their landlords, and to raise a cry of famine, though the people had not taken up the cry. He rejoiced that the industrious population of Ireland would have learned a salutary lesson, and a spirit of self-reliance, which would tend to eradicate that undue dependence upon extraneous aid which only demoralized them.

A warm discussion on the subject of Irish distress, in which Mr. Scully also took part, terminated the debate, and the Address was unanimously agreed to.

Her Majesty's answer to the Address was in these terms:—

"I return you my most sincere thanks for your dutiful and affectionate Address, especially for the manner in which you have assured me of your feelings on the

irreparable loss sustained by myself and the country, in the afflicting dispensation of Providence which bows me to the earth."

A few days after the commencement of the Session, an attempt was made by Mr. White, M.P. for Brighton, to induce the House of Commons to adopt an alteration in its procedure, by setting apart one night in each week for the consideration of the Estimates, and not allowing any motions, on going into Committee of Supply, to interfere with that business. Mr. White said his great object was to introduce some approximation to certainty in the order of public business. He pointed out, by adducing many instances, how perpetually the proceedings upon the Estimates had been interrupted and postponed by the interposition of motions upon an infinite variety of subjects. In the Session of 1860 there had been no less than 157 motions on going into Committee of Supply. The effect was, that the discussion of the financial acts of the Government was hampered and made ineffectual.

Mr. W. Ewart seconded the motion.

Sir George Grey approved generally of the objects of the resolution, but was not satisfied with its form. He suggested an amended regulation, which, if it met with the approval of the House, he would propose for adoption at a future opportunity.

Mr. Paul opposed the resolution as an interference with the privileges of private members. Mr. Williams gave it his support.

Mr. Walpole opposed the resolution. The only gain would be increased regularity in the

transaction of business, and, on the other hand, the probability was, that if no discussion was allowed in Committee of Supply, the Estimates for the great services of the State would be passed early in the Session. Parliament would thereby forfeit the control it ought not to have given up. The prescriptive law and usage of the House were, that when Government required money, it should be in the power of any unofficial member of the House to submit any grievance that might require a remedy. The two last Committees that had sat upon the forms of procedure in the House had both had this particular question referred to them, and had both declined to make any recommendation. The report of the last Committee was drawn up by Sir James Graham, whose thorough knowledge of the business of the House, and the constitutional principles upon which the House should act, was unsurpassed. This report might be said to contain the last words Sir James Graham had addressed to the House, and he heartily concurred in every word. He knew, also, from repeated conversations with Sir James Graham, that he entertained objections to the abandonment by the House of any power or authority which, as an independent body, it ought to exercise and keep for itself.

Sir George Lewis took a more favourable view of the proposition. He thought it would conduce to the convenience of the House if there was one night in the week on which members might be sure that the business of the Committee of Supply would be proceeded with.

Mr. Disraeli objected to any pedantic and petty attempts to deal with the rules of the House. The higher duties and more important qualities of the House of Commons were, its sensibility in respect to public feeling, its quickness in the appreciation of the public desire, its determination to represent the grievances of the people, and to vindicate their rights and privileges. In his opinion, Parliament did not sit too long; hardly long enough; and the effect of the proposed change would be to shorten the Session by a month at least. Something happened during every recess which gave rise to a wish that Parliament had been sitting at the time. He appealed to the respect entertained by the House for Sir James Graham, and hoped that they would not pay such little respect to his last recommendation as to lend their sanction to so crude a scheme as that proposed by Mr. White. He concluded by entreating the House not to abandon any of their precious privileges.

Lord Palmerston said he was still of the opinion he had expressed in a Select Committee on the subject, that one of the highest functions of the House was to act as an exponent of the feelings of the country, and a medium for the expression of grievances. Although it might be advisable to apply some restriction to the latitude of the discussion on going into Supply, he was not prepared to support any sweeping changes which would entirely do away with those preliminary discussions. He could not, either, support any proposal that did not meet

with the full concurrence of a large majority of the House, as it would not be fitting that a bare majority should impose restrictions on the business of the House which a large minority might regard as unconstitutional. He hoped honourable members would consider the subject well, so as to be prepared to adopt some proposal less liable to objection than that before the House.

After some observations from Mr. White, leave was given to introduce the resolution, but no further proceedings in the matter took place this Session.

The first subject which Parliament took up earnestly for discussion was National Education, in connection with the New Minute of the Privy Council, which had been promulgated since the end of the preceding Session. Parts of the new Code thus announced to the public had been regarded with great hostility in some influential quarters, and it was generally felt that whatever might be the merits or demerits of the proposed alterations, they were such as ought not to be adopted without the opportunity of a full and free discussion in Parliament. The Ministers who represented the Education department in the two Houses, Earl Granville and Mr. Lowe, early expressed their intention of affording occasion for such a debate, and of offering explanations on their own behalf; and on the 13th of February the subject came on for discussion, being introduced by speeches from the two Ministers, which were listened to with great interest.

Earl Granville commenced his speech by briefly referring to the

causes which led to the appointment of a Royal Commission on the subject, the principal one being the fact that, whereas 2,200,000 children ought to be brought into the inspected schools, no more than 920,000 actually attended them, and only 230,000 received adequate instruction in the elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic. He denied that there had been anything like an attempt on the part of the Government to smuggle the New Minute through Parliament. If there had been, it would certainly not have been promulgated at a time when every one had leisure to discuss, and pick it to pieces during the dead time of the year. He then described the operation of the New Minute, which would do away with all the numerous grants of the old system, and substitute one simple plan of assistance, by which a capitation grant of 1d. per head would be given for each attendance over 100, subject to a favourable report from the inspector. To ensure this favourable report, it would be necessary for the children, grouped according to age, to pass an examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and their failure in any one of these three branches would render the school liable to the loss of one-third of the allowance, and if they failed in all, the allowance would be withdrawn altogether. Earl Granville then adverted to the cry of "Religion in Danger!" which had been raised by the opponents of the New Minute, and said that as the New Minute did not make the slightest technical alteration in the previously-existing system of religious education, he did not see how it could be

affected while the inspectors were still clergymen, appointed with the sanction of the Archbishop, and upon whose favourable report the grant depended. As to the blow struck at the training colleges, he admitted it was sudden and severe; but the assistance granted to these establishments averaged no less than 68 per cent. of the whole expense, which showed how little voluntary efforts were excited by such large grants. He denied that any vested rights whatever were possessed by the certificated masters, and adduced the decisive opinion to that effect given in the report of the Royal Commission. Earl Granville concluded by stating that in deference to the strong representations which had been made, Scotland would be excluded from the operations of the New Minute; the reform of the training college would be postponed; a distinct declaration would be inserted to the effect that no alteration was made in the department of religious instruction; children under six would have to attend 200 times instead of 100, and would be thereby exempted from examination; and, lastly, it had been determined that no school should receive assistance unless the master was certificated and duly paid—that was to say, unless he received from the managers three times the amount of his present augmented grant.

The Earl of Derby complimented Earl Granville on the clearness and candour of his statement. He thought it undesirable to enter at present into a consideration of the subject, so many important modifications of the Minute having been just announced. He thought that all

those alterations had been made in the right direction, and he hoped that whenever the subject came to be fully debated, it would be without the infusion of party spirit.

A few remarks made by Lords Ebury and Lyttelton brought the subject to a close.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Mr. Lowe made a full and elaborate statement respecting the proposed Minute. The Committee of Council, he said, had paid the most respectful attention to the views and opinions which had been ventilated upon the subject, and had endeavoured to make the revised regulations conform, as far as their sense of duty permitted, to those views and opinions. In order to fix the exact limits of the controversy, he explained the object of the Committee of Council, which was to promote education among the children of the labouring poor by grants of money under certain conditions, and he stated the mode in which the grants were administered. He then explained the reasons which had forced upon the Department the question whether the Code should be adhered to as it stood or be amended, and the considerations which had weighed with the Privy Council Committee to adopt the alterations in the Revised Code, which did not alter the present system in its fundamental principles, but would, in their opinion, carry out the object in view with greater efficiency. Mr. Lowe proceeded to detail and elucidate by figured statements what he regarded as faults of the existing system, in which, he remarked, a Government department had to co-operate with voluntary agency,

and to obtain information from parties interested in placing the fact in one point of view. The system was, he observed, eminently destructive of an important function of that House, which could not exercise a full control over the expenditure of the funds without a considerable alteration of the machinery of the system, and some guarantee for the proper application of the funds and for the results in the quality and quantity of the education afforded in the schools. According to the Report of the Commissioners there was a guarantee only for the qualifications of the master, but not for the efficiency of the instruction given to the children; and with regard to the latter point the Commissioners differed from the inspectors, and he believed the opinion formed by the Commissioners, which was unfavourable to the existing system, was the most correct. With respect to the application of the grants, he referred to cases in which he considered there had been a wasteful expenditure; he thought the Committee of Privy Council should not have to pay the whole salary of the pupil-teachers, and that the amount they contributed as augmentation to masters was extravagant. The present mode of administering the public grant, he observed, had led to expectations and to feelings of disappointment, which were very deplorable, though unreasonable. The Committee of Council had to deal with the managers of schools, who had subscribed their money relying upon a certain amount of Government support, and the pupil-teachers conceived they had their grounds of complaint. Such a system, he thought,

was dangerous, and, in justice to all parties, it was necessary to deal with the matter as soon as possible, and to put an end to a system which would divert the educational grant from its legitimate purpose, and cause an increasing drain upon the public exchequer. Agreeing with the Commissioners that it would not be right to interfere with the foundation of the existing mode of administering the grant, the Committee of Council had come to the conclusion that the system of appropriated grants should be abolished, and replaced by a similar system — that of capitation grants. After explaining the details of this change, he proceeded to state the qualifications which the Committee proposed in order to meet objections to the Revised Code. It was not intended that it should at present apply to Scotland. It was proposed that infants under six years of age should be entitled to the capitation without examination. With respect to the training colleges, he thought the whole subject required re-consideration, and it was proposed that, with a few exceptions, they should remain for the present substantially as they were. After explaining the details of the other modifications, Mr. Lowe noticed and replied, at considerable length, to the objections which had been urged against the Revised Code, observing that he could not promise that it would be an economical system, but, if not economical, it would be efficient; the present system was neither efficient nor economical. He entered very fully into the question of the claims of the schoolmasters, which, in their integrity, he maintained had no

foundation in principle or justice; but he stated the extent to which the Government were prepared to go, under the circumstances, to meet those claims. He could not lay before the House, he said, a scheme free from objections; he admitted that his scheme was not perfect, but it was an improvement upon the present system, and, in conclusion, he pointed out its main advantages.

Mr. Disraeli commented in severe terms upon the conduct of Government in rescinding so many essential provisions of one of the most important institutions of the country without any notice or communication to Parliament. A year ago, he should have thought such a proceeding incredible. He hoped the House would not enter into the discussion of the subject on that occasion, but would wait until the country had time to join them in a decisive expression of opinion.

In reply to questions from several members, Mr. Lowe explained one or two minor details, and denied that the promulgation of the Minute at the commencement of the recess was in any way an attempt to evade discussion. On the contrary, it was the very step to court examination and discussion.

Sir John Pakington repeated the complaint of Mr. Disraeli as to the late period at which the Revised Code had been laid before the House. This had caused an impression that the Government were not dealing fairly with the subject. He pointed out some inconsistencies between Mr. Lowe's statement and his speeches last Session.

Mr. Walpole appealed to the

Government to fix a time for a discussion of the subject.

Sir George Grey said that as soon as the Minute had been laid on the table, it was competent to any member to raise a discussion upon it, either by moving an address to the Crown or otherwise.

The debate then terminated.

In the House of Lords, on the 4th of March, the regulations of the Revised Code underwent a severe criticism from the Bishop of Oxford, who, in presenting a number of petitions against it, brought the whole subject before the House, at considerable length. The Bishop said that he could not propose any definite resolutions on the subject, as in case of any disagreement arising between the two Houses on the question, there was no parliamentary machinery by which it could be adjusted; whereas, if they had proceeded by Bill, each Chamber could have introduced its own amendments, and a conference between the two Houses would bring them into harmony on the subject. He believed that the evils to remedy which the Revised Code was propounded, were, to a great extent, illusory; and the remedies proposed were based upon assumptions equally fallacious, while the subsequent revision of the Revised Code even aggravated the evils of which its opponents complained. The first fallacy involved in the Code, was the notion that the annual increase of expenditure under the present system would be indefinite. At the very utmost possible limit, it could never exceed three times its present amount; and, great as that sum might seem, it was far from relatively

great, either in comparison with actual benefits to be attained, or the sums collected towards the same object by private charity. The surest test by which the operation of the present system could possibly be tried, was the proportion between Government grants and private charity, and the effect of every year's increased Government grant had been to largely increase the amount given by private individuals. As to what was called the practical and real test, "Do we get the true article we want in return for our money?" that was proved by the delicate thermometer of the private purse; the subscriptions made in neighbourhoods where the schools were known. He was prepared to admit that cramming of the few and neglect of the many, had been productive of injury in many instances; but he doubted whether the provisions of the Revised Code would tend to any really improved result. On the contrary, he believed that while the inspector under the present system took a gauge of the moral, intellectual, and religious training of a school, generalizing with practised eye from innumerable little incidents which came under his observation, the new examination would simply substitute the lowest possible *class* of results as a test of the deserts of each school. Mere mechanical drudgery—for such was reading to young children, who had not yet attained the faculty of rapidly acquiring information through reading, gone through in a state of nervousness and fright before a worried and impatient inspector—would be substituted. Nothing could

be more fallacious than to call such a change "paying for results." Besides, whatever the deficiency in the elementary parts of education might be at present, he believed that the Revised Code would introduce new and far greater evils—so great, in fact, that he did not see how they were to be met. For example, it was proposed that all payments of pupil teachers and masters were henceforth to be made by the managers on their own responsibility, and without any security whatever for their advance in case of an unfavourable report at the close of the year. This was intolerable, for it was notorious that in a very large number of schools, the deficiency was made up by the already overburdened clergyman, who could not possibly undertake the fresh responsibility laid on him. It would not even be honest for him to do so, for it was one the extent of which he could never tell. The right rev. prelate proceeded to assail, one by one, nearly all the remaining provisions of the Code, and concluded by beseeching their Lordships not to risk the evil results he had foretold, upon advice so hastily given and lightly retracted.

Lord Granville, having noticed the want of agreement between the opponents of the Revised Code, reverted to the economical view of the question, and said that the real question was, whether the education of the country could not be conducted more efficiently, and be brought more directly under Parliamentary control. He defended the new system of inspection, and the classification of children by age, against

the attacks of the Bishop of Oxford; and, having pointed out that the evening-schools were not antagonistic, but in connection with the day-schools, denied that the Government had any intention of destroying them. He then answered in detail the various objections raised by the Bishop of Oxford, expressing his opinion that the proper time for discussing this question would be when the resolutions, of which Lord Lyttelton had given notice, were brought forward; and, therefore, declining to go thoroughly into the question on the present occasion.

The Duke of Marlborough expressed an opinion decidedly adverse to the Revised Code.

The Earl of Derby returned his thanks to the Bishop of Oxford for his comprehensive speech, and expressed in strong terms his wish that the Revised Code had been embodied in a Bill, and submitted to Parliament. Such would have been the course of the Government had they been convinced that the scheme would have borne the discussion and had they not felt that it was innately weak. It was, however, a cause for congratulation that the measure would be duly sifted in the House of Commons. He concurred with the Bishop of Oxford, and trusted that Lord Lyttelton would not ask the House to pledge themselves to the Resolutions of which he had given notice.

The Duke of Argyll accused the Bishop of Oxford of mis-stating the arguments of his opponents, and of losing sight of the real purposes for which the Revised Code was framed—namely, to remedy the objection that at present three-fourths of the chil-

dren of the poor in these schools obtained no education. In reply to the remarks of the Earl of Derby, he vindicated the course of the Government in not introducing a Bill embodying the details of the Code for the discussion of Parliament, as founded on precedent and custom.

The Earl of Derby said that, as the system had been so far experimental, the old mode of proceeding by Orders in Council had been acquiesced in, but now that a change was proposed which would materially alter the existing system, and which the Government had announced as a cessation of the tentative and the introduction of a permanent plan of education, he adhered to his opinion that Government would have acted more wisely had they embodied the proposed changes in a Bill.

The Bishop of Oxford, in a few words, repudiated the charge which had been made against him of mis-stating the arguments of his opponents; and the discussion terminated.

A few days later, Lord Lyttelton laid before their Lordships a series of Resolutions, inculpatory of certain parts of the Revised Code, of which he had given notice, and to which reference had been made in the preceding debate. The noble Lord's Resolutions took exception to the alleged breach of faith with the pupil-teachers, to the exclusive application of the reading and writing test, and to the want of a more satisfactory explanation of the provisions for carrying out the principal objects of the scheme. The noble Lord stated at the outset, that he did not object to the whole of the Revised Code. He

thought that, after the Report of the Royal Commission on the subject, the Government could not have allowed that Report to fall to the ground, but were bound, as far as they could, to carry out its recommendations. The faults which he more particularly found with the new Code were—that the equitable claims of the certificated teachers and Queen's scholars were not sufficiently considered; that the giving of public aid to elementary schools according to their success in performing their work, although good in principle, was objectionable in the mode proposed; that the provisions according to which the capitation grant was to be paid in respect of the attainments of the children, and the provisions forbidding grants for children above 12 years of age, were both unsatisfactory; and that the diary and logbook were not simply and fully explained. In addition to these defects, he considered it desirable, that any system of public aid should include some specific advantage to schools in which the branches of instruction above the elements were successfully taught, and that, in the event of the Government abandoning its direct connection with pupil and other assistant teachers in schools, the managers of schools ought to decide whether or not they would have such pupils as assistants. It was, he thought, of importance that the House should give their opinion on these points, and he hoped that the substance of the above objections and recommendations, embodied in his Resolutions, would be adopted by their Lordships.

Earl Granville stated that, although the Revised Code had

been modified, no change from the original intention of the Government had been introduced, but only certain portions of the Code rendered more clear. He declined to follow Lord Lyttelton into the question of the Training Colleges, but assured him that, although the special certificates might carry no pecuniary advantage, yet the demand for the holders of such certificates would cause an augmentation of salaries to obtain their services. With regard to the equitable claims of certificated teachers and Queen's scholars, it had been decided by the Commissioners, after receiving evidence, that no such claims existed. Having premised that he thought the diary and logbook would be of the greatest use, he proceeded to explain certain misapprehensions which existed in regard to the inspection of the schools, and stated that there was not the slightest intention to alter the present system of inspection, as an examination into the moral was to precede the examination into the scholastic training of the scholars. Having dwelt upon the advantage of making elementary instruction the chief point, he explained the reasons why no grant for children above 12 years was to be made, very briefly adverted to the other details of the Resolutions, and hoped, in conclusion, that the whole question would be discussed in the interest of the public.

Lord Belper thought the withdrawal of the grants from the teachers and pupils without a longer notice was harsh and unfair, and that it was unwise to discontinue the grants for children at so early an age as 11½

years. He also objected to the placing of the day and night schools under the same teacher, as it was not physically possible for one man properly to manage the two.

Lord Lyttelton, after a few words in regard to the non-existence of any claims on the part of the pupil-teachers, asked leave to withdraw his Resolutions, which was accordingly done.

A further discussion in the House of Lords, on the 14th of March, originated with Lord St. Leonards, who, in calling the attention of the House to that part of the Revised Code which relates to the grouping of children for examination, premised that he approved of many of the principles established by the Revised Code, although he objected to certain details for the carrying out of those principles. He especially attacked those arrangements which proposed to rank children in the schools, not by ability, but by age, and showed the injustice which would be thereby inflicted on the children, and indirectly on the masters. The noble and learned Lord dwelt at considerable length on the absurdity, as he considered it, of this system.

The Bishop of London said that, although he agreed with the main principles of the Revised Code, he thought the suggestion

of the Commission of Inquiry, that there should be two grants instead of one, a very good one—the one grant for the result of the examination, the second for attendance. If Government made this concession, it would go far to effect a favourable change in regard to the Revised Code in the public mind.

Earl Granville, having deprecated objections being taken to the Revised Code without suggestions for a better system being made at the same time, admitted the evils of voluntary contributions, but did not see how they could be avoided without the whole expenses of the schools being assumed by the Government. He briefly adverted to some remarks made by Lord Kingsdown on the Chatham and Brompton schools, and proceeded to show why the suggestions made by the Bishop of London were inadmissible, and that it would be better to go back to the existing Minute than to make grants for attendance at schools. He then considered the objections raised by Lord St. Leonards, vindicated the examination of children by age, and showed the various advantages which would follow its adoption, and, in conclusion, thanked the House for the very candid manner in which they had discussed the question.

CHAPTER II.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—The Revised Code.—*Mr. Walpole lays on the Table of the House of Commons a series of Resolutions upon the Government Minutes—A prolonged Debate takes place upon the subject, on the 24th of May—Speeches of Mr. Walpole, Sir George Grey, Mr. Stanhope, Mr. Buxton, Lord R. Cecil, Mr. W. Forster, Mr. Puller, Mr. Leatham, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Bernal Osborne, Mr. Ad-derley, Mr. Baines, Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Lowe, and other members.—The House goes into Committee on the Resolutions—The Govern-ment determine to modify the Revised Code—Earl Granville in the House of Lords, and Mr. Lowe in House of Commons, state, previously to the Easter Recess, the concessions proposed—Further Debates in the House of Commons, on the Amended Code: Mr. Walpole expresses his satisfaction with the concessions offered—Remarks of Mr. Henley, Sir J. Pakington, Lord R. Cecil, and Mr. Lowe—Mr. Walpole withdraws his Resolutions—Mr. Walter moves an Amendment against making the grants of money conditional on the Employment of Certi-ficated Teachers—Mr. Lowe opposes the Motion on behalf of the Govern-ment, and it is rejected by 163 to 156—Further Amendments are pro-posed by Mr. Baines and Mr. Bruce, but without success.*

CHURCH RATES—Sir John Trevelyan again introduces his Bill for the Abolition of Church Rates—On the Second Reading of the Bill, Mr. Sotherton Estcourt moves an Amendment against immediate abolition—Sir George Lewis, Mr. R. Mills and Mr. Bright speak in favour of the Bill, and Mr. Macdonagh, Sir John Pakington and Mr. Disraeli oppose it—On a division, the Bill is lost by a majority of one—Mr. S. Estcourt afterwards proposes Resolutions for making other provisions in lieu of Church Rates—After a discussion, in which Mr. Hodgkin-son, Mr. Heygate, Mr. Disraeli and Sir George Grey take part, Mr. Estcourt's Resolutions are withdrawn—Mr. Newdegate introduces a Bill for commuting Church Rates to a Rent Charge on land, pay-able by the owner—After some debate, Mr. Newdegate withdraws his Bill. Relief of Clergy of the Church of England desiring to se-cede therefrom—Mr. E. P. Bouverie brings in a Bill to relieve seceding clergymen from penalties—The Bill is read a second time and referred to a Select Committee—Sir L. Palk opposes the third reading, when the Bill is lost by a majority of 98 to 88.

Act of Uniformity—Lord Ebury introduces two Bills in the House of Lords, to relax the terms of Subscription to the Articles, and to allow greater freedom in the Celebration of Divine Service—The Bishops of London and

Oxford object to Lord Ebury's propositions—The Earl of Shaftesbury and Earl Russell recommend the postponement of the measures, which are accordingly withdrawn. Marriages of Affinity—Mr. Monckton Milnes again introduces a Bill to legalize Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister—It is opposed by Mr. Lygon, Lord R. Cecil, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Buxton and Mr. Kinnaird, and supported by Mr. Collier, Sir George Grey, Mr. Headlam and other Members—The second reading is carried by 144 to 133—The committal of the Bill is opposed by Mr. Hunt and Mr. Monsell and after a short debate the Bill is lost by 148 to 116. MAYNOOTH COLLEGE ENDOWMENT—Mr. Whalley opposes the Grant—Sir Robert Peel, Secretary for Ireland, defends it, and the Motion is negatived by 193 to 111. NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND—The O'Connor Don enters upon the subject of Public Education in that country, and states objections to the institution of the Queen's Colleges—He is answered by Sir Robert Peel—Observations of Mr. Maguire, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Monsell, Mr. Hennessy and other Members.

ON the 11th of March, Mr. Walpole laid on the table of the House of Commons a series of Resolutions, eleven in number, which he proposed to move in reference to the Revised Code of Education, framed by the Committee of the Privy Council. These Resolutions went far to condemn all the alterations in the system which had been announced on the part of the Government. Mr. Walpole's propositions declared the individual examination of the pupils in reading, writing, and arithmetic to be inexpedient. They condemned the principle of paying exclusively according to "results." The system of grouping by age was pronounced to be inadequate, and specially disadvantageous for children whose early education had been neglected. The new Code, it was declared, would increase the difficulty of providing education for poor districts, and its regulations with respect to pupil-teachers were condemned as impolitic and unjust. The arrangements proposed for night schools were likewise objected to. Finally, Mr.

Walpole asked the House to resolve that no future change in the system should be adopted until it had been submitted to Parliament for one month before the time of its operation. So large an array of objections to the measure of the Government appeared to threaten the rejection of the whole scheme, and to render any terms of compromise inadmissible. It was necessary, however, that the opinions of the House of Commons should be elicited upon the measure in detail, and on the 24th of March a general discussion upon the Revised Code was commenced. Mr. Walpole himself introduced the debate, by moving that the House resolve itself into a Committee to consider the best mode of distributing the Parliamentary grants for education. He began by observing that, had the Government, when they proposed to make so great an alteration in the system of education, brought the matter, as he thought they should have done, distinctly before the House, it would have been a more convenient mode of proceeding than

the course they had adopted. He did not think the House could come to a sound conclusion, except by assimilating the present proceeding to what it would have been in the case of a Government Bill; and he should consider the statement of Mr. Lowe, on the 13th of February, as a Government measure, and his own motion as an amendment upon the second reading of the Bill. He understood the main principles of the Revised Code to be two: first, that, before these large grants for education were made, Parliament was bound to test the results of that education; second, to simplify the machinery employed under the Committee of Council for the purpose of administering the grants made by the House. To both these main objects he was prepared to assent; but in regard to the mode in which they were sought to be accomplished by the Revised Code, he entirely and completely dissented from it. He did not, therefore, propose to reject the scheme, but to urge upon the House that the Revised Code would require very considerable modifications before it could be palatable to Parliament or the country. In the system established by the original Code, two principles were kept in view: first, to enlist and stimulate private efforts to extend education as far as possible throughout the country; secondly, never to forget that, unless education was placed upon a religious basis, it would not fulfil the purpose for which education was intended. By adhering to these principles the plan had been hitherto successful; and he would now, he said, inquire into the system proposed

to be substituted by the Revised Code. The Report of the Royal Commissioners pointed out certain specific advantages and certain specific defects of the original Code. The advantages were four in number, and every one of them, he contended, would be imperilled by the Revised Code. The two main defects related to the test of results, and to the cumbersome and costly machinery, and to these points he addressed himself. With respect to tests, what, he asked, were the results it was meant to test? The result which Parliament and the country required was a good education. What was a good education? It was so training children as to enable them to fulfil the after duties of life. The Commissioners reported in favour of the discipline of the elementary schools, and, as to tests, a very imperfect mode was proposed by the Revised Code, which did not test results fully and fairly, and in some cases not at all. With regard to the first change, therefore, in a system which had hitherto worked admirably in training and disciplining the children of this country, to a vast extent, so as to become good men and citizens, he entreated the Government to re-consider the matter, so as not to make their whole plan to depend upon the separate examination of each child in reading, writing, and arithmetic. With respect to the other portion of the subject, the machinery of the system, he agreed with many of the observations of Mr. Lowe, and that it was high time for the House to look into the expenditure with a view to economy; and he was

prepared to say that success must be sought through local agency. But, in the endeavour to effect economy, they should beware of striking a blow at the system which might subvert it altogether. Upon the subject of the pupil-teacher system, he enforced the positions contained in his Resolutions, contending that the proposed scheme was unjust to the pupil-teachers; that it would ultimately destroy that system, and make it necessary to go back to the monitorial system. After expounding the nature and object of the 11 Resolutions he proposed to move in the Committee, he condemned the assumption of legislative authority by the Committee of Privy Council—an authority not inherent in it—and the adoption of a measure of legislative importance without first submitting it to the consideration of Parliament; and he concluded by moving “that the Speaker do leave the chair.”

Sir G. Grey said the Government had been perfectly ready to accede to the motion, and if Mr. Walpole had made on a former night the statement he had then made, the Government would at once have avowed their willingness to go into Committee. Mr. Walpole, however, had not stated in his Resolutions, in positive terms, the course he would advise the House to adopt, beyond rejecting the alterations embodied in the Revised Code. Sir G. Grey hoped that in Committee he would do something more, and offer some definite proposition. Deferring till the Committee a detailed consideration of Mr. Walpole's objections, he confined himself chiefly to a defence of the course taken

by the Government in dealing with this difficult question. The principle they had adopted in the Revised Code was, that the grants for education ought to depend, as far as possible, upon the success of the machinery employed, tested by results. He bore testimony to the value of voluntary efforts in the cause of education, but he did not see how those efforts could be affected by the changes proposed in a system, the fruits of which he was not disposed to undervalue. The object of the Revised Code was to retain all the advantages of the existing Code, and to remove or mitigate the evils and inconveniences discovered in it. In conclusion, he said the Government would be prepared to consider in the Committee all suggestions with fairness and impartiality.

Mr. Stanhope strongly objected to that part of the proposed plan which made the amount of Government aid to elementary schools dependent upon the examination of each individual child. He commented upon the unsatisfactory and conflicting evidence as to the results of education in the schools under the existing system, and upon the injustice of attributing the effects arising from irregularity of school attendance to faults of system. The irregularity of attendance, the withdrawal of children from school to be employed in rural labour, and other evils, were, he insisted, incurable under any system. He was willing to agree to a certain extent, in the recommendations of the Commissioners, even that each child should be examined; but the Commissioners nowhere said that

the whole payment should depend upon the proficiency of each child in reading, writing, and arithmetic. He pointed out the mischievous results, in certain cases, likely to attend the working of the Revised Code, and he maintained that it was not fair to teachers to make their emoluments depend upon the individual examination of the pupils.

Mr. Buxton said that the real way of grappling with the question was to ask—first, whether the Revised Code would tend to check religious teaching? and secondly, would it stimulate secular teaching? He did not understand how any apprehensions could be entertained on the first point. As to the other, the question was, whether the system was doing its work? If it was, the other objections to it were not of material importance. If it was not doing what it was wanted to do, the Government were bound to endeavour to modify and improve the system, and the House ought to support them, so that the taxpayers of the country might have *quid pro quo* for their money. It appeared to him, from an examination of the evidence, that there was a preponderance of proof that the existing system, under which the Commissioners said not more than one-fourth of the children received a good education, was not doing its work; and he should give his hearty support to the Revised Code, which would apply an invigorating stimulus to the education of the poor.

Lord R. Cecil objected to the Revised Code, because it would not only not remedy the evils of the existing system, but would introduce evils of its own ten times more extensive. On the

ground of economy, the new system possessed, he said, no recommendation; for he contended that the cost would be much greater than that of the old. One of the evils of the new system was, that it treated the managers of the schools, not as equals, but as slaves, and inflicted upon them—many of them poor clergymen—a heavy pecuniary loss. The effect would be to drive the managers from the schools. He accused the Government of rashness and want of information in a matter in which it was most unwise to incur any risk. They were about to destroy and pulverize a fabric which had been built up with much care, labour, and expense.

Mr. W. Forster observed that, although it was impossible to deny that the system of education did require reform, the Revised Code would not be so much a reform as a destruction of the existing system; it would aggravate its evils, and add others, especially in the treatment of managers, whom it fettered and embarrassed by harsh and unfair conditions,—managers being in reality co-partners with the State, which could not justly throw off its share of the expenditure of the concern. He agreed with Mr. Walpole that the grouping of children by age for examination would furnish an unfair test of results. He suggested what, in his opinion, would be the practical effects of the working of the new system, which would, he said, afford aid in inverse proportion to the need of the schools.

Mr. Puller regretted that more time had not been given to the country, before the promulgation of the Revised Code, to digest

the Report of the Commissioners, and to test their conclusions. He thought the inspectors, who were trustworthy men, ought to have had an opportunity to answer the charges against them. He vindicated the accuracy and consistency of the reports of the inspectors, who agreed that the schools were on the whole doing good work, and that they were gradually improving. With regard to the pupil-teachers, all allowed, he remarked, that their case was a hard one; but, if public documents could bind the Government, he did not know a clearer case of a claim founded upon moral obligation. He urged objections to the revised scheme of capitation grants, to the operation of the new system upon managers, and in poor districts, and asked, how the Code was to be worked with the managers adverse to it? Would not the parents of children be tempted to make a bargain with managers? It had been said that the old Code was only tentative, and that the time had now come to put the system upon a more permanent footing; but he believed that the new Code would not be more final than the old, and that it was not meant to be final.

Mr. Leatham observed that the main objection to the Revised Code was, that the religious education of the people would be injuriously affected by its operation. He thought there was no ground for this objection; that religious instruction was not a commodity that had a money value. Nor did he think that secular education was injuriously affected. This objection arose from a misconception of the objects of the framers of the new

Code, their principle being that there should be no payment where there were no results.

Mr. Whiteside, after some remarks upon the importance of this question, affecting a great system of national education, which had been long fostered by the liberality of Parliament, observed that Mr. Lowe, in announcing, last Session, the Revised Code, had declared that the existing system was only experimental and temporary, and put the House in possession of a plan that was to be permanent. Mr. Whiteside admitted that the expenditure had been large, and that it might be justly asked what had been the results of the system. In reply, he referred to the evidence contained in the Reports of the moral as well as the intellectual results, and to the remarkable declaration of the Commissioners that the most important function of the schools was that which was best performed. The Commissioners, having borne testimony to the morals, industry, habits of life, and general efficiency of the children, recommend an increased expenditure out of the national funds for the higher purposes of education in regard to training, discipline, habits of order, and religion; and what had been done by the Committee of Council? The Reports of the inspectors had been rejected, and the recommendations of the Commissioners disregarded or perverted. What, then, was the ground for the proposed change of system? There was sufficient evidence derived from facts, distinguished from subtle criticism, of the amount and the quality of the education given under the existing Code.

But the calculations of the Committee of Council had been vitiated by the migratory and wandering habits of some of the children,—an evil for which no practical remedy was provided by the Revised Code—while the Reports of the inspectors had been paraphrased. He complained that those who thought that morality and religion should have precedence of reading, writing, and arithmetic had been ridiculed, and that the evidence had been unfairly used to cast groundless imputations upon the parochial clergy and the masters. Insisting that there was no evidence to justify the overthrow of the existing system, he entreated the House to pause before it gave its sanction to the Revised Code, especially considering the time and manner in which it had been brought before Parliament.

Mr. Bernal Osborne said he could not see why so much odium had been cast upon Mr. Lowe, to whom he gave great credit for industry and moral courage in grappling with cumbersome details unintelligible to the many and puzzling to the few. He had laid bare the principle and working of the whole system, and it was not surprising that he should have provoked an outcry from those who had been nurtured by the large outlay under this artificial system. The question was, how far the Revised Code would be advantageous to the public interests, and good for the public in general. The existing system had cost in 20 years 4,500,000*l.*, the expenditure growing up unchecked by Parliament; and, according to Dr. Temple, the system would ultimately cost, if carried out,

5,000,000*l.* It was time that Parliament should check and control this wasteful expenditure. He contended that the Report of the Commissioners, which had been cited in favour of the existing Code, was condemnatory of it and fatal to the whole system. He denied the religious results upon which so much stress was laid; it had failed in these results, as it had in those of reading, writing, and arithmetic; and he cited evidence showing that the answers of children under examination indicated only a recollection of dry historical facts. Not subscribing to the entire Revised Code, he pointed out its great improvements upon the Code of 1860. One point not noticed in the debate, he said, was the nature of the teaching under the existing system, which was pitched too high; it was too ambitious, cramming the head-boys instead of instilling elementary education into the great mass. A great blot upon the Revised Code was, that it did not deal with the Training Colleges, which received a large amount from the public taxes, though originally founded upon self-supporting principles, and it was in evidence that the subscriptions had fallen off since the Government had paid so much. Indeed, witnesses of the highest credit declared that the system of national education had suffered from this cause—that Government grants had crippled private energies. He had come to the conclusion that, if the education was to be conducted on right principles, the grants should be gradually withdrawn, and the country taught to run alone.

Mr. Adderley observed, it was agreed on both sides that some Revision of the Code of 1860 was necessary; the only question was as to the time and mode of the revision. The proposed revision had been unjustly characterized as intended to revolutionize the present system; its apparent object was to limit the interference of the Government, and to revive the action of voluntary agency, which had been overlaid by Government aid. So far the proposition was wise; but the mode of carrying it out was a more difficult question. After referring to certain points which had been misunderstood by the opponents of the Revised Code, he observed that there were two difficulties which he could not at present see his way through. One was the proposal for the individual examination of every scholar, not having heard by what machinery it was to be carried out. The other was the effect which various causes, diminishing attendance during the examination, might have upon the income of schools. One great object of the Code ought to be to spread the Government grant, and extend the use of it throughout the country, the poorer districts keeping aloof from the Privy Council through terror of Government inspection,—an objection which the Revised Code would remove. He deprecated the discussion of this question in relation to particular interests; the primary consideration to be kept in view was, the good of the labouring classes, and how far Government should come in aid of voluntary action. If that had broken down, then let the Government take the management

into its own hands; but, if the voluntary principle was still alive, let means be taken to check Government interference.

Mr. L. Gower defended the proposals of the Government from some of the objections brought against them. He considered that the fears expressed in regard to the financial prospects of the schools were much exaggerated.

Mr. Liddell objected generally to the Revised Code, and especially to the system of grouping according to age. He doubted some of the statements contained in the Reports of the Assistant-Commissioners, upon which portions of the Revised Code had been founded.

Mr. Baines considered that it was a great fault in both the old Code and the new, that the public money was in a very large degree wasted upon schools which needed it the least, or not at all, while those that required most had little, or none, of the Government grant. He referred to instances of large sums given to schools in wealthy districts, where parents were able to pay for the education of the children; and in some cases, the managers did not know what to do with the capitation grant. This was a gross abuse of the public charity, which had a demoralizing effect, and other injurious consequences. He appealed to strong testimony in support of this assertion, and contended that, in a very moderate percentage upon the wages of the working classes, there existed a large fund untouched for the education of the poor; and that, if the people were left to themselves, it would make greater progress; their ability, and their

willingness to make provision having been demonstrated.

Sir J. Pakington stated the reasons why he was obliged to support the Resolutions of Mr. Walpole. He had seen no reason to alter his opinion of the Privy Council system, which was too costly, too centralized, and did not reach the districts where Government aid was most required. He cited figured statements, showing the comparatively small number of children educated at schools, receiving Government aid, and the new plan did nothing to meet this difficulty. There was but one mode of correcting the evil—namely, by establishing some local agency and control. He agreed with Mr. Baines, that much money was expended in undue grants to schools; but the Revised Code would not correct this evil. He believed that, while such schools would be as well off as now, others would be abandoned altogether. He did not defend extravagant grants, but extravagance was a relative term, depending upon the effects produced by the outlay. He adverted to certain salutary recommendations of the Commissioners, which the Committee of the Privy Council had passed over and ignored. The question before the House, he observed was not one of principle, but of details; and with respect to one of the details—the proposal of making the Government aid depend upon the examination of each child—his opinion was that, if adopted, it would cut away the good now derived from the system, and aggravate an evil now existing. Another feature of the scheme he saw with deep regret—the

ignoring of a class of schools the most destitute and most deserving of assistance.

Mr. Lowe, after a brief reply to Sir J. Pakington, observed that it seemed to him there was really no question before the House, as there was no opposition to going into Committee; he did not, therefore, think it necessary then to discuss the questions raised in the debate, as they must be gone over again in the Committee. He obviated an objection suggested by Mr. Adderley, as to the machinery for the individual examination of each child, and answered effectively certain charges made against him by Mr. Whiteside. He noticed a few topics connected with the question, and, as to the expense of the existing system, he showed that it was much greater than that of education in France, Ireland, or Scotland, repeating what he had formerly said—that the present system was neither efficient nor cheap, and that the scheme proposed, if not both, would be one or the other. With reference to the alleged neglect in the Revised Code of morals and religion, he reminded the House that the Code annexed all the old conditions to the grants, adding another condition—that of examination; and he showed how these conditions would be enforced. As to the case of pupil-teachers, or paid monitors, of which so much had been said, he insisted that their condition, which was now precarious, would be very much improved under the new system. The Revised Code was not all he wished, but it was acknowledged that the present system required great alteration, and the Govern-

ment were ready to consider in the most conciliatory spirit, any propositions made in the Committee.

The motion for the House to go into Committee was then agreed to.

A short time before the Houses adjourned for the Easter Recess, Earl Granville stated in the House of Lords, the modifications which, in consequence of the discussions that had taken place, the Government had resolved to make in the Revised Code;—they were principally these—the sum of 4s. a year was to be given on the average yearly attendance of each pupil; 8s. for reading, writing and arithmetic, for every pupil who should attend 200 times, subject to a deduction of 1s. 3d. in case of failure in attendance. The grouping of pupils for examination was to be made in such manner as the managers might think best. The education grant would be made answerable for any deficiency in the stipends of the pupil-teachers. The grant might be withdrawn, if religious instruction should be neglected in Church of England Schools. Any future revision of the Code was to be laid before Parliament, for one month before its coming into operation. The Government, the noble Lord stated, did not entirely approve of these alterations, which were concessions made to the wishes of the House of Commons. But any further alterations would, in the opinion of the Government, render the whole scheme worthless.

Mr. Lowe made a similar statement in the House of Commons, explaining that the concessions

were made in deference to the generally-expressed wish of that House.

Mr. Walpole accepted with cordiality the concessions proposed by the Government, and suggested that an interval should be allowed before resuming the discussion, in order to the final settlement of the question.

On the 5th of May, the debate on the modified Code, came on in the House of Commons. It was opened by Mr. Walpole, who said he wished to state the reasons which had led him to the conclusion, that it would be right and wise for Parliament to accept the Revised Code as now modified, though he had some doubts as to the working of it. The Government, he observed, had virtually acquiesced, in point of principle, in almost every one of his Resolutions, as he showed by comparing the Resolutions with the proposed modifications; and, considering the spirit in which they had met the objections urged against the Revised Code, it would be ungenerous, in his opinion, to try to obtain larger concessions. He reviewed the objections which had been raised to the Government proposals during the recess, indicating the extent to which he agreed with or dissented from them; and, in conclusion, tendered his thanks to the Government for meeting the objections to the Code in a fair and liberal spirit, expressing his willingness to accept it, not as a final settlement, but as a trial, till it could be seen whether it worked well. He moved, as a matter of form, his first Resolution:—"That, where it is proposed to

give Government aid to elementary schools, it is inexpedient that the whole amount of such aid should depend on the individual examination of each child in reading, writing, and arithmetic."

Mr. Henley observed that he was bound to acknowledge that the Government had gone further to remove objections than could have been expected, and that he agreed with Mr. Walpole, that the House must not be held pledged to the Code as modified, but must see how it worked. He then examined, at considerable length, and in much detail, various parts of the scheme, protesting against certain positions laid down by Mr. Lowe, in his published speech, touching religious instruction, especially that the Committee of the Privy Council had only to deal with secular matters, and (unless he had misunderstood him) that they had nothing to do with religious teaching.

Sir J. Pakington quite concurred with Mr. Walpole that, after the concessions made by the Government, in deference to the opinions expressed in Parliament, whatever he might think of the probable working of the Revised Code, there was no sufficient ground for further Parliamentary opposition. At the same time he regretted that, owing to further time not being given, a fair opportunity had been lost of bringing this difficult question to a final settlement. He regarded the present Code as not even an approach to a settlement, but as experimental only.

Lord R. Cecil agreed that the concessions made by the Government were liberal, for that the

test of results had been practically abandoned. He was willing that the new Code should be tried as an experiment.

Mr. Lowe said he was happy to find that the House accepted the propositions of the Government; he should, therefore, not re-enter into the discussion of the whole subject, but merely answer questions put to him. With reference to the protest of Mr. Henley on the subject of religious instruction, he had said nothing that was new, but he sought to give a true and fair account of the working of the system; and the concessions left the matter of religious teaching just as it was, the Committee of Council standing impartial between all religious bodies. Mr. Walpole's Resolution was then withdrawn.

Mr. Walter afterwards moved the following Resolution:—"That to require the employment of certificated masters and pupil-teachers by managers of schools, as an indispensable condition of their participation in the Parliamentary grant, is inexpedient and inconsistent with the principle of payment for results, which forms the basis of the Revised Code." The question thus raised, he observed, was a simple one; it was a question of free trade, of open competition, and of payment with reference to work satisfactorily done. He did not prefer a bill of indictment against certificated masters and pupil-teachers; those who chose to employ them might continue to do so; all he asked was, that those who did not wish to employ them might not be compelled to do so. He urged reasons and

cited testimonies in favour of the object aimed at in the Resolution; he showed likewise the partial and unsatisfactory manner in which the grant was administered, and explained the plan by which he proposed that the object should be carried into effect.

This resolution was seconded by Mr. Thompson, and supported with some reservation by Sir S. Northcote, and also by Mr. Deedes and Mr. Henley. Mr. Adderley, on the other hand, dissented from it.

Mr. Lowe pointed out what he considered would be the effect of adopting the Resolution. The principle of payment for results existed no longer; a collateral security was to be done away with, and an imperfect security of an examination substituted; and he put it to the House whether, if it adopted the Resolution, there would be adequate security for the expenditure of the public money.

Mr. Walter's Resolution was rejected by 163 to 156.

Mr. Baines then moved—“That it is expedient that the managers of a school, before receiving capitation money from the Committee of the Privy Council, should satisfy the inspector that the circumstances of the parents of the children are such as to require public assistance for their education.”

This Resolution was supported by Mr. Barrow and Mr. Barnes, and opposed by Lord John Manners and Mr. Hardy. Mr. Lowe recommended that it should not be pressed, as it only affirmed a principle upon which the Code was based. The Resolution was negatived, as was an-

other moved by Mr. Baines asserting the inexpediency of making grants for evening schools.

Mr. H. A. Bruce moved the following Resolution:—“That, as the great majority of children in Wales are, on their admission to schools, ignorant of or imperfectly acquainted with the English language, in which their examination is conducted, such examination shall not, in any school in the Principality, be commenced until the children have attained the age of seven years.”

This also was opposed by Mr. Lowe, and rejected by 139 to 61.

The Bill for the Abolition of Church Rates, which had now for several years continuously been brought in by Sir John Trelawny, and in the last preceding Session had been defeated by the casting-vote of the Speaker, was now once more introduced by the same honourable baronet. The debate on the second reading took place on the 14th of May, when Sir J. Trelawny, in a short speech, justified the re-introduction of the measure in the face of a diminishing support in the House, and explained the difficulties in the way of a compromise. He insisted that in cases where the voluntary principle was relied upon, it had never failed, and expressed his belief that not a year would elapse before a machinery would be set in action that would make up what was lost by the abolition of Church Rates, which, after the concessions made to the Dissenters, were out of date, and would be regarded in after-ages as a political monstrosity.

Mr. Buxton seconded the motion.

Mr. S. Estcourt, after noticing the logical antagonism between the speech of Mr. Buxton and the vote he proposed to give, replied to Sir J. Trelawny, pointing out certain fallacies in his argument. He reviewed various schemes of exemption and compromise, and pointed out their radical defects, observing that the question should be so dealt with that the settlement would be of a permanent character and based upon a principle; and he moved, as an amendment, the following Resolution, embodying a proposition that could not be disputed, upon which, he observed, action might be taken:—"That it is unjust and inexpedient to abolish the ancient customary right, exercised from time immemorial by the ratepayers of every parish in England, to raise by rate among themselves the sums required for the repair of their church, until some other provision shall have been made by Parliament for the discharge of those obligations to which, by custom or statute, the churchwardens, on the part of the parish, are liable."

Sir G. Lewis said, it seemed to be admitted that the existing operation of the law, the rates being refused in some parishes and imposed in others upon a reluctant portion of the parishioners, was not satisfactory. There were two propositions before the House—one to abolish the existing law and trust to the voluntary principle; the other, to make some alteration of the law—and he understood that Mr. Estcourt was prepared

to offer some substantial plan for that object. The question then was, how some amendment of the existing law was likely to be arrived at; and, looking at the history of the debates on this question, he despaired of any such amendment while the present law was in existence. He should therefore vote for the second reading of the Bill. After stating and defending the plan he had proposed last year for exempting Dissenters from Church Rates without "ticketing" them, he argued that the Resolution was inconsistent, partly with facts and partly with law, and would be, therefore, nugatory and unmeaning.

Mr. Macdonogh disputed Sir G. Lewis's interpretation of the law, and stated various objections to the Bill, which set out, he said, in its preamble, with a logical fallacy in arguing from particulars to universals, that because rates due by law were refused in some parishes, they should be abolished in all without equivalent or substitution. A customary, immemorial right could not be thus summarily annihilated.

Mr. R. Mills supported the Bill, arguing that the population had outgrown the common law. The churches did not now afford accommodation for the people.

Mr. Bright observed that Mr. Estcourt, having repudiated and rejected every scheme, including his own, did not give the House good and encouraging advice in asking it to agree to his Resolution. He had argued that it was founded upon a constitutional principle; but things had totally changed in the last 700 or 800

years, and these rates were now incompatible with the rights and interests of the people. All he asked was, to a certain extent, a complement of the Toleration Act. Would Churchmen refuse to do what the humblest sect of Dissenters did? Would a body that held the great bulk of the land, boasted of its wealth, and had the seats of learning at its disposal, be the only sect not liberal enough to support its own churches? He believed that these rates could not be maintained, and Mr. Estcourt himself did not think that any scheme which had been submitted to the House could do anything material to settle this question, except Sir J. Trelawny's. If this question was to be finally settled, he agreed that it ought to be taken up by the Government, who should submit to the House a measure based upon a principle satisfactory to the country, and stake their existence upon carrying it.

Sir J. Pakington, after remarking that Mr. Bright, as well as others, forgot that the Church of England was essentially the poor man's church, into which he could enter without payment, admitted that the time had arrived when this question ought to be settled, and agreed that it ought not to be settled by the legislation of private members, but should be undertaken by the Government, who seemed, however, he said, to shrink from this duty. He adverted to the doctrines and language with reference to Church Rates held by opponents of the Rates out of doors, expressing his regret that the question should be embarrassed by the promulgation of

such opinions, and by language so acrimonious towards the Established Church. He defended the course taken by the Conservative party upon this question; their attempts at a compromise having, he said, been defeated, owing to the real motive of some of the opponents of the rates being to destroy the Church.

Mr. Disraeli said, that if legislation had been urgently required, the House would not have wasted thirty years upon it, and made twenty-three fruitless legislative experiments. On the contrary, the history of the question proved that it was not ripe for legislation. The fact was, that the pretext for legislation was not the object of the agitation; but it was clear that it was the existence of the Church of England which was at stake. He agreed with several previous speakers, that it was the duty of Government to deal with the question, but their system was to leave every question in the hands of private members. Sir G. Lewis had indeed suggested the adoption of a plan which had been recommended by the Archbishop of Canterbury; but he (Mr. Disraeli), with all respect, did not attach any great weight to the Archbishop's opinion. The question was *not* ecclesiastical, but simply political. Church rates were imposed in the ancient and constitutional manner of the country, by a majority, and to object to the system, was as if a constituent were to say he felt degraded and enslaved by being represented by the member elected by the majority in his borough. Government by the majority, was the rule and spring of our

political life, and he was surprised to hear so-called Liberals speaking of it with contempt.

On a division, the Bill was lost by *one vote*, the numbers being—

For the second reading	286
Against it	287

Majority	1
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Mr. Sotheron Estcourt's Resolution was then adopted by 288 to 271.

Another attempt was made by Mr. S. Estcourt to settle this long-pending controversy. On the 24th of June, that right hon. gentleman moved a Resolution, which he said he considered necessary, in order to follow up the Resolution already passed by some practical step. He moved—"That the law relating to Church-rates may be beneficially settled by combining in one measure provisions for each of the following objects:—1, to enable vestries specially summoned, and in which owners shall have a vote by proxy, to transfer from occupiers to owners so much of their liability as regards the repair of their parish church and churchyard, and to make such special rate, if voted by a majority, recoverable by the same process as a rate for repairs of highways; 2, to repeal the existing legal process for enforcing a compulsory Church-rate; and 3, to give facilities for collecting a voluntary rate." Mr. Estcourt explained that the reason why he brought this subject forward was, that he was certain matters could not remain as at present, nor ought Parliament to allow them to remain so, and his proposition was a step in the same direction, and for the same object as the

Resolution to which the House had already come upon his motion. He stated what he understood to be the grievances, under the existing law, of the Nonconformists on one hand, and of Churchmen on the other, and he examined and discussed various substitutes which had been suggested for the present system of providing for the repair of parish churches, pointing out their objectionable features. His own proposal was based upon these grounds,—that the present law ought to be altered, but that Parliament ought to make provision for the sustentation of the churches of the land, if a voluntary rate was insufficient for the purpose. He offered his plan as a compromise, the only one which he thought likely to receive the sanction of the House, and which he believed could be worked out into a satisfactory measure. He was not prepared to assent to any separation or modification of the Resolution.

Mr. Hodgkinson, though approving of the conciliatory manner in which Mr. Estcourt had introduced his Resolution, objected strongly to what appeared to him to be a gross inconsistency—that while the plan would abolish compulsory recovery of church-rates, and give increased facility for the collection of voluntary ones, it made no exemption in favour of Dissenters, and introduced greater stringency than ever.

Mr. Heygate thought no settlement possible until the direct charge was completely transferred from the occupier to the owners of property, and moved an amendment to that effect.

Sir G. Grey observed that Mr.

Estcourt's Resolutions had been very materially altered since he first gave notice of them on the 23rd of May. He could not conceive anything more calculated to breed ill-feeling between owners and occupiers in a parish than the first Resolution. To the two other propositions, by themselves, he would have given his most cordial support; but he feared the discussion would show that there were but two settlements of the question—total abolition, or that embodied in the two latter Resolutions without the first.

Mr. Disraeli strongly urged the Government to take up this subject, with a view to its settlement. It could only be brought to a satisfactory solution in the hands of the Ministry.

After a brief reply, Mr. S. Estcourt withdrew his Resolution, and the amendment also was withdrawn.

The last attempt made this Session to deal with the subject of Church-rates, was by a Bill, introduced by Mr. Newdegate, to authorize the commutation of the rate for a rent-charge to be levied on the proprietors of land. In moving the second reading of this Bill, on the 9th of July, the hon. member explained that it was his object to have it referred to a Select Committee. He then, in a speech of considerable length, argued that Church-rates were, and had been admitted to be, practically, a charge upon real property, and he proposed by the Bill to do away with all personal liability in respect of Church-rates, and to charge them upon the property, making them payable by the owner. This, he said, was the principle of the

Bill, and he explained its main provisions, and the machinery by which he proposed to assess the amount of the rate, and to levy it. This part of the measure, he said, could be considered and modified by the Committee.

Alderman Sidney said the errors on the face of the Bill, which dealt with only a moiety of the property and population of the country, were so patent, that the House should reject the Bill. He pointed out some of the errors to which he referred, and moved to defer the second reading for three months.

Mr. Heygate recommended the withdrawal of the Bill, which was urged also by Sir George Grey, who showed that it was impossible for a Select Committee to deal with it during the present Session.

The Bill, after some further discussion, was given up.

Early in the Session Mr. E. P. Bouverie obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the relief of persons in Holy Orders of the Church of England, declaring their dissent therefrom, from the restrictions and penalties to which they are now by law made subject. In moving the second reading of this measure on the 9th April, the right hon. gentleman explained his reasons for proposing it. Many persons, he said, owing to scruples on theological points, were desirous of freeing themselves from the obligations imposed upon them by their ordination and by the canons of the Church; and when he considered what the subscriptions were which were required from clergymen, he did not wonder at a person, in after-life, feeling scruples upon the subject. Yet the law held him to his obligations, and forbade him

to engage in any lay pursuit, though he might become a Roman Catholic priest. He asked the House whether it was just and right that the law should be in such a state, imposing, in fact, a temporal penalty for religious opinions. He insisted that the relief his Bill proposed would be not only just to individuals, but for the interest of the Church of England, it being to the prejudice of the Church forcibly to retain dissatisfaction within its pale, instead of suffering, and even inviting, it to go out. He should not object, he added, to the Bill being referred to a Select Committee.

Sir W. Heathcote, who had given notice of a motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, observed that there was some confusion in Mr. Bouverie's argument. He had not distinguished the cases of beneficed and unbeneficed clergymen. He was not aware that a clergyman, unless holding a benefice, was under any disability. There was, however, a residuum of grievance which he desired to relieve, and he was ready to assent to the second reading of the Bill with the understanding that it would be referred to a Select Committee; but unless it came out of the Committee in a very different state, he should be disposed to resist the passing of the Bill.

Mr. M. Milnes thought the Bill, in its present state, might offer a premium upon heresy, and place persons in an inconvenient and even immoral position. He, however, desired that some measure should be devised to liberate persons who had taken Orders in the Church at an early age from their obligations without stain upon their character or degradation.

Lord Stanley, after quoting in favour of the principle of the Bill a pamphlet written in 1849 by the present Bishop of Exeter, said he supported its principle upon two grounds; first, that it was for the interest of the Church of England; secondly, that it would be an act of justice to individuals. He, however, suggested various points of detail which, in his opinion, would require consideration.

Mr. Walter was prepared to support the second reading of the Bill; at the same time, he agreed with Mr. Milnes and Lord Stanley that there were many details in the Bill which required serious and grave consideration. He thought there was force in the remark of Mr. Milnes that the Bill would offer, to a certain extent, what amounted to a premium upon heresy.

Mr. Hubbard did not deny that there was a certain small amount of grievance, but he demurred to the title of the Bill and to the spirit in which some of the clauses were drawn. He was ready to relieve the grievance, but not by throwing a slur upon the clergy.

Mr. Newdegate considered the measure to be crude and partial. He thought it inconsistent with the character of the Church of England that persons who had taken priest's orders should be at liberty to abandon them at their own mere will, without the sanction of any tribunal.

Sir G. Grey said he retained the opinions he had expressed upon a former occasion, that it was desirable some provision should be made to relieve clergymen of the Church of England, who had conscientiously changed their opinions, from the obligations they had contracted, and

from liability to proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Court. There were provisions in this Bill, however, especially those contained in the 7th clause, which required careful consideration. He agreed with the suggestion that it would be better if deacon's orders were not irrevocable.

The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a Select Committee, where it underwent considerable modifications, devised to meet the objections of those who apprehended mischief to the Church from certain of its provisions. Upon the motion being made for the third reading on the 9th of July, the opponents of the Bill mustered in some force against it, and the attendance in the House being thin, its supporters had to fight the battle at a disadvantage.

Sir L. Palk moved that the third reading should be deferred for three months, alleging that the principle of the measure, which would relieve persons from the most solemn vows and obligations, was so objectionable that he felt bound, even at this late stage of its progress, to resist the Bill.

Lord Henley expressed an earnest hope that the House would not stop the Bill at this stage. He did not approve of all that it contained, but it was confined to the Church of England, and only relieved those who differed from its doctrines, and objected to its discipline.

Mr. Bouverie thought he had a right to complain of the course adopted by Sir L. Palk, in calling upon the House, at the last moment, to reject this Bill, the object of which was to give to clergymen

of the Church of England liberty of conscience, and to exempt them from temporal penalties. He repeated, in support of the Bill, the arguments he had urged on its earlier stages.

Mr. Roebuck, after exposing, in very plain and free terms, the two ideas whence he considered the opposition to the Bill to spring, observed that it merely said that one who had taken priest's orders, and afterwards dissented from the Church of England, shall not be followed by the penalties of the law for so doing.

Sir George Grey observed that it seemed to be admitted that cases of hardship might arise under the existing law, and he trusted that the House would adhere to its previous decisions in favour of the Bill.

On a division, the amendment was carried by 98 to 88.

The Bill was consequently lost.

Another attempt, attended with a still smaller measure of success, was made by Lord Ebury in the House of Lords, to relax the Ecclesiastical Law, by making certain amendments, in the Act of Uniformity. Two Bills with this object were laid by the noble Lord on the table of the House of Lords, the provisions of which he explained at length upon moving that they be read a second time. Two years ago, the noble Lord said, he had moved for a Royal Commission to inquire into the Liturgy and the Acts of Uniformity, with a view to adopting such changes as might be requisite after the lapse of two centuries. Though the motion was negatived it met with support, which had led him to introduce two Bills at the commencement

of this Session : the first, to give greater elasticity to the celebration of divine service than the present rubric allowed ; and the second, which he then moved should be read a second time, to relax the extreme severity of the terms of subscription imposed by the Act of 1662. Besides the Act of Uniformity, however, the Act of 1st Elizabeth was still in force, with all the tremendous penalties of the age, and requiring an "unfeigned assent and consent to everything contained in and prescribed by the Book of Common Prayer," on admission to a benefice. The effect of this subscription had been to drive out hundreds of excellent and valuable ministers when first enacted, and to keep out thousands of similar ministers ever since, while no compensating advantages whatever had been received by the Church. Neither piety, unity, nor even uniformity had been really promoted, and he called upon the House to do away with a superfluous form of subscription, and thereby promote that best of all things, Christian harmony.

The Bishop of London pointed out that, as the declaration proposed to be abolished applied solely to persons taking possession of benefices, and persons in the highest position in the Church — even Bishops — had never been called upon to make it, the number relieved by the Bill would be comparatively but small. He did not believe at all in the gradual deterioration of the standard of candidates for ordination, and was convinced that the proposed change would not really conciliate any Dissenters. He should oppose the motion.

The Earl of Shaftesbury hoped the motion would not be pressed to a division, as the clergy and public were hardly yet prepared for a decision of the question. At the same time, it was one of vital importance to the Church, and he believed that it would be hard to maintain the integrity of the Church unless something in the way of liturgical revision, and something analogous to the proposal before the House was adopted.

Earl Russell joined in hoping that Lord Ebury would not press the motion. The question was one which it was desirable should be fully discussed at the Universities, and wherever men took an interest in the well-being of the Church. Such discussion would be conducive to its peaceable settlement, and he hoped it would be left to that discussion for the present.

The Bishop of Oxford denied the alleged necessity for any measure of relief, and ridiculed the arguments and facts brought forward by Lord Ebury. Unless their lordships were prepared to give up the principle of subscription entirely, they could not pass the Bill before them.

After some further debate, the Bill was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. Monckton Milnes brought the long-contested question of Marriages of Affinity again before Parliament this year by a Bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister. He supported his case by the arguments against the restriction which had been repeatedly adduced in the Legislature, and obtained leave to introduce the measure, though not without a protest from some members, and an intimation that

on a future stage the Bill would be vigorously opposed. On the 19th February the principal discussion took place.

It was commenced by Mr. Lygon, who warmly opposed the further progress of the Bill, and urged the House to stand by its former decisions.

Mr. Collier supported the second reading, insisting that the Legislature had no right to offer impediments not sanctioned by the Divine law to marriage, which was a law of nature; that, *primæ facie*, any man might marry any woman; and there was no prohibition of the marriages in question in the New Testament or the Old. While the operation of the proposed law in countries where it had long existed produced no inconveniences, the evils of prohibiting these marriages, which violated no natural or moral law, were real.

Lord R. Cecil replied to Mr. Collier, whose argument, he contended, went, logically, to the sanction of polygamy. He was not moved to oppose this Bill upon theological grounds, but he could not satisfy himself, if it passed, what the House might not be called upon to do next. If the marriage law were once altered, there would be no logical ground upon which other prohibited degrees could stand, and marriages still more repulsive might be legalized. He moved to defer the second reading for six months.

Sir G. Grey said he agreed that the theological ground of opposition to the Bill was doubtful; he thought it was the duty of every man to make up his mind upon that point, and that he (Sir George) was at liberty to consider the question on other grounds,

and he believed that the balance of advantages to society was on the side of the proposed relaxation of the law. He supported, therefore, the second reading of this Bill; but he deprecated the agitation of this question year after year.

Mr. Walpole opposed the Bill, believing that, on moral grounds, this disturbance of the marriage law—a law, uniform, consistent, and identical in the United Kingdom—would be very detrimental to society in this country. The law now said that these marriages were illegal; those who wished to alter the law were bound to show the reasons for the alteration, and to say how far they meant to go if the doctrine of Mr. Collier were true that, *primæ facie*, any man might marry any woman. The Bill provided that marriages should not be void by reason of affinity. Was it to be confined to marriage with a sister-in-law, or to apply to all cases of affinity? If confined to sisters-in-law, why should a widow not be allowed to marry her husband's brother?

Mr. Headlam, Mr. Buxton, Sir T. Colebrooke, and Mr. Horner addressed the House in support of, and Mr. Blackburn and Mr. Kinnaird against, the Bill; and Mr. Milnes having replied, Lord R. Cecil's amendment was negatived by 144 to 193.

The motion for going into Committee on the Bill was met with renewed opposition.

Mr. Hunt moved to defer the Committee for six months. He challenged the opinion of the House once more, he said, upon the principle of this Bill, which, in his view of it, would be the beginning of a very great social revolution. When once the

principle of the existing law was broken down, he asked, where could they stop? If once it was declared that there was no reason, on account of affinity, why a man might not marry his deceased wife's sister, on what ground could he be forbidden to marry her mother?

Mr. Ball supported the Bill. He considered that Scripture not only sanctioned, but recommended and encouraged, these marriages.

Mr. Monsell opposed the Bill. He agreed that it would be wrong to retain upon the Statute-book a law contrary to the general feeling of the people; but he insisted that in Ireland and in Scotland there was the strongest feeling against this Bill. Mr. Milnes was, he said, bound to answer the question how far he meant to go, — whether he intended to carry out his principle to its logical consequences. If Parliament once adopted this principle, continual attempts would be made to go down the precipice, doing infinite evil to the morals of the nation.

Sir W. Jolliffe argued in support of the measure. He considered that the Act of 1835 was a blot upon the Statute Book, and the proposed change was required on grounds of justice.

The Amendment was carried on a division by 148 votes to 116, and so the Bill was lost.

The customary annual motion in opposition to the Endowment of Maynooth College was promptly disposed of this year by the House of Commons.

Mr. Whalley moved, on the 5th of May, amidst much interruption, that the grant be discontinued, regard being paid to existing vested interests. Mr.

Somers seconded the motion, which was opposed in a short speech by Sir Robert Peel, Secretary for Ireland. The House divided without further debate, when the numbers were—

For the Motion	111
Against it	193

Majority	82
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On the 22nd May the O'Connor Don called the attention of the House of Commons to the state of public education in Ireland. After some remarks upon the model schools and upon the government scheme generally, he directed them more particularly to the Queen's Colleges. He contended that these institutions erred against the principle that the State was not bound to provide for the education of any but the lower classes, except under peculiar circumstances. It had been alleged that the establishment of these Colleges was justified by peculiar circumstances, but this he denied. Their avowed object was said to be to meet the wants of the Roman Catholics and Dissenters in Ireland, who could not receive religious education in Trinity College. In a religious point of view, however, he observed, the Queen's Colleges were not less objectionable to Roman Catholics than Trinity College: so that the Queen's Colleges had failed to meet the object for which they were established. It was said that the result had, on the whole, been satisfactory. He denied, however, that the Colleges had provided an University education to Roman Catholics commensurate with the outlay.

Sir R. Peel observed that this question had been often debated in that House without any other

effect than to confirm the principle and policy adopted in Ireland, and it was impossible to contend that the system of teaching had not succeeded. He referred to returns showing the satisfactory results of the national system, and, with respect to the Queen's Colleges (the main point of the O'Connor Don's attack), which it was said had not met the object for which they were established in 1845, he insisted that they had, on the contrary, been pre-eminently successful, and had answered the purpose of those who had founded them. Sir Robert entered into copious details to establish his position, and, in conclusion, expressed regret that some of the Roman Catholic prelates should have condemned the system of mixed education, and stigmatized the Queen's Colleges, striving to narrow the basis of secular instruction. He hoped that the Government and the Legislature would scrupulously maintain that system of combined secular education from the influence of which such beneficial results had flowed, which had led, year by year, to the moral improvement and social advantage of the people of Ireland.

Mr. Maguire replied to Sir R. Peel, and controverted some of his statements, denouncing the national system of mixed education as, in many parts of Ireland, a monstrous sham. The whole thing had failed, he said, in every province but one, and there the system did not produce the beneficial results which it had the credit of producing. All that was asked in Ireland was, a national system under which each religious body should have the training of its own children.

Mr. Whiteside animadverted upon the intemperance of language in which some of the speakers had indulged, and upon the attacks made upon the Established Church, contrasting these aberrations from the question with the temper, ability, and moderation with which it had been argued by the O'Connor Don. He disputed some of the remarks made by Sir R. Peel with reference to the University of Dublin, which ought not, he said, to have been dragged into this discussion. With respect to the charter sought for the Roman Catholic University, he remarked that it was not explained how the charter was to be drawn, where the authority was to be lodged, and whether the Crown was to be excluded from all control over it.

Mr. Monsell insisted that there existed in Ireland a restriction upon Roman Catholics who desired that their children should have religious instruction without being debarred the means of obtaining academical degrees, which should be opened to all without the sacrifice of conscientious convictions.

Mr. Hennessy called attention to the letter recently laid upon the table respecting the foundation of additional Scholarships in the second year's course of the Faculty of Arts in the Queen's Colleges, and to the official returns on the subject.

The discussion was continued by Mr. P. Urquhart, Mr. Lefroy, Mr. M'Mahon, Mr. Hadfield, Mr. MacDonough, Major O'Reilly, and Mr. More O'Ferrall, who charged the Government with breach of faith in regard to national education in Ireland. The debate then terminated.

CHAPTER III.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA — Policy of the British Government respecting it—Cases in which the interests of this country were affected —Debates in Parliament on International Law and Neutral Rights—Detention of British Subjects in the States by the Federal Authorities—Inquiry made on this subject in the House of Lords by Lord Carnarvon, and answer of Earl Russell—Remarks of the Earls of Derby and Malmesbury, and other Peers. Sinking of the Stone Fleet in the Harbour of Charleston — Questions addressed to Ministers in both Houses on this subject, and their answers—Remarks of Mr. Bright on the conduct of our Government in the Trent affair—Lord Palmerston justifies their measures. Blockade of the Southern Ports—Mr. Gregory brings forward a Motion in the House of Commons on this subject—Speeches of Mr. Bentinck, Mr. W. Forster, Sir J. Fergusson, Mr. Milnes, Mr. Lindsay, Lord R. Cecil and the Solicitor-General—The Motion is negatived—The same subject mooted in the House of Lords by Lord Campbell—Speech of Earl Russell in answer—Important Discussion on the Motion of Mr. Horsfall on the Law applicable to Neutral Commerce in Time of War—Speeches of the Attorney-General, Sir G. Lewis, Mr. Thomas Baring, Mr. Lindsay, the Lord Advocate, Sir S. Northcote, Lord H. Vane, Mr. Massey, Mr. Bright, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Walpole, Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Disraeli; Mr. Horsfall withdraws his motion. Violent Proclamation of the Federal General Butler at New Orleans—Protestations are made in both Houses against this Document—It is emphatically condemned by Lord Palmerston—The Question of Mediation by England between the contending parties in America is discussed in the House of Commons on the motion of Mr. Lindsay—His Speech—Speeches of Mr. Taylor, Lord A. Tempest, Mr. W. Forster, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Gregory, Mr. S. Fitzgerald, and Lord Palmerston—No result follows from the Motion. Supply of Cotton for English Manufactures—Mr. J. B. Smith calls attention to the means of increasing the supply from India—He complains of the backwardness of the Government in this respect—Speeches of Mr. Smollett, Mr. Turner, Sir C. Wood, Mr. Bazley, Mr. Finlay, and other Members. Distress in the Cotton Manufacturing Districts—Prospects of severe suffering to the operatives in Lancashire, from the suspension of work, owing to the want of Cotton—Discussions in both Houses on the subject—The Government resolve

to extend the powers given by the Poor Laws for raising funds by rates in aid—Mr. Villiers brings in a Bill for this purpose, proposing to extend the rating in certain cases over adjoining Unions—The Measure undergoes much discussion—It is proposed that borrowing powers on the security of the rates should be given under specified conditions—Debates on this question—The Government at first object, but afterwards yield to the evident opinion of the House of Commons in favour of Loans—The Bill is amended accordingly—It passes through the House of Lords on the 4th of August, after a debate in which Earl Russell, Lord Malmesbury, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Kingsdown, Lord Egerton, and Lord Overstone take part, and becomes law.

THE momentous events which took place this year in the United States of America, of which a full account appears in another part of this volume, naturally excited a lively interest in this country, and were frequently referred to in the debates which took place in Parliament. Her Majesty's Government, indeed, adhering strictly to their declared policy of non-interference between the contending parties, avoided, on their own part, and discouraged, so far as it was in their power to do so, on the part of the Legislature, any expression of opinion on the merits of the contest. Nevertheless, there were many points in which the contact of the civil war across the Atlantic with British interests, and with questions of international rights, was unavoidable; and it was necessary and proper that with reference to such matters information should be given to Parliament, and the sanction of Parliament should be obtained. Cases in which the maritime interests of this country were affected by the blockade of the Southern ports, and which raised dubious questions of international law, could not be passed over in silence by the Legislature; nor could the still more important interests of our cotton

manufactures, which were impaired and almost prostrated by the stoppage of our commerce with the cotton-growing States, and which filled all minds in England with anxious forebodings, be disregarded by Parliament. It will be convenient to follow in order the course of these discussions, which the disturbances in America gave rise to, from the commencement of the present Session until its close.

On the 11th of February the Earl of Carnarvon called the attention of the House of Lords to the detention of British subjects in United States prisons, upon charges of political offences. The noble Lord stated that he was informed that three British subjects were at that moment in prison in the Federal States, where they had been detained for four or five months on secret charges, without a single allegation of any sort being made against them, and without any hope of an inquiry into their cases, unless they consented to take an oath of allegiance to the United States. An enormous number of American citizens were in prison for political offences, and although the House had nothing directly to do with them, a few statistics on the subject were necessary to show the treatment to which our coun-

trymen were condemned. In one of the four small casemates of Fort Lafayette, 14 feet by 24, and lighted only by small embrasures, there were confined, only a few weeks ago, no less than 23 political prisoners, of whom two-thirds were in irons. There was no possible accommodation for cleanliness or decency; the absence of ventilation at night, when the embrasures were closed, rendered the atmosphere intolerably foul; the water for drinking was extremely bad, and for other purposes salt water only was provided. In prisons of this sort, among others, two Savannah merchants, both *bond fide* British subjects, and an Irish navvy who had gone to Harper's Ferry in 1860 in search of employment, were confined. The noble Earl concluded by asking whether these facts had come within the knowledge of the Government, and had induced it to take any action in the matter.

Earl Russell said the question was one of American constitutional law, with which he had no concern. If, as had been maintained by lawyers, and had been recently asserted by a vote of Congress, the President alone had the power to suspend the *habeas corpus*, he, of course, had the power of arresting persons on mere suspicion of treason, and we had no grounds of complaint. In fact, we ourselves had furnished a precedent as late as 1848. In the course of the disturbances in Ireland, in that year, the *habeas corpus* was suspended by Parliament, and two American citizens were arrested by the Secretary of War, and detained without trial, solely by the power vested in the Crown by the Act of Parliament.

He had no doubt that in some of the cases mentioned by the noble Earl there might have been unnecessary suspicion and some ill-treatment, but he could not venture to say that the detention without trial of persons engaged in treasonable practices was illegal. Lord Lyons had represented the case to Mr. Seward, who had not refused to listen to his complaints, and no hindrances had been placed in the way of the British Consuls who wished for access to the prisoners.

The Earl of Derby said that, in this instance, the "*civis Romanus*" did not appear to derive much benefit from his citizenship. Though Congress might have virtually affirmed that the President had power to suspend the *habeas corpus*, the existence of that power had been denied by many of the most learned judges of the States, notwithstanding the somewhat unusual restriction now placed upon the action of the judges. If such power did exist, he could not say that it was a very happy state of law under which to live. Earl Russell had adduced as a precedent the suspension of the *habeas corpus* in Ireland in 1848, but he (the Earl of Derby) defied him to show any British or American precedent, when the condition, not of release, but of trial, was, that the person arrested should forswear allegiance to his own country.

Earl Russell replied that he knew of no case in which the oath had been administered to a British subject.

The Earl of Malmesbury asked for some information relative to the exact nature of the blockade of the Southern ports. He had

heard that Mr. Mason had publicly stated that so inefficiently was it maintained, that no less than 600 or 700 ships had broken it since its institution. If this was true, it was impossible that such an illegal blockade should much longer be respected. Lord Malmesbury added a few words, expressive of his distrust of the efficacy in time of war of the principle contained in the Declaration of 1856.

Earl Russell said, Admiral Milne had been instructed early in the contest to furnish all the information asked for by the noble Earl, and it would shortly be laid before the House. As to the assertion that 700 vessels had evaded the blockade, he had asked Mr. Mason what their aggregate tonnage was, but that gentleman was unable to give any answer. Although there were but seven large ports under blockade, they were connected by numerous creeks with other smaller ones, and many small vessels, with small cargoes, might have escaped. On the one hand was the danger of enduring an illegal blockade, and on the other, that of incurring, without the strongest cause, a dispute with the United States; and he hoped that their Lordships would wait for further evidence before they proceeded to discuss the question.

The intelligence that the Northern States Government had sent out an expedition in order to fill up with stones the harbour of Charleston having been received in this country with much disapprobation, Earl Stanhope inquired of the Government whether the report was correct; and if so, whether our Government, in concert with that of France,

would be willing to take any steps on the subject?

Earl Russell said he hoped the rumour was untrue. The destruction of Charleston harbour would be a most barbarous act, as it could only be looked upon as a commercial port. The American Government, in reply to representations on the subject, had stated the ships had been sunk in aid of the blockade, and not with a view to the destruction of the harbour. The French Government had taken the same view as that of Her Majesty, and had remonstrated against any act which might lead to the destruction of the harbour.

The affair of the *Trent* steam-vessel, which had so nearly produced a rupture between our Government and that of the United States, was about the same time referred to in the House of Commons by Mr. Bright, who took occasion to express his own opinion upon the conduct of Her Majesty's Government in reference to that affair. Mr. Bright said he felt compelled to make a few observations on the great inconsistency between the despatches of the Foreign Office and the preparations of certain other departments with regard to our recent transaction with America. "It is not customary in ordinary life for a person to send a messenger with a polite message to a friend, or neighbour, or acquaintance, and at the same time to send a man of portentous strength, wielding a gigantic club, and making every kind of ferocious gesticulation, and still to profess that all this is done in the most friendly and courteous manner." Such, however, had been the conduct of our

Government; and the result was that a million of money had been wasted—more than wasted—for the general paralysis throughout all the ramifications of our commerce, caused by the warlike preparations of Government, had already been productive of the most pernicious effects. The affair of the *Trent* was nothing but an unhappy accident, and no one knew it better than Lord Palmerston himself.

Lord Palmerston, after turning into ridicule Mr. Bright's illustration of the messenger who made "ferocious gesticulations," said the point of his argument was, that the Government of the United States were bound, by obligations of international law, to give up those persons who were taken from on board the *Trent*, and that they were not influenced by any fear of mob dictation, which could justify us in making demonstrations in order to overawe the mob. If so, why did not the American Government immediately release the prisoners, and why did it—one department at least—participate in the ovations to Captain Wilkes? Lord Palmerston reminded Mr. Bright, that his own countrymen were susceptible of insult as well as Americans; and if he had pocketed the insult, a feeling of ineradicable irritation would have been produced in this country, which would have been far more dangerous to the future prospects of peace, than any feelings engendered by the recent conduct of Government. Mutual respect, between nations as well as individuals, was the best security for mutual good-will.

Shortly afterwards,

The Earl of Carnarvon asked whether any communication had taken place between Her Majesty's Government and the Governments of foreign States, relative to the Southern blockade. Papers had been laid on the table containing much useful information on the subject, but they did not mention whether any such communication had taken place.

Lord Russell answered, that no formal communications with any foreign Governments had taken place.

The subject of this blockade was, early in the month of March, formally brought before both Houses of Parliament, the first debate originating in the House of Commons, in a motion by Mr. Gregory, and the second being introduced in the House of Lords, by Lord Campbell.

Before entering upon his subject, Mr. Gregory observed, that in the preceding Session, he had been prevailed upon to abstain from bringing the question of recognizing the Southern States into discussion, though he was then (as he was still) of opinion that the contest in America was a hopeless one; that secession was a right, separation a fact, and reunion an impossibility. He should then, he said, have counselled the recognition of the Southern States as independent *de jure* and *de facto*, and he was sorry the discussion did not take place, since he believed the attitude of the House of Commons, on that occasion, was not interpreted by the United States, as prompted by a spirit of conciliation, but as the result of fear. He would not now press the question of recognition, but should confine himself strictly to that

of the blockade—a question of the most vital importance, not to England only, but to the whole world. He proceeded to argue, that by the acknowledgment of the validity of the blockade, our neutrality appeared to be one-sided; we seemed to be conniving unfairly at the act of one of the belligerents, and doing an injustice to the fair trader. He was bound to say, that he was more than satisfied with the past conduct of the Government, under circumstances of the greatest difficulty; his only fear was that they might go too far, and carry forbearance to a point that would prejudice our own interests, and derogate from our character in the opinion of other nations. He then tried the question by the rules of International Law, and by the practice of prize courts, insisting that, according to the legal definition of "blockade," to the *dicta* of jurists of authority (including the American judge, Kent), and to judicial decisions in reported cases, the blockade of the Southern ports by the United States was illegal; that it was ineffective, and therefore illegal, was proved by the number of vessels which had run the blockade. He cited as evidence to this fact, communications from our naval commanders and consuls, and the acknowledgment of American newspapers, testifying to the absence, inefficiency, or intermissions of the blockade, which, he maintained, continued up to the present time. If the blockade had been effectual, would the Government of the United States, he asked, have resorted to the barbarous and disgraceful policy of destroying the Southern

harbours? In conclusion, he moved an Address for certain papers.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Bentinck, who, deprecating the introduction of the element of slavery into the discussion, which would, he said, be hypocritical and unjust, considered that Mr. Gregory had made it clear that the blockade was null and void, and he urged a recognition of the independence of the Southern States, in conformity with the doctrine enunciated by Lord Russell, in the case of Italy, that a people were entitled to choose their own form of Government.

Mr. W. Forster said the question of the blockade was one of law and of fact. If it could be proved that it was not effective, he admitted that it would be a breach of neutrality to recognize it. He, however, disputed the fact of its inefficiency, and pointed out material errors in the lists of vessels said to have run the blockade, and that the manner of the escape of some vessels which did elude the blockade proved its strictness. Judging from the evidence relied upon by those who denied the legality of the blockade, he concluded that it had been wonderfully effective from the beginning. The rupture of the blockade was asked on account of the distress in our manufacturing districts; the demand, however, had not come from the representatives of Lancashire and Manchester, but from the members for Galway and West Norfolk. What the country desired was, that the policy of the Government should continue to be one of strict neutrality. He believed their forbearance and

generosity hitherto had been the means of preserving us from a most deplorable war.

Sir J. Fergusson, after remarking that Mr. Forster's facts were not borne out by the official papers, said the whole question turned upon the law which regulated blockade, and, according to the doctrine of the Americans themselves, the facts showed that the blockade had not been effective, and it could not be respected without a violation of neutrality, and assisting the stronger belligerent.

Mr. M. Milnes said this subject involved nothing less than the question of war between Great Britain and America. The question of blockade by cruisers had been so materially affected by the application of steam to navigation, that it called for investigation. The common-sense view of the case led to the conclusion that, under the circumstances in which the Southern States were placed, the blockade must be considered effective.

Mr. W. Lindsay, in reply to Mr. Forster, adduced positive evidence of the running of the blockade by numerous vessels, some of them with no difficulty whatever. From these instances, and from the distinct statements of our naval officers on the spot, he argued that the proof of the ineffectiveness of the blockade was complete, and he could not understand, he said, how the Government could make it out that it was effective, and ought to be respected. Whatever might be the conduct of the Northern States, he counselled neutrality, but a strict and impartial neutrality, dealing as justly with the South as with the North.

The Solicitor-General agreed with Mr. Lindsay, that it was the bounden duty of this country to persevere in a strict and impartial neutrality, dealing equal justice to the North and South. But we should not forget the difficulties of the United States Government, and should discard everything that could disturb our sympathizing judgment. The principles on which Great Britain should judge this question, were those of International Law, as laid down by great jurists. After examining the definitions of "blockade" given by Mr. Gregory, he enumerated the conditions of a legal blockade, and the qualifications to which they were subject. The notion that, if the blockade did not extend to the entire coast, but was intermitted in some parts, it became altogether ineffective and at an end, was, he said, incorrect; if the blockade was maintained in other parts of the coast, it was effective there. He cited cases to show the extreme danger of acting upon the notion that any intermission of a blockade had the effect of raising it. The duty of the British Government, on the commencement of hostilities between the Northern and Southern States of America, was to take care that our vessels and property should not be exposed to jeopardy by a paper blockade, or by any action not recognized by the principles of International Law; but all such pretensions had been disavowed by the United States Government, which had professed its intention to act according to the law of nations, and had always recognized the principles of that law as applicable to the blockade. He argued

from the facts stated by Mr. Forster, and from the reports of the British Consuls, that a *bonâ fide* blockade had been maintained by that Government. At the same time, he did not mean to say a word to prejudice the case of any particular vessel, with reference to any particular place not actually blockaded; such cases were proper for reclamation, or for the consideration of a Prize Court. Mr. Gregory had not said what he thought the Government ought to do. If to dictate to the United States, and, should they resist, to establish an armed neutrality, that, he said, would be war, and he earnestly deprecated so great a calamity.

Lord R. Cecil disputed in some points the doctrine of the Solicitor-General, that the continuity of a blockade might be interrupted without affecting its legality. He contended that, according to International Law, the intermission of a blockade was a fatal incident, and that the recognition by us of an illegal blockade would create an ill-feeling against us in the Southern States.

After a few words from Admiral Walcot, the motion of Mr. Gregory was negatived.

Lord Campbell's motion in the House of Lords was, in form, for the production of correspondence relative to the blockade. His object was, he said, to give Earl Russell an opportunity of explaining the policy pursued by the Government with respect to the blockade, which he, Lord Campbell, contended was an ineffective one; and he argued on the impropriety of a great commercial nation, like England, giving

countenance to an inefficient blockade.

Lord Russell expressed his conviction that the policy pursued by Her Majesty's Government had obtained the approval of the country, and said that from the very first the blockade of the Southern ports had occupied the attention of Ministers, who had had two questions to consider—first, whether the proclamation of a blockade had been made by sufficient authority; and, secondly, whether the means employed had been sufficient to blockade so large an extent of coast. In regard to the first point, the proclamation had been issued, as laid down by Lord Stowell, by the Sovereign authority, in the person of the President of the United States; and, in respect to the extent of coast, we ourselves had formerly proclaimed a blockade of a coast not much inferior in extent. He then proceeded to reply to the proofs adduced by Lord Campbell of the inefficiency of the blockade, recounted the efforts by which the United States had sought to render it effective, and considered that the want of cotton in our own markets, and the deficiency of our manufactured goods in the Confederate States, were the best test that the blockade was not an empty proclamation. As to the number and size of the vessels which had eluded the blockading squadrons, much exaggeration prevailed, many of the vessels which had run the blockade being only coasters of small draught running from creek to creek. On the point of what constituted effective blockade he had consulted the Crown lawyers, and had then written a despatch

on the subject to Lord Lyons. He could not give the papers moved for, for the simple reason that none such existed. He also stated that no formal communication had been made by the French to the English Government on the inefficiency of the blockade. In conclusion, he observed that the policy pursued by our Government had been dictated, not by expediency, but by justice—a fact which would be acknowledged by both sides at some future time. It would be impossible to renew the old feeling between the North and South, and as that was the case he hoped the North would consent to a peaceful separation of two States, both rich and extensive enough to be mighty Powers. If that were accomplished he should feel with gladness that we had done nothing by our attitude to aggravate the contest, but had done our best to act impartially between the two parties.

The discussion then terminated.

A very important and interesting debate upon the law of nations in its bearing upon the maritime rights of neutral Powers in time of war, took place in the House of Commons upon the 11th of March, upon a motion of Mr. Horsfall, one of the members for Liverpool, who proposed the following Resolution:—"That the present state of international maritime law, as affecting the rights of belligerents and neutrals, is ill-defined and unsatisfactory, and calls for the early attention of Her Majesty's Government." He should not enter, he said, into the past history of our international law; his object was to call attention to the

practical bearing of the law as it existed. Assuming the declaration agreed to at the Conferences at Paris, that the flag should cover the cargo, to be the acknowledged maritime law, its effect in time of war would be that every ship of a belligerent must be laid by in docks, that neutral vessels would get enhanced freights, and that British seamen would be draughted into neutral vessels. The effect in time of peace would be, that at Canton or Calcutta, on a mere rumour of war, second-class neutral vessels would get better freights than first-class British vessels. He read the evidence of witnesses in corroboration of this opinion, and in favour of placing ships in the same category as cargoes, as the only remedy for this state of things. After discussing at some length the views and acts of the United States Government on the subject, and on the proposal that all private property at sea should be exempt from capture, he asked the House to affirm the Resolution in the interests of the commerce of the country, and in the names of humanity and justice.

The Attorney-General insisted that the law, so far from being ill-defined and unsatisfactory, was quite clear and well understood, observing that Mr. Horsfall had, with one exception, correctly stated and clearly defined it. The change of the law proposed by Mr. Horsfall would go very much beyond any relaxation of the Maritime Code suggested by writers on international law, and was one which must be made not by any single country, but by the general assent of the maritime

nations. He opposed the motion.

Mr. Liddell supported the motion, urging the disadvantages under which the existing state of the law placed this country. Why, he asked, should British vessels be debarred, in time of war, from advantages conceded to neutrals, thereby crippling our own trade and encouraging that of rivals? The proposal to exempt all private property from capture, he granted, was new; but this was no objection to its justice, and it was only carrying our relaxation of the old law a little further.

Sir G. Lewis said the question raised by the motion was of paramount importance to this country, and the House should not arrive at a precipitate conclusion in regard to it. The terms of the Resolution were very general; they involved the question of privateering and that of the exemption of all private property. Mr. Horsfall should have moved an Address to the Crown in a form that would have brought the question fairly under the consideration of the House, his present course being most inconvenient. He took a different view of the whole subject from Mr. Horsfall, pointing out the difficulties with which it was entumbered. As to the doctrine which would assimilate the law of maritime warfare with that of land warfare, he denied the position that in the latter private property was respected; by the law of land-war, as recognized by civilized nations, private property was not respected.

Mr. T. Baring observed that, under the Declaration of Paris, which he neither blamed nor ap-

proved, in the event of a war with France, the trade of the world would be carried on under neutral flags, and the object of the motion was to elicit the opinion of the Government and strengthen their hands in their negotiations with foreign Powers to effect a change of the law which would benefit the commerce of the world, and must sooner or later be adopted.

Mr. Lindsay, who began by obviating objections to the form of the motion, contended that Mr. Horsfall had taken the only course open to him. All that his Resolution asked the House to do was to declare, that the present state of the law was ill-defined and unsatisfactory, and called for the early attention of the Government. He proceeded to argue that the law was not in a satisfactory state, and that it gave undue advantages to neutrals. He denied that wars were affected by the losses of individuals; on the contrary, he had no doubt that the destruction of private property tended to aggravate and prolong war. He insisted upon the changes which had taken place in the course as well as in the extent of our commerce since the last maritime war, and upon the insufficiency of our naval force to protect it. The question, he observed, affected not merely particular interests, but the whole community, who would have to pay in time of war enhanced prices for commodities.

The Lord-Advocate observed that the Resolution did not indicate how the law could be better defined, or put in a more satisfactory state. It was argued, in support of the Resolution, that the subjecting of the private prop-

party of belligerents to capture at sea was contrary to the rules of legitimate warfare, and opposed to the interests of this country. He did not know whether the Resolution did not go further; whether it was not meant to extend to blockade. Now, he suggested that these matters were too important to be discussed with any benefit in that House; the solution of these questions did not rest solely in our hands, and could be practically effected only in some unforeseen crisis. The interests of this country, so far from being imperilled by the present state of the law, lay the other way. The change desired would, in his opinion, strike what might be a fatal blow at our naval supremacy. The abstract principle of the law was, that you were entitled to take enemy's property, private as well as public, wherever you might find it, that principle being tempered and relaxed in particular cases of private property by the humane practice of all nations. He believed that the interests of humanity would be prejudiced, not benefited, by the change, the result of which would be to place us in a chronic state of war, that would press upon our resources; our navy would dwindle away, and our supremacy at sea would vanish.

Sir S. Northcote considered that it would be unadvisable to adopt the Resolution; but he protested against some of the doctrines propounded by the Lord-Advocate, who, he thought, had failed to grapple with the real question. That question was, what was the real position of this country, and how its maritime power, upon which its existence depended, was affected

with relation to international law since the Declaration of Paris. He contended that the foundation of our naval power was the commercial marine of this country; and, looking at the effect of that Declaration, it ought to be clearly understood whether the Government intended that we should remain as we were, or should go forward, as some desired, or, as others advised, go back. Not overlooking the claims of humanity, he, as an Englishman, regarded the question as resting upon the comparative advantages and disadvantages to England involved in it. He regretted that the arrangements of 1856 did not at the time undergo full discussion in that House; but it was not too late to repair the fault, and he hoped the result of the present discussion would be to induce the House not to allow the whole question, a very difficult one, to be put aside in a sweeping and summary manner. He was not prepared to adopt the Resolution, which he hoped would not be pressed to a division.

Lord H. Vane defended the Declaration of Paris, observing that Mr. Horsfall invited them to go a step further, on the ground that the concession already made would throw our commerce into neutral hands. He was of opinion that a relaxation of the law, under certain conditions, would not endanger, but would benefit, the commerce of the country.

Mr. Buxton agreed that the question depended upon the effect which the proposed modification of the law would have upon our naval supremacy, and

argued that, since the Declaration of Paris, our ships, in time of war, would be confined to our own ports, our trade carried on in neutral bottoms, and our sailors tempted by higher wages into the service of neutrals.

Mr. Massey observed that the question was not as to the satisfactory state of the maritime law, but the terms of a Convention which had superseded that law. The practice of privateering was sanctioned by the law of nations, and the rule that a neutral flag should not cover enemy's goods had been the public law of Europe up to the Convention of Paris, which had abrogated both these laws. Mr. Horsfall proposed to complete the code, and give in future immunity to private property. The Convention of Paris had, in fact, conceded the great bulk of his proposition, and it was not denied that, as it stood, it would infallibly inflict injury upon the shipping interest of this country, which had suffered more than any other by the operation of free trade. The proposition of Mr. Horsfall would remedy this injustice, and render the code consistent. He would not say whether the Convention of Paris was politic or not, but the concession had been made under no pressure by the five leading Powers of Europe. The argument that the termination of a war was hastened by the destruction of a nation's commerce was refuted by experience, and, when he was asked to what security he trusted for the observance of the law of immunity, he replied that it was to public opinion, the dominion of which had increased and was increasing. He

recommended, however, the withdrawal of the Resolution.

Mr. Bentinck considered that the whole question turned upon the Declaration of Paris; whether, in the event of war, we were bound by the Declaration. The motion called upon the House to affirm or deny a proposition to which he assented, while he dissented from the remedy proposed.

Mr. Bright had no doubt that the motion had been drawn up in its present form in the hope that the Government might accept it, as it did not pledge them to anything, but left them to take whatever proceedings they might think advisable hereafter. The Government had been blamed for the course they took in 1856; but he was of opinion that it was necessary and proper, and could not be avoided. But under the Declaration great injury would result to belligerents in time of war. We had agreed to make war less burdensome to ourselves and to an enemy, but we had done it in such a manner as to inflict very grievous injury upon a great and important class. What did Mr. Horsfall propose? To include the ship as well as the goods,—a proposition which logically followed the other, and the effect of which would be to render war remote and unfrequent. Arguing from the vast number of captures of British vessels in the short war with America in 1812-14, when our tonnage was only 8,500,000, he asked what would be the injury to British commerce when our tonnage had grown to 12,000,000 or 13,000,000. In the end, it

would not be possible to resist this proposition, to which other countries were already favourable.

The Solicitor-General, Sir Roundell Palmer, reviewed the arguments adduced on either side in a speech of great cogency and power. He said it appeared to him that the arguments in favour of the Resolution were founded almost entirely upon the Declaration of Paris. But there were reasons in favour of exempting from capture enemy's goods under a neutral flag which did not apply to a proposal to let enemy's ships go free. It was argued that, in the event of war, a great part of our carrying trade would pass into the hands of neutrals; but unless the advantages preponderated in favour of a change, it was wise to submit to sacrifices rather than imperil the great interests of the nation. He urged, on the other hand, the evils that would spring from adopting the recommendation of Mr. Horsfall, and pointed out what he considered to be fallacies in the attempt to establish an analogy between maritime warfare and warfare on land. The advocates of the proposition, he observed, had abstained from touching upon the subject of blockade; but it would be difficult to draw a clear line of distinction between other maritime belligerent rights and the right of blockade, and after the concession contended for had been yielded, an argument would inevitably spring up against blockade. With regard to the securities for the mutual observance of such a concession, he cited an instance from the recent despatch

of Mr. Seward upon the affair of the *Trent*, which, he remarked, should be a warning to us not to trust too much to engagements with other nations, for the breach of which plausible excuses would never be wanting.

Mr. Walpole admitted a large part of the arguments of the Solicitor-General to be conclusive upon the question; but those which dealt with the Declaration of Paris were not, in his opinion, so conclusive or satisfactory. He dwelt upon the inconveniences and the difficulties attending that Declaration, which gave up a point of importance, abandoning a safeguard and protection of our maritime supremacy; and he called for some more cogent argument in its favour if it were to be binding upon us, or for some assurance that this one-sided Declaration should be, if possible, amended.

Lord Palmerston observed that nothing was more inconvenient than for the House to adopt a general and abstract Resolution, and the Government, if called upon to act upon this Resolution, could only guess at the course they were to pursue from the arguments urged in support of it; but the arguments were so discordant that he was at a loss to know which were to be their guide. This, he thought, was itself sufficient reason why the House should not assent to the motion. With regard to the Declaration of Paris, the only new point was, that an enemy's property should be free from capture in neutral vessels, and he insisted that it was wise and politic to adopt that principle, and he did not hesitate to say

they had no intention to go back. Then came Mr. Horsfall's proposition, which, it was said, was a logical sequence of the Declaration. This he denied. The Declaration related to the position of neutrals in time of war; but the proposition referred to the position of belligerents towards each other. His opinion was that if we gave up the power we possessed, and which every maritime nation exercised, of seizing an enemy's ships, thereby reducing war almost to an interchange of diplomatic relations, we should cripple our main arm of strength, inflict a fatal blow upon our naval supremacy, and commit an act of political suicide.

Mr. Disraeli considered this to be the most important question that could engage the attention of the House, and that the Declaration of Paris had given up a cardinal principle of our maritime code, which, it was a general belief, would lead to important consequences to the naval strength of the country. Referring to the speech of Lord Palmerston at Liverpool, he contended that he had actually recommended the policy which he now characterized as suicidal. He could not, he said, support the proposition of Mr. Horsfall, nor could he agree with Lord Palmerston that the Declaration of Paris should not be changed. He found that there was a statesman of high character who was strongly impressed with the alarming operation of the Declaration of Paris—the present Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—who had declared that, in his opinion, the Declaration ought to be altered.

Mr. Horsfall, expressing his

satisfaction at the full discussion which the subject had undergone, withdrew his motion.

A proclamation issued by Gen. Butler, the United States Commandant in New Orleans, respecting the treatment to be adopted towards women who should show any affront towards the United States Flag in that city, was the next incident in the America war which furnished occasion for comments in Parliament.

Lord Russell, in reply to questions from Lord Carnarvon, said he had every reason to believe that the proclamation of General Butler, at New Orleans, that women who showed contempt of Federal officers and soldiers should be treated as prostitutes plying their vocation was authentic, but that it would be disavowed by the Federal Government. Supposing there was no intention of putting it in force, it was likely, if not immediately disavowed, to give the soldiery a licence for great brutality. With respect to the rumour that England and France intended to offer their mediation to the belligerent parties, it was entirely without foundation. In his opinion, the present time was most inopportune for such a course, and no good would come of it. There was no intention on the part of the Government to mediate at the present moment.

A similar question was addressed by Sir John Walsh to the Prime Minister in the House of Commons. The hon. Baronet commented in severe terms upon this extraordinary proclamation, which, he thought, would be universally reprobated by public opinion in this country; and it would, in his opinion, redound to

the honour of England if her protest were raised against it. He moved for papers on the subject.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Gregory, who said he thought the House was perfectly justified in commenting upon a proclamation repugnant to decency, civilization, and humanity,—an outrage at once wicked, inexcusable, and useless, and asked Lord Palmerston whether the Government proposed to do what the Emperor of the French would do—protest against this outrage.

Lord Palmerston was quite prepared to say that no man could have read that proclamation without a feeling of the deepest indignation—a proclamation to which he did not scruple to attach the epithet of infamous. Englishmen must blush to think that it came from a man of the Anglo-Saxon race,—a man who was a soldier, and had raised himself to the rank of General. With regard to the course the Government would take on the subject, this was matter for consideration.

Shortly afterwards, Lord Palmerston, in reply to Mr. Hopwood, stated his opinion that any interference in the American civil war would only serve to aggravate the sufferings of those now enduring privations in consequence of its effects in this country. The Governments of both England and France would gladly embrace a favourable opportunity for mediation, but at present, while both sides were animated with the most vehement resentment against each other, he feared that no proposal of the kind would meet with a favourable reception from either side.

The subject of mediation in the American quarrel, for which it was considered by some persons in England that the time had now arrived, was brought, in a formal shape, before the House of Commons by Mr. Lindsay on the 18th July, and underwent a full discussion. The introduction of the subject at all at this season was indeed thought inexpedient, and attempts were made by several members, especially by Mr. J. Ewart, Mr. Clay, and Mr. Monsell, to induce Mr. Lindsay to abstain from entering on the question, or at all events to postpone his motion until the House should be better informed as to the facts of the case. Mr. Lindsay, however, declined to adopt this advice, and the debate took place. The Resolution which he proposed was as follows:—“That, in the opinion of this House, the States which have seceded from the Union of the Republic of the United States have so long maintained themselves under a separate and established Government, and have given such proof of their determination and ability to support their independence, that the propriety of offering mediation, with the view of terminating hostilities between the contending parties, is worthy of the serious and immediate attention of Her Majesty's Government.” Adverting to the spirit shown by the press of the Northern States towards this country, he expressed his hope that that press did not reflect the real feelings of the people, and his conviction that the opinion of the British House of Commons could not fail to have a salutary effect. In considering the origin of the present struggle, he showed

that the dissatisfaction of the Southern States with the Federal Union was not of recent date; that for a quarter of a century they had had grievances, and complained of the oppressive taxation of the North. He dwelt upon the offensive manner in which the appeals for justice and the prayers for relief of five millions and a-half of people had been received by the Government of Washington, which had precipitated the war. He denied that slavery had anything to do with its causes; the main cause was, that the Southern States had been slowly losing their influence in the Lower House of Representatives, and their people, whose interests were bound up with free trade, found that practically they had no voice in taxation, and that the tariffs were framed in the interest of the Northern States, which pursued a policy of protection. The Southern States had, therefore, a double ground of complaint; the taxation was not levied upon the principles of the Constitution; practically, it was taxation without representation; and the taxes were levied for the benefit of particular States of the Union. The end of the war, he believed, must be separation; a reunion was hopeless, and, if so, it behoved England to offer her mediation, and to ask the Northern States to consider the great distress which the people of this country were enduring through this unhappy war. Mr. Lindsay read letters from Unionists in America acknowledging the hopelessness of the contest, and pleading for the mediation of England.

Mr. Taylor, who had given notice of an amendment to Mr. Lindsay's motion, affirming that "it is desirable that this country should continue to maintain the strictest neutrality in the civil war unhappily existing in the Republic of the United States," said he thought Mr. Lindsay had not acted prudently in disregarding the suggestion of Mr. Clay, to forbear to move his Resolution, which would, he believed, add to the bitterness of the feeling in America. He complained that a portion of the press of this country had not acted fairly towards the Northern States. The Resolution meant the recognition of the Southern States and intervention by force, which was another word for war with America. He had never heard, he said, such tremendous issues so raised. The reasons which Mr. Lindsay had assigned for the war were fallacious. It was no casual strife; it had been inevitable for years; it was the Nemesis of that system of slavery which condemned to chattelism millions of human beings. The Northern States had endeavoured to postpone this crisis by discreditable compromises; but there was at length a sacrifice they could not make. He implored the House not to adopt the Resolution.

Lord A. V. Tempest, who had given notice of a Resolution—"That it is the duty of Her Majesty's Government to endeavour, either by itself or in combination with other European Powers, by mediation or otherwise, to bring to a termination the existing contest in America"—said he thought the House should not separate without expressing an opinion

upon the subject of this war. He urged the interference of this country on the grounds of humanity, and of its responsibilities and duties. Laying out of view the hostility and insult evinced by the North towards England, and putting aside the motive of interest, and even moral responsibility, he thought the people of the South, who had courageously maintained their independence for sixteen months, claimed the sympathy of this country and of Europe. Mediation, however, he thought, would be worthless, unless backed by ulterior measures.

Mr. W. Forster contended that there was nothing in the present aspect of affairs to justify the intervention of the Government. There was no chance of the offer being accepted, even if it were made by the British Government, in the present conjuncture of American affairs. Even if it was thought desirable to make an offer of mediation, it should be done quietly by the Government, and the less it was discussed or talked about the better. Although hon. members had professed to discuss the matter in a friendly spirit, yet threats had been held out of more than mediation, and the knowledge that such language had been held would increase the feeling against this country in the North, and thus tend to prevent the very object of the motion. Any offer of intervention on our part just now would be taken as an indication that we presumed upon the weakness of the North, and made an offer that, under other circumstances, we should not have ventured upon. The hon. member

contended that slavery was the cause of the war, and expressed his conviction that the war would end in the extermination of slavery, though he did not see the exact way in which that would be effected. He thanked the Government for having, under pressing temptations, preserved this country from any responsibility for the war, and he hoped that they would persevere in that policy. The way in which Mr. Lindsay had put his motion rendered it unnecessary for him to move the Amendment of which he had given notice, and he should therefore content himself with giving a negative.

Mr. Whiteside observed that, although this question was difficult and delicate, that was no reason why the House of Commons should not express an opinion upon it; to shrink from doing so would be a cowardly proceeding on our part, and he thought Mr. Lindsay had deserved well of the country in giving the Government an opportunity of making their sentiments known. Considering the distinctions between the Southern and Northern States, the fact of Secession was not surprising. The assertion that slavery was the true cause of the war was contradicted by the denunciation in the North of those who made this assertion. If there was an opposition of interests between the Northern and Southern States, why should they not be recommended to separate quietly? If the quarrel was, as had been stated, deep-rooted, the malignant hatred mutual, when would they be reconciled? When would other States be entitled to interfere? It was

not proposed to interfere, as Mr. Forster supposed, by force, but in the spirit of the Resolution. If it was possible to check the waste of human life, it was criminal calmly to stand by. The interference proposed by the Resolution, he argued, was perfectly compatible with neutrality. Recognition was a mere acknowledgment of a *de facto* Government—nothing more; and no ground of war, as he showed on the authority of Sir James Mackintosh, and by reference to analogous cases. In all these cases the question, he observed, was one of time and of events; and, in his opinion, the time had come when, upon the principles of international law, the Southern States, which had so long maintained their independence, might be recognized, without giving just ground of war or umbrage to the North.

Mr. Gregory contended that though the war was, as Lord Russell had said, for independence on one side, it was not for empire, but for revenge on the other, in pursuit of which object every other consideration had been lost sight of by the North, and he insisted that we had a perfect right to endeavour to put a stop to such a state of things. Recognition he considered to be clearly involved in the Resolution of Mr. Lindsay, and he added other instances to those cited by Mr. Whiteside, to prove that it was the policy of this country and the practice of the United States to recognize *de facto* Governments. He enumerated the titles which the Confederate States had established to recognition,—in the long maintenance of their independence, in the power to

carry on their government, as well as in their commercial policy, and the stringent provisions they had enacted against the slave trade, the real encouragers of which traffic, he maintained, had been in the North. Those who hated slavery in their hearts must be mad, he said, to suppose that the reconstruction of the Union would be favourable to their views. The slavery pretext was a gross imposture attempted to be palmed upon public credulity. The question had been asked,—If the House adopted the Resolution, and mediation was offered and refused, what should next be done? He did not think it would be refused; but if it were, should we recognize the Southern States, it would most probably produce war; but he believed if we acted in conjunction with other States, we should hear nothing of war, and meanwhile the impulse would arise from within.

Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald said, that if the original motion were pressed, he should feel bound to vote for it. He was convinced, that if Government would only undertake the task of initiating mediation, the other Powers of Europe would acquiesce, and they would have the satisfaction of knowing that they had been the instrument of restoring peace to one hemisphere, and prosperity to the suffering people of another.

Lord Palmerston said, the subject was one of the highest importance, and of the most delicate character. He regretted that Mr. Lindsay had brought this question under discussion in the present state of things. He hoped the House would leave this matter

in the hands of the Government. The Resolution pointed to mediation and acknowledgment. He agreed, that if the independence of a people was firmly and permanently established, they were entitled to be acknowledged as a Government *de facto*, and that it would be no just cause of war or of offence. But the cases cited were totally different from the present. Practically, we should not be justified in assuming that the independence of the South had been permanently established. There was no example of such a contest as that now going on. Up to this time, the Government, it was admitted, had pursued a wise and prudent course, and the House had better leave them to judge of the fittest occasion and opportunity to proffer their friendly offices, which they should rejoice to do, but which could only be done by presenting themselves as impartial parties.

The question of cotton supply from other than American sources was one which, at this time, engaged the anxious attention of the English public. The terrible risk of depending for a supply of this great staple of our industry upon a single market, from which we were at any time liable to be cut off by war, or other contingencies, was fully appreciated, and the obstinate character which the civil war had now assumed, seemed to exclude the hope of a speedy replenishment of the raw material so urgently required. Under these circumstances, men's thoughts were turned in all directions, from which it seemed, in any degree probable, that a substitute for American cotton might be procured. India was thought to offer the most hopeful field for

this purpose, though it was evident that much remained to be done, both in improving the culture and management of that plant, and in facilitating the means of its transport, before that country could furnish in sufficient quantity the article required.

With a view of stimulating the Government to lend all the aid in their power to the efforts made to further the production of cotton in the East Indies, Mr. J. B. Smith, on the 19th of June, called the attention of the House of Commons, to the obstacles existing in that country to the growth of cotton, and the importance to India and to our own people of their removal. We were living now, he observed, in a cotton famine, which to a large class in this country was a famine of food, and the prospect of a supply from America was small. The only other country which could supply cotton in any quantity was India. The Indian cotton, however, was considered inferior to the American, which was attributed to the state of the Indian mind. He detailed some of the efforts made to overcome the prejudices of the cultivators, and especially the results of the experiments of Mr. Shaw, in Dharwar, which proved that India was capable of growing cotton equal to ordinary Orleans, and this cotton formed the bulk of the raw material used in the manufactures of this country. He then adverted to the obstacles which impeded this branch of agriculture in India—the rudeness of implements, the necessity of works of irrigation, the poverty of the ryots, and their dependence upon the soucars, or native

bankers. But the great obstacle was the want of cheap carriage, and he dwelt upon the importance of opening the navigation of the river Godavery, which communicates with some of the finest cotton districts. He complained of the backwardness of the Government to promote this work, and, though he believed they were now in earnest, they were still parsimonious in their supply of money, which, even if borrowed, would yield a large return. But, without English superintendence and capital, good cotton could not be grown in India with advantage; and there must be good water-conveyance. He wanted, then, to know what course the Government meant to pursue, and what encouragement they would offer to English agents. He moved for copies of further correspondence relating to the improvement of the navigation of the Godavery.

Mr. Smollett could not admit the necessity of the Government giving a direct encouragement to the growth of cotton in India. All obstacles, however, should be removed, and the chief obstacle was, he said, the want of a permanent tenure of land, on the principle of Lord Cornwallis's settlement in Bengal. From local knowledge, he professed great distrust in regard to the Godavery scheme, which he pronounced a mad proposition, the river running through an unhealthy country, destitute of timber, and without inhabitants. Before any further expenditure was incurred in this scheme, he thought a Commission should be appointed in India to examine the question in all its bearings.

Mr. Turner would not enter

into the question of the Godavery navigation. It was certain that India did produce cotton, and that grievous suffering was caused in this country by the want of a supply of that material. It was clearly then the duty of Government to give their most earnest attention to the subject. Tranquillity could not be preserved in the suffering districts another winter, as it had been during the last, if some assistance were not rendered to obtain the means of employing the people in the staple manufacture of the country.

Sir C. Wood said he thought Mr. Smith had overlooked the state of the Indian finances, the difficulties with which the Government had contended, and what they had really done. He reminded the House of the large sums expended in India upon public works of one kind or another, and he did not think it wise or politic, he said, to borrow money for such a purpose. He stated the steps which had been taken by the Government to increase the supply of cotton, observing that all the evidence tended to show that the same means which had been employed in the cases of sugar, silk, and indigo, would be equally successful in the growth and improvement of cotton, and he had no doubt, that before long, if a remunerative price were paid for Indian cotton, we should be, if not independent of other countries for the supply of this article, supplied from India to a considerable extent. Whatever facilities the Government could give for the promotion of this object would be afforded. He showed what had been accomplished in improving the means of commu-

nication by railroads, remarking that the construction of ordinary roads was difficult, owing to the nature of the soil and the absence of materials. As to the opening the navigation of the Godavery, he had always been of opinion that it was desirable; and, though he did not anticipate all the advantages which Mr. Smith expected from the work, the navigation could be opened, and everything had been done that could be done to complete it. He did not oppose the motion.

Mr. Bazley remarked that a continuation of the present distress for twelve months would result in a loss to the Exchequer of 100,00,000*l.*, and he could not think that Sir C. Wood had shown himself sufficiently alive to the importance of reducing the cost of transport of cotton in India, which was at present 100 per cent. on the value of the raw material.

Mr. Finlay said the difficulty of doing away with the middlemen, who interposed between the cultivators and the buyers of cotton in India, was, that the ryots were so poor, that they required advances in small sums, for which they could give no security but their crops.

After some further remarks by other members, the motion was withdrawn.

As the Session advanced towards its close, and no signs appeared to indicate either an early termination of the civil war in America, or the discovery of any substitute for the supply of cotton hitherto furnished by that country, the probable condition of the operatives in the great seats of our manufacture in the ensuing winter became a subject of increasing

anxiety. It was evident that, unless some extraordinary accident intervened, nothing could prevent the stoppage of the greater part of the mills, and the almost total cessation of labour in the cotton districts, in the coming autumn. This alarming difficulty was pressed from many quarters upon the attention of the Ministers of the Crown, who, on their part, declared their willingness to adopt any measures that might meet the approval of Parliament for alleviating, so far as it was possible for any agency of Government to do so, the approaching calamity. On all sides a lively sympathy was expressed for the numerous population who, from no fault of their own, were about to be involved in unmerited suffering. At the same time it was felt that the magnitude of the evil was such as surpassed the power of any Government effectually to cope with. The subject was mooted in both Houses of Parliament from time to time, and questions were addressed to the Ministers as to their intention of employing any remedial agency to meet the impending distress.

In the House of Lords on the 12th of May Lord Shaftesbury asked Her Majesty's Government whether they were prepared to sanction any relaxation of the Poor Laws, more especially in regard to the labour test, in order to alleviate in some measure the existing distress in Lancashire.

Lord Overstone expressed his sympathy with the sufferings of the labouring classes in the North.

Lord Granville having stated that the Government were highly sensible of the courage and pa-

tience with which the operatives had borne their late and present trials, said the Poor Law Guardians already had the power of dispensing with certain regulations if they thought fit; but, in the event of their doing so, they would have to report the circumstance to the Poor-Law Board in London. It was, however, the wish of those who were busied in relieving the present distress, to be left to their own efforts. An inspector had been sent down to make inquiries as to the real state of the operatives of Lancashire. He was inclined to think that the distress was not so great as had been represented; still, it was very alarming, and he could only express his hope that a cessation would soon take place.

Lord Derby thought the distress most alarming, but the manufacturers were doing all they could to alleviate it, and would continue their efforts as long as funds lasted. In the event of those funds being exhausted, an appeal might be made to the charitable feelings of the country, which would doubtless be warmly responded to. Any demand, however, for public money to relieve present sufferings ought to be avoided, or only resorted to as a last resource.

In the House of Commons, also, Mr. A. Egerton asked the President of the Poor-Law Board questions respecting the working of the Poor Law in the cotton manufacturing districts, and the Secretary of State for India whether any reductions had been decided on in the Indian Tariff; and, if so, when they would come into operation? He dwelt upon the amount of suffering in Lancashire, upon the diminution in

the stock and supply of cotton, and upon the unfavourable prospects of the future, and he suggested some relaxation of the Poor Law in the districts in question.

Sir C. Wood intimated his belief that the report of the reductions in the Indian tariff was correct.

Mr. Villiers, concurring in the description given of the extent of suffering in the cotton districts, and of the noble manner in which it had been borne, stated the measures he had taken in anticipation of the effects likely to result from an interruption of the supply of cotton, and to mitigate the evil when it arrived. In replying to the inquiries and suggestions of Mr. Egerton and Mr. Potter, he observed that the Poor Law could not undertake to relieve persons who did not seek relief, and whom private agents would do well to bring under the notice of the poor-law authorities, who had the power, under special circumstances, to relax the rules in respect to the administration of out-door relief. But he believed the people in Lancashire would rather work than receive relief without work. Looking at the rateable value of the county of Lancaster, there were at this moment ample resources in the public rate. That rateable value amounted to no less a sum than £7,298,000*l.*, and, assuming that the demand for relief would go on at the same rate as for the last four months, it would only be 1*s.* 10*d.* in the pound. The Government, he added, had instructed experienced persons to proceed at once to the cotton manufacturing districts to ascertain whether the guardians were in want of information as to the proper administration of the

Poor Law, and to correct any misapprehensions on the part of the local authorities.

Mr. Bright said, although there was great and growing distress in the districts in question, it was not so universal as many supposed, owing to different branches of trade being carried on in different towns. The distress in the county of Lancaster in 1840 and 1841 was very much greater than at this moment. All that Government could do would only mitigate the evil, and Mr. Villiers had acted humanely in inciting the liberality of the guardians; but there was an immense amount of wealth not touched by the Poor Law, and it was necessary that there should be some private assistance given to the rates. Committees might be formed to collect subscriptions from those who did not pay in proportion to their means. He had a strong confidence that the county felt itself quite competent to take care of its own poor.

Other members, among whom were Mr. Hibbert, the Marquis of Hartington, Colonel Lindsay, Mr. Bailey, and Mr. W. Egerton, continued the discussion, bearing testimony to the great distress and suffering in Lancashire.

Mr. Gilpin, the Secretary to the Poor-Law Board, acknowledged the existence of the evil, and believed that, unhappily, it was not yet at its height. The object of the Poor-Law Board, he said, was to administer the law in a generous, but at the same time a just, spirit, since indiscriminate relief had a tendency to demoralize the recipients.

The urgency of the distress, which increased as time went on, in the cotton districts, im-

pelled the Government to adopt extraordinary measures, with a view to alleviate its pressure, and as it was thought that something might be done to give greater elasticity to the machinery of the Poor Laws, shortly before the close of the Session the Ministers announced that they would ask the sanction of Parliament to a Bill to be introduced for this purpose. The charge of this measure devolved on Mr. C. Villiers, the President of the Poor-Law Board, who, on the 22nd of July, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Boards of Guardians in certain counties in England to meet any extraordinary demands for relief. He said that he did not mean to imply by this motion that the law was not adequate to meet the case, or that any further powers were necessary to enforce the law; but the measure he proposed was only a precautionary one during the recess, and he proceeded to state facts that appeared to him to justify it. He showed from returns the amount of distress that existed in the principal towns in Lancashire in consequence of the want of employment, and the expenditure for the relief of the poor, remarking that the number of persons dependent upon the rates was no criterion of the number destitute of employment. The deposits in the savings-banks were now, however, nearly exhausted; the distress was increasing rapidly and extending, and there was no prospect of its diminution but by the revival of trade. Looking to these circumstances and to the principle of the existing law, which sanctioned a rate-in-aid, he proposed by the Bill to give vitality to that

principle, so that any parish or parishes, overburdened by extraordinary local distress and pauperism, might claim a contribution from the common fund of the Union, or, under certain circumstances, one Union might call for a contribution from the other Unions in the county. He explained the principal enactments of the Bill, which he proposed to continue for a limited term, till the 1st of March, 1863.

Colonel Patten said he was so convinced of the exigency of the case, and of the necessity of something being done before Parliament separated, that he was prepared to consider with the greatest favour any proposition of the Government for relieving the suffering districts, and would readily sacrifice many opinions of his own as to the remedies. He hoped the Government would not consider that another alternative—the borrowing money on the security of the rates—would interfere with their measure.

Mr. Bouverie could not conceal from the House that the change proposed by the Bill was a portentous one, and he did not think Mr. Villiers had laid any ground for this departure from the recognized law. He believed that the rate in the pound for relief of the poor in the districts where the pressure was greatest, was not nearly so high as in many of those in the south of England. He considered that the proposal for extending the charge to the county, was likely to invite profusion and extravagance. The best mode of meeting the emergency, in his opinion, was to stand by the ancient law.

Mr. Gilpin said that, looking to the actual and increasing distress

in Lancashire, the Government would have failed in their duty if they had not made some preparation to meet the emergency.

Lord Palmerston added some explanations as to the scope of the measure, remarking that the Ministers were, in his opinion, bound not to let Parliament separate without attempting to do something to meet the aggravated distress in the manufacturing districts.

Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

Upon the motion for the second reading, Mr. Potter gave a variety of statistical details, showing the existing condition of the working classes in the manufacturing districts through the want of employment and the losses suffered by the mill-owners. He considered that the Poor Laws were inadequate to deal with the case, and that some exceptional measures were necessary.

Colonel Wilson-Patten said so little time had been afforded for considering the measure, that he should defer his suggestions for its amendment till the House was in Committee. He could not help thinking that, should the emergency apprehended arise, the pressure of the rate under the Bill would fall, in the manufacturing districts, upon the occupying tenant—not, as in the agricultural districts, upon property; and he urged reasons in favour of raising money by loans secured upon the rates, which he thought would, in many cases, meet the emergency better than the proposed measure for extending the rate with the pressure.

Lord Stanley agreed, to a certain extent, with Colonel Patten, thinking it a matter for

regret that provision had not been made to enable Unions, which were desirous of so doing, to draw upon their own future resources, by way of loan, instead of throwing themselves upon the charity of other districts. He hoped, however, that no opposition would be made to the second reading. One point only he wished to refer to at that stage of the Bill. He could not see why the rate-in-aid was not to come into play until the charge for the maintenance of the poor exceeded by two-thirds its average height for the preceding three years. He thought also that the area over which the rate-in-aid extended might be enlarged at once from the limit of the parish to the limit of the county.

Mr. Henley said, in attempting to meet the crisis, the House should not, if possible, take any false step, or lay down any false principle, and he hoped that in the Committee the Bill would be made more consistent with the old law of Elizabeth than it was. He threw out a few suggestions as to the effects of the working of the Bill; and, with regard to borrowing of money, which was always a very easy matter, he was not, on general principles, fond of it. He thought the old principle of a rate-in-aid was the soundest.

Mr. Cobden considered that Mr. Henley had founded his argument upon a fallacy. Before a rate could be levied, there must be property to levy it upon. In the cotton manufacturing districts production could be got only by a sacrifice of capital. The paralysis in these districts had arisen, not from natural, but from

artificial causes; and this fact complicated the difficulty of meeting the calamity. The Poor Law was not adapted to such a state of things. The practical question was, how to deal with a population circumstanced as that engaged in the cotton manufacture, deprived of the raw material. It was absurd to go back to the Act of Elizabeth; a principle should be adopted that would add as little as possible to the burden of those whose mills were now working at a heavy sacrifice to their owners, who, in many cases, had very little floating capital, and would be ruined by heavy rates laid on for the sake of symmetry. The ruin of these manufacturers would aggravate and extend the distress not only of operatives but of little shopkeepers. In his opinion, the Government and the House ought to act on the advice of those whose interests were at stake in this matter, and if parishes wished (as he thought they did) for a borrowing power on the security of the rates, spreading the burden over a series of years, he thought it would be a very unwise interference on the part of the Government to take upon themselves the responsibility of preventing those communities from carrying out this policy.

Mr. Bouverie observed that Mr. Villiers had admitted that the present means, under the ordinary law, were adequate to the present emergency. But it was argued that the emergency might increase and the means be exhausted, and therefore it was a measure of prudence for Parliament to take precautions. The question then was, what was to be done? The proposal to raise

money by loan was, in his opinion, the very last resource to be looked to. A public grant was not to be thought of. Then a rate-in-aid was proposed; but, before this proposal was acted upon, there should be some proof, which he had not seen, of an inability on the part of the parishes to be relieved to support their own poor.

Mr. Bovill criticised some of the details of the Bill, and urged upon the House that the effect of it would be to throw the additional burthen, not upon property, but upon occupiers.

Mr. Villiers, after replying to the criticisms of Mr. Bovill, intimated his willingness to consider the suggestion of authorizing parishes to raise money on the mortgage of the rates. It was a resource, he observed, that should, if possible, be avoided, and he did not speak with confidence about a matter which it was for the parochial authorities in Lancashire to consider. He justified the step taken by the Government in the introduction of this precautionary measure, and the views upon which it was founded, there being nothing new in its principle; and replied to objections, stating the modifications in the details of the measure he was prepared to consider previous to the committal of the Bill.

Sir H. Willoughby did not consider himself pledged by assenting to the second reading to the principle of a rate-in-aid, which it would be very difficult to carry into effect. He thought no very strong ground had been laid for extraordinary legislation, but if anything were done, it would be safer to limit it to raising aid by loans.

Mr. Newdegate also was favour-

able to loans, but at the same time was not averse to a rate-in-aid.

The second reading of the Bill then took place, without opposition. In Committee it underwent a rather protracted discussion, and some important modifications were introduced.

The principal alteration made was one which was proposed by Mr. Puller, and warmly seconded by Mr. Cobden, Mr. Ayrton, and other members, for enabling the distressed Unions to raise money by loan, as well as to resort to the expedient of a rate-in-aid. Mr. Cobden declared that it was the unanimous wish of Lancashire to have borrowing powers; and, speaking for the county, he was prepared to say that he would be ready to give up the rate-in-aid unless it were given in conjunction with the power to borrow.

Col. W. Patten also stated that he found it to be the general wish of his constituents in Lancashire that they should be enabled to relieve themselves of part of their burthens by loans.

Mr. Villiers at first showed a disinclination to accede to this proposition.

Lord Palmerston also suggested the inconvenience that might arise from granting the power to borrow, which introduced a new principle into the Poor Laws. He stated that the wealth of Cheshire and Lancashire was amply sufficient to meet all demands upon it.

Mr. Henley supported the proposition of the Government.

Mr. Puller, however, succeeded in carrying his motion for the re-committal of the Bill, and it being evident that the majority of

the House were in favour of conceding the borrowing power, Mr. Villiers consented to introduce an amendment to that effect into the Bill. The mode of doing this, and the conditions under which the borrowing power should become available were again earnestly debated, and much difference of opinion was expressed. Ultimately, however, the House decided that the liability to a rate-in-aid of the other parishes of an Union should arise as soon as the expenditure of a parish exceeded 3*s.* in the pound, and that a power to borrow on security of the rates should be conferred on the Guardians, subject to the sanction of the Poor Law Board, whenever the aggregate expenditure of the Union exceeded 3*s.* in the pound on the rateable property of the whole Union.

The second reading of the Union Relief Aid Bill was moved in the House of Lords on the 4th of August by Earl Russell, who dwelt in terms of sincere regret on the present distress suffered by the operatives of Lancashire, owing to causes over which they had no control, and pointed out the necessity of some extra means of relief being provided, as the distress would probably increase during the recess. Having briefly explained the object of the Bill, he showed that the principle on which it was based was no innovation, but as old as the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Lord Malmesbury censured the Government for bringing forward this measure in the last week of the Session, when it was evident a year ago that such a measure would be ultimately called for. He regretted that the Government

had not adhered to their original measure, and doubted much whether the distress in Lancashire was so great as had been represented. The principle of allowing a parish to burden posterity by raising a loan for a temporary distress was most prejudicial and unwise. He thought it unworthy of the dignity and heroism with which the artisans had borne their sufferings, for a district ordinarily so prosperous to apply for relief when many agricultural parishes were more heavily burdened with rates.

The Duke of Newcastle said the Government brought forward this Bill not as a precedent, but as an entirely exceptional measure. He pointed out that if the rates were low in certain Lancashire parishes, it was no argument against the poverty of the parishes, but showed the noble fortitude of the operatives of those districts in refusing to be a burden on the rates. In postponing this measure Government had acted, in his opinion, wisely in not providing means for relieving distress before the actual exigency arose. In regard to the borrowing clause, although he would not defend it, he did not think it would work the mischief anticipated.

Lord Kingsdown viewed this measure with extreme pain, and severely animadverted on the conduct of the millowners, who, after enjoying a long career of prosperity, on the first dawn of distress attempted to throw their burdens on others.

Lord Egerton welcomed the amendment which had been made in the other House with the greatest pleasure, and defended the manufacturers against the

remarks made on them by Lord Kingsdown. He described from his own knowledge the efforts made by the masters to relieve their workmen, and pointed out that the low amount of the rates was no criterion by which to estimate the poverty at present in Lancashire. He defended the borrowing clause.

Lord Overstone thought that, although this Bill introduced the objectionable principles of rates-in-aid and modifications of the labour test, it was the only prac-

tical remedy for so exceptional a state of things. He hoped this crisis would be but temporary, and protested against the artisans being considered as paupers. They were the victims of strict adherence to a State policy, and their feelings should be strictly consulted.

Lord Russell having briefly replied, the Bill was read a second time; and the Standing Orders being suspended, it went through Committee, was read a third time, and passed.

CHAPTER IV.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS—*Mr. Sheridan moves for leave to introduce a Bill to diminish the duty on Fire Insurances—The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord Palmerston oppose the motion—The motion is carried against the Government by 127 to 116, but the Bill is not proceeded with.* THE BUDGET—*Mr. Gladstone makes his Financial Statement in a Committee of Ways and Means, on the 3rd of April—He enters at much length into the state of the Revenue and Expenditure, and the results of past Remissions of Taxation—Proposes to modify the Wine Duties, and to commute the Hop Duty for a Licence on Brewing—A short discussion takes place on this occasion, but on a subsequent day Mr. Disraeli enters fully upon the subject of Finance, and impugns the Chancellor of the Exchequer's policy as unsound and fallacious—Mr. Gladstone justifies the measures proposed by him, and retorts on Mr. Disraeli—Sir Stafford Northcote enters upon an elaborate criticism of the Budget, and expresses dissatisfaction at the financial position—Discussion on the proposed Licence Duties on Brewing—Mr. Bass, Sir John Trollope, and other Members object to the scheme—The Chancellor of the Exchequer abandons the Duty on private Brewing—A general Debate on the Financial Policy of the Government takes place on the Second Reading of the Inland Revenue Bill—Sir Stafford Northcote again dissects the financial arrangements of the Government, and intimates distrust of their calculations—The Chancellor of the Exchequer enters fully upon a defence of his measures—Mr. Disraeli attacks both the Financial and the Foreign Policy of the Government, which is vindicated with much spirit by Lord Palmerston—On the Third Reading of the Inland Revenue Bill, Mr. Disraeli again inveighs against the unsoundness of Mr. Gladstone's Financial Policy—He is answered by Lord Palmerston—Remarks of Mr. Lindsay, Sir H. Willoughby, and other Members—The Bill embodying the several provisions of the Budget passes the House of Commons—It meets with considerable hostility in the House of Lords—Earl Granville moves the Second Reading on the 30th of May—It is supported by the Dukes of Newcastle and Argyle, and by Earl Russell, and opposed by the Earl of Carnarvon, Earl Grey, Lord Overstone, and the Earl of Derby—The Bill is passed and becomes law—Incidental Discussions on Finance. The Income Tax—Mr. Hubbard moves a Resolution affirming the injustice of applying the same rate of Taxation to Incomes derived from fixed property and those of precarious tenure—Mr. Crawford seconds the motion*

—*The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposes Mr. Hubbard's scheme as incongruous and impracticable—The motion is negatived by 99 to 82. Reduction of Public Expenditure—Mr. Stansfeld gives notice of a motion affirming the feasibility of retrenchment without impairing the efficiency of the public service—Several Members give notice of amendments on this motion—Proposed amendments of Mr. Walpole and Lord Palmerston—On the day fixed for the motion Lord Palmerston, treating the question raised by Mr. Walpole as one of confidence in Ministers, calls on the other Members to waive their amendments—An irregular discussion ensues—Mr. Stansfeld addresses the House and moves his Resolution, which is seconded by Mr. Baxter—Lord Palmerston moves his Amendment, expressing approval of retrenchments already made and a hope of further diminution—Speeches of Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Cobden, and other Members—On a division Mr. Stansfeld's Resolution is negatived by 367 to 65—Mr. Walpole then, disclaiming any intention of hostility to the Government, abandons his amendment—Sarcastic observations are made thereon by Mr. B. Osborne and Mr. Disraeli, who recommends the House to pass Lord Palmerston's Amendment, which is accordingly adopted without opposition.*

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that he should make his financial statement to the House of Commons on the 3rd of April. Two days previously to that appointed for the Budget, Mr. Sheridan brought forward a motion for leave to introduce a Bill to reduce the duties on Fire Insurance. The measure which he now proposed differed from that which he had unsuccessfully attempted in the preceding Session, in that it sought to reduce the present duty of 3s. per cent. by 1s., and at the end of five years by another 1s.; and he proceeded to show that the loss would be eventually made up by the reproductive effect of the reduction of the duty, the high amount of which, according to the best authorities, checked insurance. He denied that the opposition to the tax was organized by the fire insurance companies, who had an interest in the maintenance of the present

rate of duty, for the collection of which they received a percentage; and argued that competition would prevent an augmentation of the rate of insurance. He denounced the tax as false in principle, as well as unequal and unjust. It punished a man for taking care of his goods, without any equivalent, and left the improvident and reckless man untouched.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in opposing the motion, said he was not aware of any Government having been a voluntary party to the introduction of a Bill for the abolition of a tax, unless they were prepared to assent to such abolition. For this reason, and because it was mischievous to raise expectations out of doors that were not to be fulfilled, he should ask the House to refuse leave to introduce the Bill. He disputed the correctness of the facts relied upon and the arguments employed by Mr. Sheridan, and appealed to experimental evidence adverse to

his theory that a reduction of the duty would greatly increase the amount of the property insured. He pointed out the fallacy of regarding this particular tax as a punishment on the insurer, to whom, it was said, nothing was given in return. Was a man punished for buying tea and sugar? And what had he in return for the tax upon those articles but the protection of the law? This was a question to be judged of like other questions of finance. No member could vote for the motion, unless he was prepared to reduce this duty, whether there was a surplus or not, or, if there was a surplus, to reduce it in preference to any other. The House should not propose to give away anything till they had it; and when they had something to give away, they should consider claims and merits.

Mr. Malins and Mr. Hankey supported the motion.

Lord Palmerston observed that the main argument in favour of the motion was, that this tax was objectionable; but every tax was liable to some objection or other. His great objection to the motion was founded upon the time when it was brought forward. It was the constitutional principle that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should have the discretion of proposing the financial arrangements for the year, and if the House, before the Budget was proposed, picked out a particular tax for reduction, it was impossible to tell how it might affect those arrangements.

Upon a division, the motion was carried by 127 to 116, being a majority of 11 against the Government; but it led to no result,

the Bill being rejected in a subsequent stage.

On the 3rd of April, pursuant to his notice, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a Committee of the whole House, made his annual statement of the national finances. The right hon. gentleman observed that it was, in some respects, simpler than the statements he had made on former occasions; at the same time, there were secondary questions, relating to matters requiring readjustment, which would oblige him to trespass for some time upon the indulgence of the House. The office of a Finance Minister upon such an occasion was a simple one,—to lay before the House such information as the Government could give on the revenue, expenditure, and resources of the country. The expenditure for the last year had been estimated by him at 62,875,000*l.*; but subsequently to his financial statement, there had been supplementary grants to the amount of 1,499,000*l.*, which made the total estimated expenditure 71,374,000*l.* The actual expenditure of the year was 70,888,000*l.*, or 586,000*l.* less than the total estimated expenditure. Compared with the year 1860–61, the expenditure of which was 72,504,000*l.*, the decrease in 1861–62 was 166,000*l.* The revenue of the past year amounted to 69,674,000*l.*, which left a deficiency of revenue to meet the expenditure of 1,164,000*l.* Deducting this sum from the amount of the supplemental grants, 1,499,000*l.*, there resulted a surplus of 335,000*l.* Comparing the revenue of the last year with that of 1861–62, it must be remembered that we had parted with three im-

portant sources of revenue, where-by we had lost at least 2,637,000*l*. We had likewise to encounter the difficulties created by the American blockade and a deficient harvest; and, as we must expect, our revenue was declining, though not in an alarming manner. The expenditure for the coming year, 1862-63, he estimated at 70,040,000*l*., and the revenue at 70,190,000*l*., leaving a surplus of 150,000*l*. Under these circumstances, the question was—there being so close a balance between revenue and expenditure—whether any new taxes should be imposed. In considering the causes which influenced our revenue, they might all be expressed in one word, “America;” and the main question in relation to our export trade was, whether a large portion of the population of this country was to be supplied with the raw material, without which they would be deprived of employment. The great extension of our trade with France gave reason to hope that the commercial relations between the two countries would be valuable to us, not only in an economical view, but as a guarantee of friendly feelings and the best security for the peace and tranquillity of the world. The Government had not considered it their duty to propose the imposition of any additional taxes, reserving to themselves the right to consider in what mode they should meet any emergency in the public service that might possibly arise. As to the remission of taxation, it must be remembered that, though no taxes were remitted, the burdens of the country would be lighter by 600,000*l*. or 700,000*l*. Va-

rious changes in our taxation had been demanded of the Government by different interests,—the reduction of the duty upon spirits, an alteration of the sugar duties, the malt credits, the minor charges upon imports and exports, the wine duties, and the duty on hops. Mr. Gladstone indicated certain minor changes he proposed to make in the inventory duty in Scotland, a moderate charge of an eighth per cent. upon all loans raised in this country, and upon supplementary licences to publicans to supply fairs; and he then adverted to the spirit duties. He had expected, he said, somewhat more than he had got; but all the evidence showed that the cause of the deficiency was not illicit distillation, and that the diminution of duty resulted from diminished consumption, combined with the increasing sobriety of the country. In Ireland there was an increase in the year's revenue that was perfectly satisfactory. The Government, therefore, would be in error if they failed to maintain the spirit duties. With regard to sugar, the question was complicated; but the West Indians were satisfied, and, like the refiners, protested against any change. His conclusion was that, if any change were to be made, it must be after a careful and protracted inquiry, and the Government would not oppose such inquiry if it were asked for. With respect to the malt credits, he must dispose of that question in the same manner. With reference to the minor charges upon trade, he admitted that the charge upon bills of lading had a strong claim for remission when we had a larger

surplus than 150,000*l.* He was willing that the subject of these minor charges should likewise undergo an impartial inquiry. As to the wine duties, according to the experience of the revenue department, and to the convictions of the Government, there would be difficulties in introducing a fundamental alteration in those duties, and the principle of an alcoholic test, to distinguish what he would call natural wines and brandied wines, would, he thought, be found a satisfactory basis for charging the duty. It did not follow, however, that the scheme might not be improved. Inquiries had been made in wine-growing countries, and the result was, that he proposed to alter the scale of duties. At present there were four rates : under 18 degrees, 1*s.* ; 18 to 26, 1*s.* 9*d.* ; 26 to 40, 2*s.* 5*d.* ; 40 to 45, 2*s.* 11*d.* He proposed to reduce the four rates to two ; up to 26 degrees, 1*s.* ; and from 26 to 42, 2*s.* 6*d.* Above 42 degrees he proposed a virtually prohibitory duty of 3*d.* for every additional degree of alcohol. The financial result would be a net gain of revenue of 15,800*l.* The case of the hop duty had, in his opinion, been very much exaggerated ; but he admitted that there were difficulties in the trade. Having, however, a surplus of only 150,000*l.*, he could not part with 300,000*l.* a-year. The question arose whether it was not possible, with equity to all parties, by a commutation of this duty, to set free the foreign as well as the British trade in hops. He proposed, as such commutation, to remit the Hop Duties, and to re-adjust the scale of brewers' licences on the principle

of accommodating the duty to that remitted. The brewer would derive a benefit from the remission of the duty on hops, and would be allowed 8*d.* per barrel drawback on the export of his beer. He explained the new scale of duties on the licences, and the mode in which he proposed to deal with private brewing. He would exempt persons residing in houses under 20*l.* rent (he subsequently, however, intimated his readiness to reconsider his limitation), charging 12*s.* 6*d.* upon licences for private brewing in houses paying a higher rent. The result of this financial operation would be a loss of revenue of 45,000*l.* The House was now, he said, in possession of the views of the Government. The prominent features of his statement were, that the year was to commence without any real surplus over expenditure, and that the circumstances in which the country had been placed were exceptional. He then proceeded to call attention to matters of a larger and more comprehensive character. The impression that the public expenditure was growing was, he said, not correct. He showed that, in point of fact, the expenditure had of late years been decreasing. At the same time, he admitted its amount to be such as ought to attract serious attention. The cause was due to the growth of the real and permanent wants of the country ; to apprehensions as to the security of the country, and an anxiety to make provision for it ; to the establishments and expenditure of other countries, and to special demands. He enlarged upon these topics, specifying the balance of taxes imposed and re-

pealed, observing, in conclusion, that we had passed through exceptional years, and without going into the market for loans; and that if we hoped to effect a remission of taxation, it was not to be had except by judiciously and gradually, but resolutely, applying to every department of the public service the principles of true economy. He then explained the Resolutions he had prepared for carrying his propositions into effect, and placed them in the hands of the Chairman.

A long, but somewhat desultory discussion ensued, embracing a variety of points, respecting which the Chancellor of the Exchequer entered into explanations.

A few days afterwards, on the motion being made for going into a Committee of Ways and Means, the financial condition of the country and the propositions of Mr. Gladstone's budget, underwent much discussion, the leaders of the Conservative party expressing on that occasion their distrust of the soundness of Mr. Gladstone's financial measures, and their apprehensions of future difficulty, in consequence of the remissions of taxation which he had made.

Mr. Disraeli commenced the debate by observing that there was considerable misconception in the public mind in regard to the financial position of the country, which, in his opinion, afforded cause for anxiety. There were circumstances, he admitted, under which a Minister of Finance might be justified in commencing the year without a surplus. Unhappily, those circumstances did not exist at pre-

sent. Our trade was not increasing, our revenue was declining, and the state of affairs in America and Europe was not encouraging. It was, therefore, much to be regretted that the financial year should commence with only a nominal surplus. Why is there not a surplus? was a question asked in and out of the House. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had told the House that he had contemplated a loss by the repeal of the paper duty of 655,000*l.*, but that it had proved to be 850,000*l.* Had that duty been retained, there would have been a surplus of 1,400,000*l.* Its repeal had been opposed on two main grounds,—first, that there was no real surplus; and second, that, looking at the Civil War in America, it was more than probable that there would be an increase in our naval and military expenditure. The result had been that the Civil War had led to an increase in our expenditure exceeding the amount of the paper duty. Then it had been contended that the estimate of the receipt of the China money, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had guaranteed at 750,000*l.*, was fallacious, and that he would not receive more than half that amount; and he had actually received less than 400,000*l.* Mr. Gladstone was not responsible, Mr. Disraeli acknowledged, for the finances of the year 1859–60; he would, therefore, take the two succeeding years, and the result in the years 1860–61 and 1861–62 was a total deficiency of 4,000,000*l.* In addition to this deficit, Mr. Gladstone had anticipated the resources of the country to the extent of 3,500,000*l.*, so that he

had exceeded the ordinary revenue of the country in those two years by 7,500,000*l.*, although he sustained the revenue during that time by war-duties. Even this was not the full extent of his prodigality, for this was done at a period when the national debt had been diminished by 2,000,000*l.*, the amount of the Terminable Annuities. How was this deficit supplied? By reckless draughts upon the balances in the Exchequer to the amount of 2,684,000*l.*, and by other expedients, which carried the total sum up to 4,026,000*l.* All the rhetorical arts of the Chancellor of the Exchequer could not disguise the critical position of our finances. And how did he propose to extenuate this result? By alleging that the two years were exceptional years. He (Mr. Disraeli) denied that they were exceptional. Then it was said that the national debt had been reduced by 4,000,000*l.*; there was an apparent diminution, but no real reduction; on the contrary, he insisted that there had been an increase of the public debt. But there was another source of consolation in the announcement that the epoch of retrenchment had commenced. How retrenchment was to be effected Mr. Gladstone had not pointed out. He had now placed before the House (Mr. Disraeli said) our financial condition and prospects, and had shown that the excuses offered to calm the public mind were utterly fallacious.

Mr. Bass asked for some explanations as to the new scheme of brewing-licences. He disapproved of this part of the Budget, and suggested, in lieu of it, an augmentation of the malt duty.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after explaining the modifications proposed of the scheme of brewing-licences, and the mode in which licences for private brewing were to be obtained, replied to what he termed the historical review of Mr. Disraeli, who did not, he remarked ironically, resort to rhetorical artifices. He had said things that were true, and things that were new; but, unfortunately, the things that were true were not new, and those that were new were not true. There ran through his whole speech a fallacy which vitiated the arguments of those who had no faith in our late commercial policy, as to the effect which the remission as well as the reduction of duties had upon the revenue. Mr. Disraeli had given the financial results of three years, absolving him (Mr. Gladstone) from all responsibility for the first year. But it so happened that that year was one of a considerable surplus, and he proceeded to quote assertions of his (Mr. Gladstone's), made with reference to the three years, as if he had made them in relation to the two years. Mr. Gladstone re-asserted that the two years were exceptional years, or he did not know, he said, what was an exceptional year. He pointed out errors which, he insisted, Mr. Disraeli had committed in charging him with exhausting by anticipation the ordinary revenues, and with respect to the failure of the China receipts he met him he said, with a positive contradiction. He denied that he had given any personal guarantee of the amount; he had founded his estimate upon the safest authorities, and had stated

the grounds of it. In the only two cases in which Mr. Disraeli had prepared estimates, not for China, but for England—the tax on checks and the duty on Irish spirits—he had egregiously erred; they had not realized one-third of the sums he had reckoned upon receiving. Then the proposal to repeal the paper duty was said to be improvident. Mr. Disraeli seemed to be incapable of appreciating the effect which such remissions of duty had upon the general revenue by their reproductive energy. But Mr. Disraeli said it was improvident to part with 600,000*l.* or 700,000*l.* What, however, did he and his party propose? To part with 950,000*l.* by a reduction of the tea duty. If there had been any blame in the financial policy of the Government, he was ready, as the Financial Minister, to bear it. He should be content, he said, if the result of this discussion should convince the House that the condition of the country with reference to its finances was deserving of grave attention; that its temporary resources were nearly exhausted, and that it was the duty of the House to consider what should be the future scale of our taxation.

The discussion was continued at much length, involving a complete survey of the various parts of the financial scheme, Mr. Bentinck, Sir H. Willoughby, Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Ball, and Lord R. Cecil taking part in the debate.

Sir S. Northcote, in the course of an elaborate criticism of the Budget, urged upon the House that during the last eight years, since 1854, there had been large deficiencies of revenue; in six of

these years the deficiency had been 6,144,000*l.*, and in two years there was a surplus of 2,400,000*l.*, leaving a net deficiency of 3,744,000*l.* The question was, he observed, whether this exceptional state of things was going to end, and whether we should not retain any resources we had in hand. Unless the House made prudent provision for the year, either by an increase of the revenue or a reduction of the expenditure, it would not, he thought, do its duty to the country.

The House then went into a Committee of Ways and Means, when certain resolutions, embodying the principal alterations introduced by the Budget, were agreed to.

The proposition of imposing a licence duty on brewers, which was intended by Mr. Gladstone to afford a substitute for the loss of the hop-duty, underwent a good deal of adverse criticism. Mr. Bass, on behalf of the trade, objected to this as exceptional legislation, directed against a particular class. He thought that if brewers were required to pay for a licence, other manufacturers ought to be subjected to the same obligation. Brewers already paid a duty on hops, and should not be required to pay again in the shape of a licence tax. Mr. Locke, Sir John Trollope, and other members, expressed likewise strong objections to the proposed licence. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied to these objections, denying the alleged ground for some of them, and proposing to obviate others by provisions which he intended to introduce. The proposed licence duty upon private brewing he consented, in

deference to the general opinion of the House, to abandon.

Upon the motion for the second reading of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, embodying several of the provisions of the Budget, Sir Stafford Northcote availed himself of the occasion to enter again upon the financial situation of the country, advertising particularly to a speech delivered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer during the Easter recess at a public meeting at Manchester. On that occasion Mr. Gladstone had admitted that he did not consider the finances to be in a healthy state, because the public expenditure was too large; but he had said that it would not be difficult to restore our affairs to a sound condition by a reduction of expenditure, if that step should be urged upon Parliament by a pressure from without. Sir S. Northcote considered that this doctrine of Mr. Gladstone's called for remark, and he thought it was the duty of the House to look into and consider it. He entirely agreed with Mr. Gladstone that the finances of the country were not in a healthy state; that the deficits of revenue during the last two years had been large, and that there had been a considerable expenditure of capital by forestalling revenue. The real amount of last year's deficiency of revenue was 2,400,000*l.*, more than double the estimate of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He recalled to the recollection of the House the condition of our finances twenty years ago, when the late Sir Robert Peel had charge of them, when there had been large deficiencies one year after another, and when he had to deal in 1842 with a defi-

ciency of 2,400,000*l.*, but without the aid of an income tax, and when our commercial system was hampered with restrictions. He (Sir Stafford) felt some apprehension from the peculiar nature of certain financial doctrines now propagated; one was a new theory of Ministerial responsibility, especially as regarded expenditure. It was to be inferred, from what Mr. Gladstone had stated, that he washed his hands of responsibility for the expenditure which he and his colleagues recommended to the House. This was a new theory of constitutional and Parliamentary government. The Ministers knew what the House could know but imperfectly, the real state of the finances, and the responsibility rested with them, not with that House or the country; and they (and especially the Chancellor of the Exchequer) could not be allowed to withdraw from it. Another doctrine propounded by Mr. Gladstone (as he understood it) was, that a deficiency of revenue did not signify, if produced by taking off taxes that weighed to a considerable extent upon the industry of the people. He (Sir Stafford) disputed this doctrine, which was at variance with the declared opinion and the principles of action of Sir R. Peel, who maintained that we should always have a surplus revenue, and, having provided a good surplus, then take off taxes that pressed upon the national industry, and restrictions that crippled commerce. These were not the principles upon which the present Government acted. Without rashly dealing with the expenditure, he thought

Mr. Gladstone should endeavour to come to some conclusion as to what he meant by the exceptional character of the present times. Was it meant that the year 1862-63 was an exceptional year? This was so in regard to the prosperity of the revenue; but was it intended that, considering the condition of the country in relation to its expenditure, civil, military, and naval, the year was exceptional? If so, why? He thought that the income tax ought not to be kept at its present rate in ordinary times. Having laid down this principle, the ordinary revenue and expenditure, in his opinion, ought to be so settled as to bring them pretty much to a balance. Insisting that our foreign relations were not such as to require, this year, recourse to exceptional expenditure, in conclusion, he urged the expediency of considering the state of our public expenditure with a view to its reduction, and the difficulties and dangers attending unwise financial legislation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer denied that he had asserted at Manchester the doctrines imputed to him. He wholly repudiated the constructions which Sir S. Northcote had put upon his words. He understood the charges against him to be three;—first, that he had disclaimed responsibility for the estimates laid before Parliament; secondly, that he had not provided a proper surplus of revenue; and, thirdly, that he had taken away supplies by which a surplus would have been provided. With respect to the first, he disputed the view taken by Sir S. Northcote of the duties of a Chancellor of the Exchequer, which he explained,

declaring that he admitted and asserted his responsibility. With regard to the reduction of expenditure, that of 1862-63 was less by 735,000*l.* than the expenditure of 1861-62. This year was, nevertheless, a year of exceptional circumstances; the distress in certain districts, military demands, and the state of North America must act upon our expenditure; yet the Government had reduced its amount, and would continue the same course, year by year. Sir S. Northcote must have been taken in, he said, by some vendor of scandalous stories. As to the second charge, he observed that Sir Stafford had misunderstood the doctrine of annual surplus. He had appealed to the example of Sir R. Peel in 1842; but Sir R. Peel, having repealed in that year taxes to the amount of 1,600,000*l.*, at the end of it had a deficit of 2,400,000*l.* The doctrine of surplus of revenue was subject to modification by circumstances, and the theory of Sir S. Northcote, who had not had the experience of a Financial Minister, was unsound. With reference to the third charge, that he had intercepted funds] that would have provided a surplus — by the repeal of the paper duty — he did not believe that the House, if the Government had a surplus of revenue, would have allowed them to retain it, and in his opinion they ought not. But the repeal of the paper duty, as proposed last year, could not be treated as a merely isolated act. The first blow the paper duty received was struck by the Government to which Sir S. Northcote belonged, when it was branded by a stigma not attached to the tea duty or

the sugar duties. The duty was part of a system, and it was impossible to say how its repeal might operate upon the general revenue. Meanwhile, the expenditure had been decreasing at the rate of from 800,000*l.* to 1,000,000*l.* a-year.

Mr. Disraeli, after a general criticism of the speech of Mr. Gladstone and his management of the finances, said he had laid before the House upon former occasions what he considered to be the real condition of the country, and not a single statement of his had been contradicted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Our expenditure was very large, but it depended upon our foreign policy, and if the House supported the Government policy it was not in its power to interfere and check an expenditure caused by it. The question, then, was, what was the policy which the Government was pursuing, the expenditure caused by which must fall mainly upon the landed interest? The object of that policy was to maintain our influence in the Councils of Europe. But the Councils of Europe consisted of those of England and France, and, in his opinion, there could not be a better opportunity than the present to reduce our armaments, nor a time when a moderate rate of expenditure could be more practicable. England and France had the same objects, though they might contemplate them in a different light; but this was a reason why their co-operation should be wiser and more salutary; yet the greatest distrust existed between the two Governments, leading to an immense expenditure and to augmented taxation. Mr. Disraeli then entered at much

length into the questions of Italy, of Rome, and of the Pope, with especial reference to our relations with France. The result, he said, was, that instead of acting in cordial alliance with France, we had been trying to govern by a new system of what was termed moral power, which meant bloated armaments in time of peace, and produced misconceptions, broils, and distrust, while taxation had found its limit and was sapping the strength of England. It was for the House to encourage, and, he thought, to enforce, a policy of conciliation, which, by cultivating a friendly feeling with the only Power prepared heartily to co-operate with us, could alone afford a substantial and permanent relief to the taxpayers of this country.

Lord Palmerston observed that, as Mr. Disraeli objected to the use of military power, naval power, and moral power, it was difficult to say what sort of power we were to exert in order to maintain our position among the nations of the earth. When Mr. Disraeli said that the Government of this country was in a state of perpetual hostility with that of France, with which we professed to be in amicable alliance, he utterly denied his statements. Mr. Disraeli thought we ought so to co-operate with France that we should have no opinion of our own, and then we might dispense with all our armaments. Take the case of America; if there was any transaction in which two Governments had pursued an identity of policy and uniformity of action, the course taken by England and France with regard to America furnished an example of such concord. He justified our Italian policy, and

in answer to Mr. Disraeli's denunciation of moral power, he asked what was moral power? It was the power of persuasion. He agreed that the keystone of our policy should be the alliance with France; but if we wished to be on terms of perfect friendship with a Power of great military and naval resources, and to preserve our independence, it could only be done by being thoroughly prepared, not for aggression, but for defence against attack. Our relations with France were as cordial as those of any two countries could be, and he was at a loss to discover from what source Mr. Disraeli had obtained his information as to the supposed bickerings and differences. The foreign policy of the Government was simple and plain; this country cultivated friendship with every foreign Power that was disposed to be friendly with us, and there was no Power in Europe with which we were not on the most friendly terms.

Mr. Lindsay said he believed the foreign policy of the Government to be very dangerous, both in regard to Italy and America, and that it would be likely to involve us in much trouble. After some further discussion, in which Lord Palmerston's foreign policy underwent criticism, the Bill was read a second time.

A similar general discussion upon the financial circumstances of the country, as affected by Mr. Gladstone's measures of this and the preceding years, took place upon the third reading of the Inland Revenue Bill on the 19th of May, when Mr. Disraeli entered upon an elaborate and rather severe criticism of the financial

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policy for which the present Government was responsible. It was argued, he observed, that the safety of our shores and the maintenance of our empire were to be secured at all cost. Care, however, should be taken that the expenditure was not carried beyond what was required for those objects. What was our present position? There was no surplus revenue, but a continued deficit; all our extraordinary aids were exhausted, and our ordinary revenue rested in a great degree upon our financial reserves. Yet the Government, notwithstanding this alarming state of things, took no steps to bring the finances back to a healthy condition. He wanted to call the attention of the House particularly to a great branch of the public expenditure incurred by our military and naval forces. In order to show what had been the increase in this branch, he would compare two periods when the conditions were not only similar, but nearly identical. In 1858 the army and navy expenditure was 22,297,000*l.*, in 1859 it was 26,308,000*l.* — an increase of 4,000,000*l.* In 1860 it rose to 29,218,000*l.*, and in 1861 to 29,443,000*l.* In 1862 the expenditure, after making every deduction, amounted to 5,000,000*l.* more than in 1858, and 1,874,000*l.* beyond that of 1859. This was a subject for grave consideration, and the House should inquire what was the cause of this large increase. They had been told by Lord Palmerston that the cause of this great expenditure was that France had long been endeavouring to equal the naval power of England, and in the same breath that there was no

ground for objecting to France pursuing this policy. He, however, joined issue with the First Minister upon this point. If France was really pursuing this policy, a policy calculated to create distrust and inquietude in this country, and causing great expense, he (Mr. Disraeli) was against an alliance with France. If France was acting thus, she was not only giving cause for distrust and jealousy, but would even justify England in going to war with her. If France was not pursuing this policy, where was the necessity for our extraordinary armaments? Now, was she pursuing this policy? So far as he could form an opinion she had not yet reached the programme put before the Government in 1858, and he insisted that there was nothing to justify extraordinary armaments on our part at present more than in 1858. In conclusion, Mr. Disraeli diverged into a variety of other topics.

Lord Palmerston, after replying to the remarks of Mr. Disraeli upon the subjects referred to in the latter part of his speech, observed that the comparison he had made between 1858 and 1862 showed an increase of only 1,600,000*l.*, and there were circumstances, such as the war in China and in New Zealand, and the despatch of troops to Canada, which had involved an extraordinary outlay. The Government had reduced our army and navy expenditure, and would continue to do so whenever opportunities offered. The amount of our military force was justified by the testimony of General Peel, who had actually objected to the insufficiency of the money vote;

and as to the navy, Sir J. Pakington had urged its increase by representing the naval preparations of the French. Mr. Disraeli had misapprehended what he said with reference to those preparations. He (Lord Palmerston) had said that we had no right to make an international objection to the amount of naval force which France might think proper to maintain; but it did not follow, because we were upon good terms with France, that we were to allow her to acquire a stronger naval force than ourselves. It was a matter of necessity, looking to the extent of our commerce and of our possessions abroad, that our navy should be not only equal, but superior to, that of France. We did not expect France to be our enemy; at the same time, the French were but men, and it was not in human nature to forbear taking advantage of superior force. It was because he wished to remain at peace with France that he did not desire to tempt her, by allowing her to acquire a superiority by sea, to become our enemy. Considering the immense military force of France, it was absolutely necessary for the interests and safety of this country that we should have a strong naval force, equal, or superior, to that of France, and this could not be done without considerable expense. The French Government had now 11 iron-clad vessels more than ourselves, and, according to Mr. Disraeli, they had not yet carried out their programme of 1858.

Mr. Lindsay disputed the correctness of the estimate of the iron-clad navy of France, the

Government of which, he believed, continued to desire the maintenance of friendly relations with this country.

Sir H. Willoughby objected to the form of the Bill, by which various taxes were dealt with in one measure, so as to prevent a separate discussion of each tax. After some further discussion the Bill passed the third reading.

The financial policy, of which Mr. Gladstone was the author, once more underwent a severe ordeal of hostile criticism in the House of Lords, upon the Bill which embodied the provisions of the Budget coming on for a second reading in that Assembly on the 30th of May. Several noble lords who usually supported the measures of the Government, among whom Lord Overstone was conspicuous, on this occasion pronounced an unfavourable opinion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's policy. They did not, however, venture to offer a direct opposition to the Bill. Earl Granville, in the speech in which he introduced the motion, defended by anticipation the financial measures which he asked the House to sanction, though he admitted that it would have been desirable to have had a larger surplus. It was not possible, however, to apply that rule in the present case, owing to the abnormal circumstances in which we were placed by the necessity of providing for the national defences, the suspension of our imports into America, and the recent wars in China and New Zealand. Looking, however, to the resources of the country and the elasticity of the revenue, he saw no just ground for appre-

hension as to our financial prospects. He felt no hesitation in declaring that the Government were fully alive to the necessity and possibility of diminishing the present expenditure, and had the greatest confidence in being soon able to do so. He felt convinced that the House would own that the Government had acted wisely in their dealing with the finances, and would join with him in expressing his thankful anticipation that the country would pass well and quietly through the present serious crisis.

Lord Carnarvon thought Lord Granville's view of our financial policy one-sided, and objected that the present Bill was the largest money Bill ever presented to the House, dealing as it did with a sum of no less than 20,000,000*l.* The form of the Bill was novel and dangerous, and, although there was no intention of opposing the Bill, it was scarcely wise of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to excite recollections in connection with the Paper Duty Bill, or, by pursuing an unusual course, to rouse the House to the assertion of their privilege of rejecting, should they think fit, money Bills *in toto*. Passing to the consideration of the Bill, he declared that all the energies of peace were now engaged in providing for a war, and urged that, after a full and unequivocal preparation had been made for every emergency, it was the duty of the Government to have attended seriously to retrenchment and economy. The confidence of the country in the financial policy of the Government had been destroyed by the numerous miscalculations of Mr. Gladstone,

whose fundamental error was that, as he never estimated for a surplus, he was obliged to have recourse to supplementary Budgets. He concluded a very long attack on Mr. Gladstone's financial career by declaring, that with all his admiration of the ability of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he could not allow himself to be blinded to the dangerous tendencies of his finance.

The Duke of Newcastle, having censured Lord Carnarvon's personal attacks on Mr. Gladstone, declared that the mode of proceeding adopted by the present Bill was neither novel nor unconstitutional, but strictly according to precedent, previous to the year 1846. The financial policy of Mr. Gladstone, which had been approved by the House of Commons, so far from being dangerous in its tendencies, had been, he contended, highly beneficial to the commercial interests of the country, and had been most unfairly attacked in the inaccurate statement of Lord Carnarvon. So far from Mr. Gladstone always having underrated the expenditure and overrated the revenue, as stated, Mr. Gladstone must be judged by the results, and those results fully justified the sound wisdom which had influenced his operations. He denied that there was any tendency in Mr. Gladstone's policy to destroy public morality, and said that the gist of the whole case against the Government was, that there was no surplus. Allowing the desirableness of having a surplus, it was not possible to regulate expenditure in extraordinary times by ordinary rules, and it was most unfair

to Mr. Gladstone, who had displayed great resources in critical times, to test his policy by such means.

Lord Overstone thought that the financial policy of the last two years had been neither safe nor satisfactory. The ingenious and deceptive arguments of Mr. Gladstone had induced the other House of Parliament to sanction his Budgets without searching examination, and the result was that quarter after quarter statements were published, showing a deficiency of revenue and excess of expenditure. He condemned the practice of applying repayments and advances to the expenditure of the year, and contended that it was necessary to have such balances in the Exchequer, as to avoid applications to the Bank; urged the propriety of having such a surplus, that the expenditure should no longer exceed the revenue; and insisted on the necessity, from respect to public credit, that the debts incurred by the war should be paid forthwith. He concluded by warning the House against the danger of following the financial policy adopted by the Government.

Lord Grey agreed with Lord Overstone that the finances of the country were in an unsatisfactory state, and denied that the circumstances of the time afforded any justification for departing from those principles which should regulate our finances. The policy of the Government was like that of the boy who killed the goose for her golden eggs, and the stimulation of the revenue to a greater extent than it would bear had involved the country in serious

difficulties. The deficiency of the past year was due to the short-sighted policy of considering all things in our favour, and losing sight of any contingency which might be adverse to us. In regard to the enormous expenses of the country, he believed it was absolutely necessary to keep our army and navy in a state of efficiency, but he thought that under a strict economy, those expenses might be reduced. If, however, it was found necessary to maintain the present high rate of expenditure, it was the duty of Parliament to meet that expenditure by increased taxation, without postponing to a future time the pressure which, sooner or later, must result from such a spendthrift policy.

The Duke of Argyll entered into an elaborate defence of the financial policy of the Government, in the course of which he admitted that the calculations of the Government during the last three years had not been always correct. But, considering the circumstances which had arisen to falsify these calculations, it was impossible to have so arranged the Estimates as to have provided against a deficiency. The deficit of last year was due to the suspension of our commerce with America, and preparations for a probable war on account of the affair of the *Trent*—contingencies which, he asserted, no one could have foreseen. He denied that the Government had dealt in a spendthrift manner with the resources of the country, and, in reply to Lord Overstone, explained that Exchequer Bonds were looked on as securities which might, at the option of the

Government, be either paid or renewed, according to convenience. He defended the course Mr. Gladstone had pursued in appropriating the terminable annuities for the repeal of the paper duties, and pointed out the results which had followed the adoption of Mr. Gladstone's views in regard to the French Treaty, and the benefits which had thence accrued to the country. He replied in detail to the various objections which had been raised, and entered into various figures to support his views.

Lord Derby said the object of this discussion was not retrospective, but entirely prospective, in order to bring before the country the fact that the House of Commons had not sufficiently considered the means of meeting its engagements. He vindicated Lord Carnarvon from the charge of personality to Mr. Gladstone, and asked how the financial policy of the Government could be discussed without examining the actions and speeches of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and he corroborated by fresh proofs the charges of Lord Carnarvon, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his erroneous calculations, had done much in a commercial country to forfeit confidence. In respect to the assertion that it was impossible to foresee the causes which led to the deficit of last year, he considered, that, even from the commencement, that year ought, from the aspect of affairs, to have been looked on and provided for as an extraordinary one, and that Mr. Gladstone had failed to do so. In reply to the attacks of the Duke of Argyll, he defended the

policy of the late Government, and explained under what circumstances, and on what conditions they had renewed the Exchequer Bonds, and had promised a repeal of the paper duties. Having alluded to and explained Mr. Disraeli's recent unfortunate expression of "bloated armaments," which had been misrepresented, and misunderstood, he observed that we were now not drifting into a war, but into a state of chronic deficit. With 14,000,000*l.* of war taxes and an annual deficit of two millions and a half, it was high time for the House of Commons to look seriously at the matter. He objected very strongly to the attempt made, by the mode in which this Bill had been sent up, to evade the privileges of the House of Lords. If it were thought to fetter the judgment of the House by combining a number of financial propositions in one Bill, the object aimed at would not be attained. The practice was equally dangerous to the supervision of the House of Commons, who would not have the same means for examining and discussing one Bill as they would have in passing several money Bills of smaller amount through all their stages. In conclusion, while deprecating any diminution of the efficiency of our armaments, he strongly insisted on the introduction of a more economical system, and suggested that military and naval stores ought not to be collected in vast masses, as modern science, in its advance, might soon render them comparatively valueless.

Lord Russell, having expressed his satisfaction that the question of

the privileges of the Houses had not been raised, denied that the country was in a state of financial embarrassment; at least, he saw no signs of it, nor any prospect of a financial crisis, for, in spite of all reductions of taxation, the revenue met all demands upon it. He denied that the policy of Mr. Gladstone merited the title of "spendthrift;" for, while providing for the exigencies of the public services, he had avoided pressing too heavily on the people under the present circumstances of the country. In conclusion, he asserted the necessity of keeping up the navy and army, and denied that the foreign policy of the Government occasioned the present expenditure, but rather tended by its principles to decrease it.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

The financial measures of the Government thus received, though not without considerable debate and opposition, the sanction of Parliament. The financial discussions of the Session were, however, not entirely limited to the measures of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Many points in our fiscal policy came under notice indirectly upon other occasions, especially with reference to the provision made for the defences of the country, for the supply of the army, for fortification of the coasts, and for the construction and equipment of those new iron-cased ships which had now become so prominent a feature in nautical armaments. Of these discussions, a particular account will be given in the next chapter. Two debates, however, of a more distinctly financial character, which took

place in the House of Commons, towards the latter part of the Session, and which excited considerable interest, will find here an appropriate mention. The first was on a motion proposed by Mr. Hubbard, and directed against the existing mode of levying the Income-tax. The other, which was considered to involve more important political consequences, and was at one time thought likely to compromise the position of the Government, arose upon a Resolution proposed by Mr. Stansfeld, one of the members for Halifax, affirming the possibility and expediency of reducing the expenditure of the nation.

The terms of Mr. Hubbard's motion, which came before the House on the 13th of May, were as follows:—"That the incidence of an Income-tax should not fall upon capital or property, and, when applied to the annual products of invested property, should fall only upon the net income arising therefrom; and that the net profits, gains, or salaries of persons and partnerships (not being public companies) engaged in any trade, farm, manufacture, profession, or salaried employment, should be subject, previous to assessment, to such an abatement as may equitably adjust the burden thrown upon intelligence and skill as compared with property." Premising that it was the duty of the Government to collect the national revenue in such a way as not to interfere with the prosperity of the country, or to sow jealousy among classes, he proceeded to show what, in his opinion, was the right principle of an Income-tax; that the present

tax violated that principle; and that our vicious legislation could be easily amended by the adoption of the true principle of an Income-tax, as enunciated in the Resolution. His object was, he said, to induce the House, by affirming this principle, to give expression to an opinion which the Government would feel it their duty to make the basis of their financial arrangements for another year. He discussed very fully the modes of applying his principle to the various sources whence income was derived, suggesting the necessary distinctions, especially between companies and partnerships. Having anticipated and replied to objections to his motion, he dwelt upon the grievances suffered by the operation of the tax, under which none were truthfully treated, and upon the merit as well as fiscal advantage attending the removal of a temptation to fraud and dishonesty, practised in order to evade what was considered an unjust imposition.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Crawford, one of the members for the city of London, who protested against the system upon which the Income-tax was levied, citing the opinions of high financial authorities, in support of his views, and condemning the inequalities of the tax, and the injustice of levying the same rate upon precarious and permanent incomes.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, on the part of the Government, he was bound to ask the House not to be led away by authorities, but to regard the substantial interests involved in this question, not only of the

State and the Treasury, but of justice. A notice, he observed, had been given of an intention to move the previous question, and the Government were prepared to vote for that motion, or to negative the Resolution. He congratulated Mr. Hubbard upon his great courage. Last year he had proposed an inquiry into this subject, and, although the Government were opposed to such a course, Mr. Hubbard obtained his committee, and thus had a tribunal to hear and determine his case. That committee was fairly constituted, and the plan of Mr. Hubbard was put aside in the committee by a majority of 7 to 2, the majority including members who had previously been in favour of the plan; yet Mr. Hubbard now proposed that the House should affirm the very principle which his own chosen committee, after a searching inquiry, determined to reject. Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to demonstrate the financial effects of the proposed plan, exposing what he characterized as its gross injustice, the injury it would inflict upon the revenue, and the favour it would bestow upon one class to the prejudice of another. He cautioned the House, that when it began to countenance a cry of class against class, the plan of Mr. Hubbard would be extended and enlarged, so as to lay a burden upon property, and to exempt a large portion of the most wealthy classes; and he warned Mr. Hubbard that he was treading upon more dangerous ground than he was aware of. Having often been called upon to consider this question, he said, with reference to such a plan as

Mr. Hubbard's, he had arrived at the conclusion that it was full of mischief. He was sensible of the inequalities of the tax, but it was the bounden duty of the House not to adopt any proposal that would weaken its foundation.

Mr. Knightley opposed the motion.

Mr. Hubbard, in reply, complained that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had not met his arguments fairly, but had employed arguments which were beside the merits of the case.

The House having divided, there appeared—

For the Resolution	62
Against it	99

Majority	37
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The notice of motion given by Mr. Stansfeld excited a good deal of interest, and much speculation as to its effect upon the existing state of parties. Before the day fixed for the motion, the 3rd of June, notices of counter Resolutions had been given by several members, one by Mr. Walpole, another by Mr. Horsman, another by Lord Robert Montagu, and another, in the interest of the Government, by Lord Palmerston. The issue of the debate, involving these numerous amendments, was anticipated with much curiosity by the public. Shortly after the meeting of the House, Lord Palmerston rose, the day being Friday, to propose the customary motion, that the House at its rising do adjourn till the following Monday. Availing himself of this opportunity, the noble lord adverted to the notice of amend-

ment given by Mr. Walpole, and said that the question which the House would now be called upon to decide was, whether the gentlemen who sat on the Ministerial, or on the Opposite Benches, were best entitled to the confidence of the House and of the country. He was ready on behalf of the Government, to enter upon that discussion, which, considering the importance of the issue, he thought should be decided upon as soon as possible; and he suggested, that those members, whose proposed amendments stood between Mr. Stansfeld's Resolution and Mr. Walpole's amendment, should waive their right to precedence.

Hereupon a scene of some confusion occurred.

Lord Robert Montagu first responded to Lord Palmerston's appeal. He disclaimed any motive but a sincere desire for economy, in bringing forward his amendment, and was sorry to hear from Lord Palmerston, that the question was to be converted into a party contest. If a subject of such importance could not be discussed without party spirit, he should wash his hands of the whole business, and have nothing to do with any of the amendments. He should withdraw his amendment, on the understanding that other honourable members did the same.

Mr. Horsman censured in strong terms the course adopted by Lord Palmerston. His own amendment was not intended in a spirit of opposition to the Government, and he thought the course taken by the Prime Minister had placed the House in a very unfair position.

Mr. Walpole expressed his

great surprise at Lord Palmerston's statements. It was, he hoped, needless for him to disclaim, on his own part, hostility to the Government. He had moved his amendment with the intention of supporting the Ministers against Mr. Stansfeld's motion. The construction put upon it by Lord Palmerston, however, was so serious, that he could not take upon himself to state at once what course he should pursue.

Mr. Griffith thought that Lord Palmerston was justified in his view of the matter, and he should withdraw his motion.

Sir F. Smith also withdrew the amendment which stood in his name.

Mr. Bright repudiated altogether the issue put upon the debate by Lord Palmerston. He and his friends would not be deterred from supporting Mr. Walpole's reasonable and judicious motion, by the construction which Lord Palmerston had put upon it.

After some further irregular discussion, in which the Speaker was more than once called upon to interfere,

Mr. Stansfeld rose to move his Resolution: "That the national expenditure is capable of reduction, without compromising the safety, the independence, or the legitimate influence of the country." He defended his motion, in opposition to the objections suggested to its method and its time. He justified its opportuneness, maintaining that any time was appropriate which was propitious for the object in view, to test the sincerity and good faith of the House, on the subject of expenditure. The discussion of the

Naval and Military Estimates was ruled by considerations of policy, which were not fitted for a Committee of Supply, so that the discussion of those Estimates was useless and meaningless unless connected with the principles and views of policy which really governed them. What time, then, could be more fitting and less open to objection than when the whole Estimates for the year had been voted, and it was impossible to pervert the question into one of want of confidence in the Government? Approaching the financial question involved in the Resolution, he observed that our national defences were of the very essence of the question; but he warned the House against the consequences of an expenditure out of proportion to the resources of the country. Upon an average of the last few years, our expenditure had reached the amount of 70,000,000*l.*, equal to an Income-tax of 6*s.* a head of the population, and the question was, whether a normal and permanent expenditure of this amount was to be maintained in time of peace; whether we had not arrived at a time when some effort should be made to save our resources from a wasteful and excessive drain.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Baxter, who objected to the amendments of which Lord Palmerston and Mr. Walpole had given notice, that they only expressed a hope that reduction of expenditure might be effected, whereas the Resolution boldly asked the House to affirm the expediency of retrenchment. He referred to figures, to show that this economy might be effected without detriment to the defences

of the country, by cutting down the military and naval expenditure.

Lord Palmerston moved, as an amendment, to substitute for Mr. Stansfeld's Resolution the following Resolutions:—"That this House, deeply impressed with the necessity of economy in every department of the State, is at the same time mindful of its obligation to provide for the security of the country at home and the protection of its interests abroad. That this House observes with satisfaction the decrease which has already been effected in the national expenditure, and trusts that such further diminution may be made therein as the future state of things may warrant." He thought, he said, it would save the time of the House, if he proposed the amendment which the Government deemed it proper to submit to the House. He could not concur in the argument of Mr. Stansfeld, that the discussion of the Estimates in a Committee of Supply was inconvenient; on the contrary, he considered the Committee, where members were not restricted to a single speech, was a most convenient forum for the discussion of the Estimates. He contended that the expenditure complained of had been wisely asked for by the Government and sanctioned by Parliament; that it was their duty to take care that this country held a proper position in the affairs of the world, and for this purpose it was necessary that it should be in a state of perfect self-defence. The House, if it adopted Mr. Stansfeld's Resolution, would stultify itself; whereas his amendment pledged

the House to a reduction of expenditure consistently with its duty to the country, and he hoped that the Government would be able next year to come before Parliament with diminished Estimates. The assumption that the Government had been going on year after year in a reckless increase of expenditure was the reverse of the fact; compared with preceding years, there had been a reduction of expenditure, accompanied by a remission of taxation. After a skilful comparison and contrast of the other five amendments, he observed, with reference to Mr. Walpole's, that if the House was desirous to express a want of confidence in the Government, it should be done in a direct manner; it was a thing not to be done indirectly. If the party opposite wished for a trial of strength it should be open and avowed, and if the House had not confidence in the present Administration, let it say so.

Mr. Disraeli observed that there was a material omission in Lord Palmerston's speech. He had made no reference to the present condition of our finances, which a member of the Government had declared to be unhealthy, and it was the belief of the people that it was dangerous, which had called the attention of Parliament to the expenditure of the country. He argued that our home defences were ample, and in relation to our interests abroad, he observed that the real cause of the influence of England was the belief that it was the only country which, when it entered into a quarrel for an adequate and worthy object, never ceased its efforts until it accomplished its

aim; but if our finances were weakened, the prime source of our influence in other countries would be impaired. In considering the means of reducing expenditure, he insisted that a vast sum appeared to be unaccounted for; that a reduction might be made without affecting the efficiency of our defences at home or abroad; that the money voted for iron ships had been diverted to other purposes, and that we were entering at this moment into a very large expenditure for military and naval purposes, not necessary for securing our shores or for the maintenance of our influence abroad. He denied that there was anything in the state of Europe at present that would justify extraordinary armaments. Europe was tranquil, because Europe was exhausted and impoverished by military expenditure. With regard to the Resolution moved by Mr. Stansfeld—whom he had never known, he said, as an apostle of retrenchment—he regarded it as sound, with little meaning. After a facetious criticism upon the other amendments, he examined with more seriousness that of Lord Palmerston, which ought, he said, to have some definite object and to intimate some policy, whereas it was an awkward and shambling vote of confidence in his own Government. He had been extremely anxious that Mr. Walpole's amendment should be accepted by the House; for, if adopted, the House would have had next year a Government, of whatever materials composed, that would have submitted the expenditure of the country to a severe revision, with a view to

a retrenchment that would be perfectly consistent with the efficiency of the public service.

Mr. Horsman, in dealing in the first instance with the original Resolution, observed that Mr. Stansfeld had touched upon two main questions—taxation, and our naval and military expenditure. With respect to the first, he denied that the people of this country were heavily taxed. As to the expenditure upon our army and navy, he adverted to the mischief occasioned by the doctrines of the economists and the peace-at-any-price party, and to the lessons thereby taught to the nation, which had undergone something like a panic, through the advantage which appeared to have been taken by France of the supposed ascendancy of the peace party in England. Hence the rise of the war feeling in this country, the Volunteer movement—which was a national protest against that ascendancy—and the increase of the naval and military expenditure. He then referred to the invasion of Italy by France and its results; to the difficulties which these transactions imposed upon the English Cabinet; to the annexation of Savoy to France, and the change which this act wrought in our relations with France, since which, he observed, the foreign policy of England had assumed a new character, and our armaments had given her increased influence, not in Italy only, but in our recent difference with America. The Crimean war had been brought on by the low condition of our armaments; it had added 40,000,000*l.* to our debt, and, looking at the matter as traders

and money-dealers only, we had received cent. per cent. for the addition to our expenditure. Mr. Horsman then scrutinized the amendment moved by Lord Palmerston, which, he thought, denoted divided counsels in the Cabinet, as in the time of the Crimean war, when there was no policy, no conscience in the Government.

Mr. Cobden, after a severe reply to Mr. Horsman, whom he accused of being an exponent of discontent, justified the motion, the object being to bring down our expenditure—an expenditure which was kept up under the plea of its being necessary to protect ourselves against France. Why should we not endeavour, he asked, to produce peace and quiet in a cheaper way? We were in alliance with France; why could not Lord Palmerston, or somebody else—he (Mr. Cobden) would undertake to do it—take the matter in hand, and talk over the question of the number of iron vessels? Unless the Government would address themselves to the task of retrenchment, and to the relations of this country with France, the consequences would be serious.

Upon a division, the motion was rejected by 367 to 65.

Lord Palmerston's amendment was then put as a substantive motion.

Mr. Walpole said the announcement made by Lord Palmerston at the beginning of the evening placed the House, as well as himself, in a position of great embarrassment, and, considering that his perseverance in his amendment might be attended with consequences and

entail responsibilities he was not prepared to encounter, he forbore to move his amendment.

Mr. B. Osborne, in a humorous speech, taunted Mr. Walpole for having brought a great number of members down to the House, by giving notice of his Resolution, and then saying, "I like economy much, but I like Lord Palmerston more." He said that the effect of the whole proceeding would be to make the Government stronger than ever, and more unchecked in their extravagance.

Mr. Disraeli also assailed Mr. Walpole with some sharpness for withdrawing his amendment, and said that, as things had turned out, it would be best to let Lord Palmerston's amendment pass unchallenged, as it was certain that it would exercise no influence whatever.

Sir W. Heathcote briefly vindicated the course taken by his friend Mr. Walpole. Lord Palmerston's amendment was then agreed to without a division, and so the debate, from which important results had been expected, ended in nothing.

A new arrangement for the Parliamentary Revision of the Public Accounts was this year adopted on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by whom a Resolution was proposed, and agreed to *nem. con.*, to the effect that there should be a standing Committee of the House of Commons to be designated, "The Committee of Public Accounts," for the examination of the accounts, showing the appropriation of the sums granted by Parliament to meet the public expenditure.

CHAPTER V.

ARMY, NAVY, AND FORTIFICATIONS—Sir G. C. Lewis moves the *Army Estimates*, and enters into a full explanatory statement of the *Expenditure and Condition of the Land Forces*—A Motion to Reduce the number of men, and some other Amendments, being negatived, the *Estimates* are agreed to—Purchase of Commissions in the Army—Sir De Lacy Evans moves a Resolution for giving effect to the Report of the Royal Commission—Sir G. C. Lewis opposes the Motion—Speeches of General Peel, Lord Stanley and Lord Palmerston—The Resolution is negatived by 247 to 62. The Naval Estimates are moved by Lord Clarence Paget—Much discussion takes place with reference to the construction of iron-cased vessels and on the relative strength of our Navy and that of France—Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Baxter contend that the growth of the French Navy in strength and numbers has been over-stated by the Government—Lord Clarence Paget justifies his own representations on this subject, and enters at length into a statement of the operations in our Dockyards, and the plans of the Government for increasing our naval strength—Further debates on Naval Armaments—Impression produced in this country by the engagement in America between the Merrimac and the Monitor—The question of Fortifications of the Coast is discussed in connection with that of iron-sheathed vessels—Important Debate in the House of Lords, and statement of the Duke of Somerset, as to the condition of the Navy and intentions of the Government—The relative efficiency of Iron and Wooden Ships of war is again discussed in the same House, with reference to the action between the American vessels—Speeches of Earl de Grey, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Ellenborough, the Duke of Somerset, and other Peers—The same subject is mooted in the House of Commons by Sir Frederick Smith—Remarks of Mr. Laird, Mr. Gregory, Sir J. Hay, Capt. Jervis, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Bright, Sir G. C. Lewis, and Lord Clarence Paget. FORTIFICATION OF THE DOCKYARDS AND ARSENALS—Sir G. C. Lewis proposes, on the part of the Government, a Resolution authorizing a grant of 1,200,000*l.* for these works—His speech—Mr. Bernal Osborne opposes the proposition, objecting to the scheme, as ineffectual and extravagant—He moves an Amendment, to give effect to his views—Speeches of Sir F. Smith, Mr. H. A. Bruce, Mr. Vivian, Sir J. Northcote, Mr. Bentinck, Sir M. Peto, Mr. Monsell, Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Disraeli—Mr. Osborne's Amendment is withdrawn—On a further stage of the Bill, the opposition is renewed by Mr. Lindsay, who renews

the controversy as to the relative strength of the French Navy—He is answered by Lord Clarence Paget—Mr. Cobden impugns the policy of Lord Palmerston, whom he charges with over-stating the preparations of France—Reply of Lord Palmerston—Mr. Lindsay's Resolution is withdrawn—Mr. B. Osborne again moves the reduction of the proposed vote for the Fortifications—Speeches of Mr. H. A. Bruce, Captain Jervis, Sir F. Smith, Sir G. C. Lewis, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Cobden, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer—After some further debate, Mr. Osborne's Amendment is negatived by 110 to 62—Further Amendments are moved upon the Bill, but the propositions of the Government, with slight modifications, are carried—The Second Reading of the Bill is moved by Lord de Grey in the House of Lords on the 25th of July—Speeches of the Earl of Ellenborough, the Duke of Somerset, Duke of Cambridge, Earls Grey and Malmesbury, and Earl Russell—The Bill is passed.

ON the 6th of March Sir G. C. Lewis, Secretary of State for War, moved the Army Estimates in the House of Commons. The right hon. gentleman entered at great length into the expenditure and condition of the army, comparing its present cost with that of preceding periods, and pointing out the causes which had contributed to this result. The total of the expenditure for the financial year he estimated at 16,250,000*l.*, being considerably more than half our total expenditure after deducting the interest on the National Debt. The total number of the English land forces, after deducting 82,528 for the Indian army, was 145,450, being a decrease as compared with the preceding year of 1,194 men. Sir G. C. Lewis then briefly reviewed the progress of our Army Estimates, which were less than 3,000,000*l.* in 1789, to their present enormous proportions. During what he might term the pre-Crimean period, the highest Estimates were those of 1818, when more than 10,000,000*l.* was voted. Our military expenditure declined gradually until 1832, when it was not more than

8,400,000*l.* In 1852 it was 10,000,000*l.* The break-down of our military system during the Crimean war produced not only increased numerical strength in our army, but various entirely new departments, improved armaments, and greatly-increased outlay for promoting the health and comfort of the private soldier. If, however, repayments from India, and the extraordinary expenses in Canada, China, and New Zealand, were taken into account, the Estimates of the year really exhibited a decrease of 600,000*l.* on those of the year preceding. Since the Crimean war our Estimates had increased by about 5,000,000*l.* in money, and 25,000 men. If the army were now reduced by those 25,000 men, the diminution in expenditure would not be more than 2,500,000*l.*, attributable to the indispensable reforms and innovations rendered necessary by the Crimean break-down. After a guarded allusion to the aggressive spirit of France as the apology for keeping up our military expenditure to its present amount, Sir G. C. Lewis gave the House explanatory statements on many of the details of votes, and

announced a very large decrease in the annual death rate of our forces at home and abroad. He concluded by moving Vote No. 1, for 145,450 land forces of all ranks.

A desultory discussion took place upon various topics. Major Knox moved to strike out from the vote for pay and allowances the sum of 1038*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, the pay of the Major-General of the Guards, which was negatived by 115 to 65. Mr. White moved to reduce the number of men by 10,000, but found only 11 supporters in a House of 150 members.

The Estimates, as proposed by the Government, were eventually passed.

The question of the purchase of Military Commissions, which had been frequently under discussion of late years, and had recently been referred to a body of Government Commissioners, who had reported, though not unanimously, in favour of altering the system, was in the present Session again brought before the House of Commons by Sir De Lacy Evans. The gallant general urged that after the inquiries which had taken place, and the promises which the Government had made to introduce an alteration in the mode of appointing to the command of regiments, no further delay ought to take place in giving effect to so desirable a measure of military reform. He concluded by moving a Resolution to give effect to his object.

Sir George Lewis, in answer to General Evans, explained the reasons why he had not thought it advisable at present to act upon the recommendation of the Royal Commission, and why he had a

difficulty in acceding to the motion, which was part of a larger question, the expediency of abolishing purchase in the army. He reminded the House of the cost that would attend even the limited change proposed, and of certain advantages accompanying the purchase system, and pointed out the practical inconveniences which would result from appointing lieutenant-colonels by selection. He did not believe, he said, that the army itself was hostile to a purchase system, and he instanced the late Indian native army, which was a non-purchase force; yet, nevertheless, a purchase system had been spontaneously introduced. He did not say that the question was concluded; but the Government were not prepared to take any immediate step in the direction proposed by the Resolution.

General Peel objected, *in limine*, to that House being called upon to interfere with the command and discipline of the army. But he opposed the motion, he said, upon its own merits, and cited the opinion of high military authorities in favour of a system of purchase rather than one of selection.

Lord Stanley, as a member of the Royal Commission, felt bound to support and defend the opinions expressed in the report of the Commissioners. He vindicated the right of that House against the doctrine propounded by General Peel. He had always been under the impression, he said, that the House of Commons, which voted the number of men for the army and the Estimates, was bound to see that those Estimates were properly and economically expended, and he did

not see how it could be contended that it had no right to deal with the command and discipline of the army. He examined and replied to the objections of Sir G. Lewis, and suggested reasons that should detract from the weight of military opinions upon this question. He showed the practical working of the purchase system, referring to cases illustrating its operation, and discussed the grounds alleged in defence of the system, expressing his belief that the expense attending its abandonment had been very greatly exaggerated. He reminded the Government, in conclusion, that they were, as a Cabinet, pledged to the measure which was the subject of the Resolution.

Lord Palmerston admitted that the English army and the East India Company's army were the only cases in which the system of purchase had prevailed. In the latter it was in the objectionable form of a compulsory contribution to buy-out officers. He admitted, also, that if it did not exist in the English army nobody would have thought of introducing such a system. But if the system worked well, it was no reason for abolishing it that it was theoretically objectionable. A system of selection might be very good for a despotic Government, but in a constitutional country like this, he was afraid that to adopt the general principle of selection would lead to ill consequences.

After some remarks from Col. North and Col. Sykes, the motion of Sir De Lacy Evans was rejected by 247 to 62.

The Naval Estimates, which were moved by Lord Clarence Vol. CIV.

Paget, created much more extended discussion, involving as they did many questions as to the structure and material of ships, and the relative strength and efficiency of our navy to those of foreign Powers, especially that of France. The new mode of casing ships with iron, to enable them to resist the powerful artillery recently introduced, was now operating great changes in the construction of ships of war, and necessitated a large increase of expenditure to keep pace with the rapid progress that was taking place in the science of naval warfare. On several occasions during the present Session these topics were much discussed in both branches of the Legislature. Previously to the House of Commons entering upon the consideration of the Naval Estimates, on the 25th of February, Mr. Lindsay, who had in the previous year taken a prominent part in the debates upon nautical questions, referring to the statements made by the Government last Session of the strength of the French iron fleet, upon the faith of which a large sum had been voted, complained that those statements had been exaggerated, supporting his argument by an account of the actual condition of the French iron fleet which he had just received, and which showed that we were greatly in advance of France. Seeing this, and that we had more wooden ships than all the world put together, he did not think there was a necessity for so great an outlay as was proposed in the Estimates, especially in regard to wooden ships, and he protested against this large expenditure.

Mr. Baxter took the same view [H]

as Mr. Lindsay, considering that very strong and cogent reasons should be given for the large Estimates proposed. The disturbing causes having ceased, why, he asked, should we not return to the ordinary average rate of expenditure in 1857 and 1858? He stated facts to show that there had been a delusion as to the strength of the French navy.

After some further discussion on these topics, Lord Clarence Paget made his statement to the House, referring in the first place to the observations just made by Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Baxter. He asserted that the account he had given of the French iron fleet was true; that the vessels he had enumerated were all in existence and in progress. He then proceeded to explain various matters connected with the details of the Estimates. The total amount asked for the year 1862-63 was 11,794,305*l.*, being a diminution of expenditure, compared with 1861-62, of 846,283*l.* The actual decrease in the number of men was 2200, the number of men and boys to be voted this year being 76,000, against 78,200 last year. The number of boys was the same. He next stated the number of vessels on the home and foreign stations, the total force afloat being 160 vessels. The total number of men to be maintained afloat was 54,200. The Royal Naval Reserve, whose noble conduct he eulogized, amounted to 10,100 men, and the cost, including all items, was 13*l.* per man annually. He calculated that the future cost on account of pensions would be 3*l.* per man. Adding to this force that of the Naval Coast Volunteers, he thought we were com-

ing to a satisfactory state as to the force at home and our reserves. After noticing the force of boys under training, and their cost, he entered into details showing the satisfactory state of the fleet, describing the progress made in improving the condition of the seamen, one step of which was by reducing the complement of ships, to obviate the objection that vessels were overcrowded. Corporal punishment had diminished in the navy. The Admiralty had taken measures to effect what the navy wanted—organization in barracks. He then gave the numbers of steamships afloat and building, the grand total being 580; and details of the reduction of the armament of ships, pointing out the advantages attending the reduction. He next approached the subject of iron-cased ships, and the progress made in their preparation. There were 15 in progress, 11 of which would be completed this year, one next year, and the whole number in 1864. With regard to their cost, that of the *Warrior* was 354,885*l.*, without the armament, which cost 13,000*l.* The reports which the Admiralty had received of the qualities of that vessel justified him in saying that she was fit to go round the world; the sinister reports respecting her, he believed to be totally without foundation. After referring to certain experiments in relation to a new class of iron vessels, and to details in relation to the future of our iron fleet, Lord Clarence entered upon an explanation of the several items of the Estimates, replying, as he proceeded, to observations made in the preliminary discussions, in doing which he indicated the

intention of the Government regarding the enlargement of docks, the construction of naval barracks, and the erection of hydraulic machinery by which iron plates might be bent and put upon the ships on the spot.

After considerable discussion on the various topics embraced in Lord C. Paget's speech, the votes proposed by him were sanctioned by the House.

The account of the remarkable engagement which took place in the month of March, this year, between two American iron-cased vessels, the Confederate *Merrimac* and the Federal *Monitor*, in Hampton-roads, produced a lively sensation in this country, and led to a serious consideration of the consequences of this new mode of naval armament, as affecting the defence of our own coasts, and the alterations required in our navy. Some persons were inclined at once to adopt the conclusion that this experiment had proved the uselessness for purposes of war of all wooden vessels, and that a total revolution must take place in ship-building; by others, the result was not considered so decisive. The question of the coast fortifications, on which our Government had in the former Session resolved, with the sanction of Parliament, to make a large expenditure, was closely connected with that of naval armaments, as it was argued by many that the new iron-cased floating-batteries would be found a much more efficient engine of defence against invasion than fixed fortifications on the shore could be, and that if vessels could be so sheathed with iron as to be made impregnable to artillery, there would

be little utility in building forts to resist them. The two subjects, therefore, of iron-clad vessels and of forts, became necessarily mixed together in the discussions which arose respecting naval armaments.

Early in April, a statement of much interest was made in the House of Lords by the Duke of Somerset, First Lord of the Admiralty, in explanation of the measures adopted and contemplated by the Government, in reference to the new system of nautical operations lately introduced. The statement was made in answer to the Earl of Hardwicke, who requested the noble duke to inform him what number of iron-plated ships were then afloat, or in building, and what would be done with the ships of the fleet built with timber. Lord Hardwicke, in asking these questions, entered at considerable length into the question of iron-cased ships, and suggested that many of our wooden ships might, at a moderate cost, be cut down and plated after the manner of the *Merrimac*, and so rendered exceedingly effective vessels. He foresaw in the new system, not only a change in our ships, but a great change in the duties and character of our naval officers and seamen.

The Duke of Somerset, having thanked Lord Hardwicke for having brought this subject before the House, stated what steps had been taken by the present Government to build iron vessels since 1859. The late Government had proposed to build two iron-plated vessels, but from information subsequently received, he had advised these two to be increased to four—viz. the *Warrior*, the *Black Prince*, the *De-*

fence, and the *Resistance*. Not being contented with these vessels, the Government had ordered the *Valiant* to be built on improved principles; for, as the whole system was in a state of uncertainty, there were necessarily defects in the first experiments. At the present moment we had four iron ships afloat, another to be launched in August, and five wooden ships in course of plating, two of which would be launched in the autumn, and three in the ensuing spring. Not satisfied with this, he had caused experiments to be made with Captain Coles's cupola, the results of which, both in regard to the revolving of the cupola and its power of resistance to very heavy firing, were entirely successful. A vessel of this class of 2000 tons, and drawing only 20 feet water, would be shortly laid, as money had been taken for the purpose in the Estimates. At the same time it was intended to apply the principle of the cupola to wooden vessels, and these, he believed, would be the best vessels we could have for the defence of our coasts. There were now building six different kinds of iron-plated ships, but he was not satisfied with any of these, as the means had not yet been discovered of making the iron plating contribute to the strength of the vessels. In reply to Lord Hardwicke's question, he stated that we had the frames of five line-of-battle ships, seven frigates, and eight large corvettes in progress, and these frames could be easily adapted to bear iron plates. Of our present wooden vessels we could easily cut down 20 line-of-battle ships, and by fitting them with iron plates adapt them

for the defence of our coasts and the Channel, still retaining a fleet of 40 ships to oppose to any wooden fleet which might be sent to attack us; and if it were necessary to fight iron ships against iron ships, we were able to meet any navy in that arm. In regard to the question of expense, he did not think it would be so great as anticipated, neither did he think the inferences drawn from the recent engagement as to the invulnerability of iron ships, especially in the face of the very great improvements being made in the speed of ships and the force of artillery, correct. He then entered at some length into the merits and defects of the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*, pointed out the alterations which the new system of iron-plating would introduce in our navy, deprecated undue precipitation in building vessels of iron, but confessed that we ought to refrain from building more wooden ships, and concluded by asserting the propriety of not discontinuing to build forts, as the arguments drawn from the recent contest on that point were by no means conclusive.

The Earl of Malmesbury expressed his acknowledgments to the noble duke for his valuable statement, which would be received by the public with great interest, and the discussion terminated.

The subject was revived shortly afterwards in the same House, upon a question asked by Lord Vivian, of the Government, whether or not they had abandoned the intention of proceeding with the proposed forts at Spithead, or whether they would proceed with the construction of iron-cased ships.

Lord De Grey and Ripon said it was not desirable that Her Majesty's Government should take any hasty action founded upon a single event, nor abandon too hastily a course adopted by Parliament after full discussion. Although the foundation of the forts at Spithead had been already contracted for and commenced, the Government had decided to suspend the works going on at these forts, and to refer the matter for re-consideration to the Defence Commission, which would then report on the subject. It must not be imagined that out of the money voted for commencing these works there would be any surplus for building iron vessels. The Government would, no doubt, when the Defence Commission had made their report, apply to Parliament for the necessary funds to carry out their suggestions, and would then state what course they proposed to take. He then proceeded to point out the exaggerated opinions which had been based upon the engagement between the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor* as to the invulnerability of ships and the inutility of forts. The recent experiments at Shoeburyness had sufficiently shown a steady average superiority of the gun over the iron plates. At the same time, it must be remembered there was a limit to the thickness of armour-plating for ships, while the power of artillery was capable of much greater development. He, therefore, thought it would be unwise entirely to suspend or abandon the erection of forts, especially as forts, in combination with floating defences, would be of the greatest value. He believed, however, that the result of the ex-

periments would be to leave the relative qualities of ships and forts very much where they were previously.

The Duke of Cambridge agreed with Lord De Grey and Ripon that it was only by combined defences of forts and ships that Spithead could and ought to be defended, and that after the experiments at Shoeburyness we ought to continue the course of defence originally laid down, as those experiments had fully shown the power of guns of heavy calibre, when heavily charged with powder, to pierce the thickest iron plates. He thought Her Majesty's Government had acted wisely in not giving up the original plan, but in pausing for further consideration. He hoped, however, the pause would not be a prolonged one.

Lord Ellenborough hoped the forts at Spithead would be proceeded with at once, as they would not cost more than three iron ships, would carry some 300 guns, and be a permanent defence. The result of experiments had established the fact that ships' sides, however plated, could be perforated, and though it might be possible to strengthen a ship's sides, such strengthening was limited, while the power of artillery would more than keep pace with improved plating. In conclusion, he urged the necessity of redoubling our efforts to increase our iron fleet and to place the country in a better state of defence.

The Duke of Somerset said that there were two great objects to be attained—the defence of the country against attacks from abroad, and from panics at home. He repelled the charge of Lord Ellenborough, that the Govern-

ment were not moving sufficiently fast in building iron ships, by recounting the steps that had been already taken for that purpose. He also stated that he had given orders that one plated ship, at least, a-year should be built in each of our dockyards, and had done all in his power to further the construction of these vessels.

Somewhat later in the Session the same questions as to the relative efficiency of iron-clad vessels and of fortifications were raised in the House of Commons. Sir Frederick Smith called attention to the engagement between the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor*, giving a detailed account of that action, and asked whether it would not, in the opinion of the Government, be prudent to suspend the construction of some of the proposed forts at Spithead, until the value of such iron-roofed gun-boats for the defence of our ports and roadsteads had been fully considered.

Mr. Laird expressed hopes that the result of the late engagement would turn the attention of the Government seriously to this subject. Until our ships were built of iron it would not, he thought, be possible to reduce materially the expenditure in our dockyards.

Mr. Gregory believed that the money expended upon the fortresses would be worse than wasted, and called upon the Government to look the matter in the face; to be prepared for an entirely new state of things, that would revolutionize our navy, and to divert the expenditure intended for useless fortifications to the construction of iron *Monitors*.

Sir J. Hay said his opinion, as to the necessity of the forts at

Spithead, had changed. He now thought it would be better to spend the money on vessels of the new construction, moveable forts being more available than fixed fortifications.

After some further discussion, Sir G. Lewis observed that two questions had been raised in this discussion,—one, as to the expediency of stopping the construction of the forts at Spithead; the other, whether we should alter the whole character of our naval defences. Upon the latter question he warned the House against entering upon so large a discussion at present; the practical result of the suggested revolutionary change in our naval defences might be a supplementary Estimate of 10,000,000*l.* or 15,000,000*l.* With regard to the first question, it was identical with that brought before the Defence Commission, which, in a careful Report, expressed an opinion that the best plan of defence was a combined system of forts and iron-cased vessels. Had any addition been made to our knowledge which should alter that conclusion? Not speaking on his own authority, but from information he had received, he was led to think that the engagement between the American vessels threw little light upon the qualities of iron-cased ships. He expected, however, that the ingenuity of engineers would be stimulated to invent machines that would smash such ships attacking our coasts, and he hoped they would soon be able to attain that result.

Mr. Bright said the speech of Sir G. Lewis was not very satisfactory; he had said nothing to the propositions of Sir F. Smith.

However important the occurrence in America, it would be an unfortunate thing if it led to a naval reconstruction. There was a certain amount of proof that batteries would be of no use to prevent iron-cased vessels like the *Monitor* from entering Portsmouth harbour, and the question was whether it was right to spend more money upon fortifications that might be useless. He agreed that nothing appeared to have been concluded; but the probability was that something was concluded, and surely the Chancellor of the Exchequer might be appealed to not to commit the country further to the expenditure of millions.

Captain Jervis expressed a hope that the Government would reconsider the question of constructing the forts. Sir John Pakington also regretted that they intended to persist in that measure. He hoped they would at least pause before they carried it into effect.

Mr. Bentinck and Mr. Coningham likewise declared themselves opposed to proceeding with the forts.

Mr. Osborne called upon the Government to suspend works which would be not only expensive, but might prove unnecessary. The House should insist upon their not spending another shilling upon the forts until we were in a condition to know they would be able to hold their own against the new monsters of the deep.

Lord C. Paget observed that all Sir G. Lewis had said was that nothing decisive was known as to the merits of iron-cased vessels sufficient to set aside what had been determined upon

after the maturest consideration. The engagement on the other side of the Atlantic had demonstrated only what had been known before. As compared with ships, forts must be the strongest.

The discussion here terminated for the present. The policy of constructing the fortifications in question was, however, more fully canvassed and vigorously contested on a subsequent occasion, when the Government came to propose to the House of Commons the mode of raising the necessary supplies for constructing the works. This duty devolved on Sir George Lewis, as Secretary of State for War, who, on the 23rd of June, moved in a Committee of the whole House the following Resolution:—

“That, towards providing a further sum for defraying the expenses of the construction of works for the defence of the Royal dockyards and arsenals, and of the ports of Dover and Portland, and for the creation of a central arsenal, a sum not exceeding 1,200,000*l.* be charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, and that the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury be authorized and empowered to raise the said sum by annuities, for a term not exceeding 30 years; and that such annuities shall be charged upon and be payable out of the said Consolidated Fund.”

Sir G. Lewis began his argument in support of the Resolution by remarks upon the general policy of defensive works, which were not merely of the nature of insurance, but had, he observed, a tendency to prevent the evil to be provided against, like an internal police. There were other

circumstances to be borne in mind, with reference to provisions for the defence of the country, which would explain the increase of our military expenditure, and he had come to the conclusion that it would be impossible to maintain the general efficiency of the War Department without maintaining the existing expenditure, or to increase its efficiency without increased expenditure, efficiency being only another word for increase of expense. He then compared the military expenditure in 1858-59 with that of the present year, the amount of the former being 12,677,000*l.*, and that of the latter 14,573,000*l.*, subject to a reduction for stores and volunteers, which made the real excess for the present year 1,255,000*l.*, which, although large, was less than some supposed. The number of men voted in 1858-59 (rank and file), was 113,974, and the number in the present year 124,795, an increase of 10,821. He then stated the number of rifles which had been manufactured, and the number in store at home and abroad, and that of Armstrong guns of all sizes, and after these preliminary observations proceeded to explain the nature and the estimated cost of the proposed fortifications. If the works were completed upon the largest plan, the total cost, he said, would be 6,700,000*l.*; but, with respect to the Spithead forts, those works had been suspended, and the Government had thought it the most prudent course in present circumstances not to proceed with them in the present year, but to postpone their decision until the subject had

received additional light. They would, therefore, not resume the practical consideration of the question till next June, when they would communicate their decision to the House, and afford it an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon the subject. In conclusion, he expressed a hope that the Committee would not alter the decision of the last year.

Mr. Osborne expressed surprise at the version given by Sir G. Lewis of the word "efficiency"—that it meant a draught upon the Treasury; this was not, he said, his translation of the word. He thought this was a proper time to consider the whole plan of these national defences, which had, in an evil hour, been brought before the House. The sum originally estimated for those defences was 11,500,000*l.*, and the House had been told by the First Minister, in a hobgoblin speech, that money for these defences must be voted at once; that they were necessary for the immediate safety of the country; and he had suggested 9,000,000*l.*, while the then Secretary for War (Lord Herbert) asked for only 5,000,000*l.* The House resisted; but it had voted 2,000,000*l.*, and it was now asked for 1,200,000*l.* more. After making a critical examination of the results of the experiments at Shoeburyness, and of the conclusions drawn by the Defence Commissioners and the Government, and urging the superfluity of forts for the protection of dockyards, since ships would never attack forts, but would shell the yards at a distance, he called attention to the position of the country as to naval artillery,

observing that we had no naval gun for close quarters at the present moment but the old 68-pounder. He examined the evidence taken by the Commissioners on the subject of the Armstrong guns, including that of Sir W. Armstrong himself, who confessed that he had had no experience of their effect beyond 200 yards. He insisted that the House had yet no approximate estimate of the cost of the forts, which would come to something like 20,000,000*l.*, and asked whether it would sanction such a profligate expenditure of money. Then, by the original plan, the forts were to be of granite; now they were to be of iron. As to the land defences, under the new conditions of war, while we had the command of the Channel, the landing of a military force upon our shores was an impossibility, and to garrison these forts would require 95,000 men. He alleged specific objections to some of the fortifications, particularly to those at Dover, contending that, so far from those forts being national defences, they would be national robberies of the public purse. He moved, as an amendment to the Resolution, that, "considering the changes and improvements now in progress affecting the science of attack and defence, it is not at present expedient to proceed with the construction of the proposed forts on the shoals at Spithead, or the additional defences at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Dover, recommended by the Commissioners appointed to consider the defences of the United Kingdom; and that, in any general system of national defence, the

navy should be regarded as the arm on which the country must mainly depend."

Sir G. Lewis, in reply to Mr. Osborne, invited the attention of the House to the precise practical effect of the Resolution and that of the amendment, which he considered the worst of the several courses which might have been adopted by the Government. He cited opinions of eminent authorities to show that Mr. Osborne had greatly overestimated the number of men necessary to garrison the forts.

Sir F. Smith supported the amendment, and urged the Government to stop all the works they could. If we had a sufficient fleet, as we ought to have, why, he asked, should we crouch behind walls? He would stop all useless works, and proceed only with those in a forward state, and which it would be discreditable to stop. To keep down our fleet and to increase our army in order to man fortifications was a bad policy.

Mr. H. A. Bruce agreed with Sir G. Lewis that the course for the Government to take in this matter was to obtain the best advice, and to act upon it, for the protection of our naval arsenals. They had appointed a Commission of competent men, whose Report had been adopted by the Government, and their proposition, founded upon it, was assented to by the House, and it would be unworthy of it to recede from its opinion. If there was a temporary superiority on the part of the French navy, it was impossible to say what might happen; and he wished to see a permanent system of defence in this country, which, if invaded,

and destitute of forts, must have a large force in the field. None of our volunteers were so backward as not to be able to garrison the forts. He thought the Government were, on the whole, wise in adhering to their plan.

Mr. Vivian remarked that there was a material defect in Mr. Osborne's speech. Though he found great fault with the proposition of the Government, he had failed to show how he would have proceeded; he had left them in the air, proposing that works which had been decided upon, and rightly, should be suspended. The facilities of invasion had increased with the power of concentrating troops upon any part of our coast. He hoped that the construction of the Spithead forts would be proceeded with.

Sir S. Northcote objected to the mode adopted of providing for a large expenditure like this, and to dealing with the matter, not in the ordinary mode, in a regular estimate, but by way of loan, fixing the charge that should be borne by posterity, and entailing upon them a burden they could not escape from. If the House had an estimate before it, portions of the plan might be adopted or rejected. The course now adopted was, in his opinion, contrary to a fundamental principle upon which the House acted. If the money was to be raised by taxation, he believed that the Government would have viewed the subject with greater care, and been more moderate in their demand.

Mr. Bentinck said he had always contended, and he did so still, that we could not defend

Spithead without ships, but we could do so with ships without forts. As the question now stood, the arguments of Sir G. Lewis had produced some effect upon his mind; but he wished to know why the fort in Plymouth Sound should be placed in a different position from the Spithead forts.

Sir M. Peto pointed out the discrepancies between the different Reports of the Defence Commissioners and the antagonism of the Reports with the evidence, arguing therefrom that the Government should not rely upon their opinion unless they were associated with other men. If forts were not sufficient for their intended purpose, they would be a source of weakness; and it was the opinion of competent authorities that the majority of the projected forts would be practically valueless, while there would be no difficulty in framing a cupola vessel to carry great guns and work them with as much ease as in a fort. He bore his personal testimony to the friendly feeling of the ruler and people of France towards this country, which was a reason, he thought, for not voting an enormous sum of money for these forts.

Sir J. Walsh argued that, without any reference to France, this country should always be kept in a state of defence.

Mr. Monsell observed that this question must be treated as one of detail, and it involved three points—the fortifications at Dover, the sea fortifications, and those on land. In the grave questions that arose authority must govern, and the authority the Government had followed

was that of the Commissioners. But he insisted that their conclusions were not to be relied upon. The Government had now suspended the Spithead forts; but those forts governed the others, which were in the same category. He believed that moveable fortifications would afford greater security than fixed fortifications, but he thought the House ought to be allowed to consider each of the three classes of fortifications separately.

Lord Palmerston, with reference to an objection put forward by Sir S. Northcote, that it was intended to charge posterity with the burden of providing these forts by a loan, said he was surprised at this objection, because, two years ago, when the question was first proposed to the House, Sir Stafford adopted the view of the Government, and voted for a loan; and the House having decided that the money should be raised by loan, ought not to retrace its steps. The reason which influenced the Government had been that these forts were of the nature of permanent works, the cost of which it was but just to throw upon a certain number of future years by terminable annuities. All the Government could do was to take the opinion of the most competent judges, and to adopt the plan they recommended. Although differences of views would necessarily exist upon such a subject, the Government had adopted the plan they recommended to the House, the object being to provide for the defence of our dockyards, which were essential to the maintenance of our navy. As to the Plymouth forts, the objections to those at Spithead

did not apply to them. The measures of defence proposed by the Resolution were not prompted by any hostile sentiment towards foreign Powers; they were essential to a good understanding with those Powers. It was impossible to calculate upon the continuance of friendly feelings on the part of other States, and this country ought not to be left destitute of means of national defence. That the Emperor of the French was actuated by friendly feelings towards this country he was as much convinced as Sir M. Peto; the Emperor had in several instances evinced the most cordial feelings. In conclusion, he hoped and trusted that the House would not go back from its decision two years ago, the principle being the same, and the measure one which had been affirmed by a large majority.

Mr. Disraeli complained of the inconsistency and vacillation of the Government upon this great scheme. What had been its origin? A paper had been laid before the House in which the cost was estimated at 11,500,000*l.* Lord Palmerston had stated it at 9,000,000*l.*; the then Secretary for War reduced it to 5,000,000*l.*, and the present Secretary stated it at 6,500,000*l.* Yet Lord Palmerston had talked of the inconsistency and vacillation of the House. Mr. Disraeli defended Sir S. Northcote, who had, in his opinion, fairly stated the objections to the mode in which this question had been put before the House, which would thereby lose its control over the money to be expended upon the fortifications. In twitting Sir Stafford with a change of opinion

upon this subject, Lord Palmerston, he observed, had forgotten his own change of opinion, especially with relation to France. He considered that the Government were entering upon a new and dangerous career in raising funds for a large expenditure, not by taxation, but by loan. Under the circumstances, however, the great point was to get the Bill (to be founded upon the Resolution) into Committee, when the whole scheme could be discussed in detail, and he thought it would be therefore better that the amendment should not be pressed.

After a reply from Mr. B. Osborne, who stated that he did not wish to press his amendment, the Resolution, as proposed by Sir G. Lewis, was agreed to.

A Bill was therefore brought in to give effect to the Resolution of the House, but at several stages of its progress it met with vigorous opposition. Mr. Lindsay availed himself of a motion for going into Committee on the Bill to revive the discussion as to the relative strength of the French navy and our own, especially in respect to iron-cased vessels, a point in which he repeated his allegation that the Government had exaggerated the amount of the French force in order to induce the House to consent to their propositions. Mr. Lindsay moved a Resolution in the following terms:—

“That it is expedient to postpone the consideration of further expenditure upon the proposed fortifications, authorized by this Bill, until there have been laid before the House copies or extracts of reports from our Naval Attaché at Paris, showing the

state of the French navy from time to time, at intervals not exceeding three months, during the years 1860 and 1861.”

Mr. Lindsay complained of the enormous sums voted in successive years for the navy, on the faith of statements with respect to the naval preparations of France, which he declared to be greatly in excess of the truth. Before the House sanctioned the fortifications now proposed, it ought to have accurate information as to the real state of the French navy. In iron-cased vessels, Mr. Lindsay averred we were greatly in advance of our neighbours; we could build ships faster than any other country; and he contended that it was sufficient for us to keep ahead of foreign Powers from year to year.

Lord C. Paget, while declining for prudential reasons to follow Mr. Lindsay in the details of his statement, assured the House that the French iron-cased navy was making great progress, and attaining considerable perfection.

Mr. Cobden observed that facts proved that the former statements as to the French navy had been incorrect; and he asked whether there was any man accustomed to public affairs who had not been led by Lord Palmerston to believe that the French had unduly altered the proportion which their navy bore to ours in former times? That was the reason why the House had been called upon to vote enormous estimates for the navy. He had had as good an opportunity as Lord Palmerston himself of knowing the state of both navies, and he undertook to say, in opposition to his assertion, that for the last

twelve or fourteen years the French navy had borne a far less proportion to that of England than in the time of Louis Philippe. He read statements of the expenditure in the French and English dockyards, and of the number of seamen in the two navies, and asked, if these statements could not be gainsaid, what foundation was there for these gigantic fortifications? He maintained that the exaggerated accounts of the increase of the French navy were wholly delusive, and he cited various statements made by Lord Palmerston of the forces of France, naval and military, the correctness of which he challenged. He called attention to the amount of responsibility which rested upon the Government and upon the House in this matter of armaments. It was a dangerous doctrine to hold, that because a Prime Minister made an assertion that House was absolved from responsibility. It was the duty of the House to see that the grounds assigned for voting large sums were valid grounds, and did not exist merely in the excited imagination of a Prime Minister.

Sir J. Pakington observed that though Mr. Cobden had charged Lord Palmerston with making vague and exaggerated statements as to the navy of France, he believed he had never made such statements. The comparison Mr. Cobden had made of the two navies had no more to do with the question than if he had spoken of the state of the navies of France and England in the time of the Spanish armada. He had not said a word of what had occurred since 1859, when the French began their efforts to

rival and even to surpass this country. He hoped the Government would go on in the course they had pursued.

Lord Palmerston observed that he received the accusations of Mr. Cobden with the utmost possible quietness. Differing as they did, these accusations were quite natural. Mr. Cobden was in a state of blindness and delusion, which made him unfit to be listened to as an adviser upon a question of this kind. He had accused him of great exaggerations. He denied the charge; his statements had been confirmed by papers before the House. Mr. Cobden had instituted a comparison between the expenditure in the French and English dockyards and the naval estimates in the two countries; but these comparisons were fundamentally fallacious as a measure of relative strength. He was satisfied that the ideas of Mr. Cobden upon this subject were confined to a very few, and that his censures would not damage him (Lord Palmerston) in the opinion of his countrymen.

The withdrawal of Mr. Lindsay's Resolution terminated the debate.

The opposition to the expenditure proposed by the Government upon the fortification of the coasts and arsenals was renewed with much vigour by Mr. Bernal Osborne, who, in a Committee of the whole House upon the question, moved that the sum of 1,200,000*l.* asked by Ministers should be reduced to 800,000*l.* Mr. Osborne commented in strong terms upon the plan adopted by the Government, which, he said, was not the original plan recommended by the

Defence Commissioners, and he cited the opinion of an eminent foreign engineer against the scheme contemplated; he enlarged also upon the impediments placed in the way of invasion in the face of a steam navy. He maintained, upon professional authority, that steam had increased the power of defence as well as of offence, and, so far from having impaired the means of blockade, had rendered blockade more effectual. But, supposing our navy defeated, and 100,000 men landed upon our coast, he undertook to show that a force of 320,000 could be quickly collected to oppose them. The extent of the proposed fortifications would demand garrisons, and thus necessitate a large increase of our regular army, especially of artillerymen, to work the 6000 guns. This was not, he observed, the system of defence suggested by the Duke of Wellington and Sir John Burgoyne; and he alluded to certain reports as to the condition of some of the forts already erected, which showed, he said, that efficiency and increased expense were not, as had been asserted, convertible terms.

Mr. H. A. Bruce said, after listening to the criticisms and sarcasms of Mr. Osborne, the question, after all, was, were we to take the opinion of eminent skilled persons, or be guided by Mr. Osborne and Sir M. Peto? Alterations had certainly been made in the plan originally proposed by the Commissioners, but they had acceded to the alterations. It was not put forward that the plan was to prevent invasion; it was to protect our dockyards and for the general defence of the country; but invasion was not so im-

practicable as Mr. Osborne pretended. The question, as he had said, was one of authority, and Sir J. Burgoyne, whose opinion had been cited in opposition to the plan, had declared that, as a whole, it was correct and efficient.

Captain Jervis answered some of Mr. B. Osborne's objections on points of detail, and contended that he had much exaggerated the expense of the works. Sir F. Smith opposed the execution of the scheme as proposed, and urged that it required further consideration.

Sir G. Lewis observed that the main argument of Mr. Osborne turned upon the question of invasion; he had said there was no reasonable ground to dread it, and that any security against it was therefore superfluous and a waste of the public money. He (Sir George) was at issue with him upon this point. His belief was, that an invasion by one country, with a powerful fleet, of another was by no means a difficult operation. We had never found any difficulty in landing troops in a foreign country. But these works were only intended to defend vulnerable points—places which it was important for an enemy to attack—our dockyards and arsenals. As to the garrisons, it was not to be supposed that the whole of our coast would be simultaneously invaded.

Lord Palmerston said that there was nothing in Mr. Osborne's speech that had not been urged over and over again, and as often answered. He had argued that it was impossible for this country to be invaded, and that these works were of no use. Such an argument might be maintained

at a dinner party or a club, but it was unworthy of a sensible man in that House. Nothing was more easy than an invasion, unless there was on the spot a large fleet, or an army as strong as the invading force, and this we could not be sure of. It would be worth while for an enemy to sacrifice a great number of men for the destruction of our dockyards.

Mr. Cobden, after referring to a former debate, in which he said he had been flatly contradicted by Lord Palmerston in a matter of fact, observed, with regard to these fortifications, that all of them were simply the work of that noble lord. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had ostentatiously abstained from giving his support to the scheme; he was not present at this discussion. Yet Lord Palmerston knew no more about fortifications than he (Mr. Cobden) did; he took up opinions at second-hand. Mr. Osborne had quoted authorities, the opinions of naval and military men; who were to be believed? These authorities or Lord Palmerston? There were two questions in this case; the fortifications, under certain circumstances, might be very desirable, but the expense might not be very desirable, and engineers honestly confessed that they did not consider the question of expense, which was not their business. Why, then, should the public money be wasted by millions when there was at least a discordance between authorities?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to the observation of Mr. Cobden, that he had, in a marked manner, shown disapprobation of these fortifications by absenting himself from the House during the discussion, said

it was not competent to any member of the Government, when he had given his consent to a measure, to exempt himself from responsibility by absenting himself from the House. He had been committed to this plan as a member of the Government; his absence from the House had been accidental, and in no degree owing to the motive suggested.

After some further debate, Mr. Osborne's amendment was negatived on a division by 110 to 62.

Sir S. Northcote moved to insert in the Bill the following proviso:—"That it shall not be lawful to apply any of such sums to any work not specifically named in the schedule, nor to apply to any work any greater sum than is set down as the total estimated cost, nor to make any contract involving the expenditure in any district of a greater sum than is set down to be expended on the works in that district within the period ending on the 1st of August, 1863, unless such contract has been previously approved by a resolution of the House in Committee of Supply." He explained what he considered would be the effect of this proviso, and his object in proposing it, which was to endeavour to keep this scheme under the control of the House. He objected strongly to the raising of money for such purposes by Bill and annuities, instead of by a vote upon Estimate in a Committee of Supply.

Sir G. Lewis, premising that the Government had no wish to withdraw the scheme from the control of the House, said he was prepared to assent to the earlier portion of the proviso, but there would be difficulties in adopting that portion relating to contracts.

The proviso, as amended by Sir G. Lewis's suggestion, was agreed to.

Mr. Bentinck moved that the proposed works in Plymouth Sound should be postponed, until a decision had been come to by the Government, respecting the forts at Spithead. This motion, being resisted by the Government, was rejected by 149 to 89.

Mr. Monsell contended that the forts on Portsdown-hill, were useless, and a waste of public money, inasmuch as it had been stated that an enemy could, without being touched by the forts, approach near enough to Portsmouth harbour to bombard the dockyards, and he moved to reduce the vote for those forts from 110,000*l.* to 40,000*l.*

The amendment was supported by Sir F. Smith.

Sir G. Lewis, in replying to Mr. Monsell, observed that, assuming that Portsmouth would be attacked only by sea, the forts would be superfluous; but the question was whether Portsmouth was not liable to an attack by land, and it was to defend it from a land attack that the forts were intended.

Upon a division the amendment was rejected by 132 to 50.

After the rejection of some other amendments, the Bill passed through the House of Commons, but with an emphatic protest by Mr. B. Osborne, against the lavish expenditure of public money upon the fortifications.

The second reading of this important measure was moved in the House of Lords on the 25th July, by Lord de Grey and Ripon, who, in a short speech, explained that the object was to raise

1,200,000*l.* to carry out a portion of the scheme of National Defences which had been sanctioned by Parliament in 1860.

A debate of considerable interest took place on the proposition of the Government.

The Earl of Ellenborough said he was not content with the mode in which the works for the defence of the country had been carried out. He complained of the distribution of these works over a series of years, especially now that the powers of artillery and of iron-cased ships had so much increased. Immediate steps ought, in his opinion, to be taken to render England superior to France, in the number of iron-clad ships, as on our superiority at sea our existence as an independent Power depended. For the repair of these iron ships new and more extensive docks and basins ought to be provided. At present we were in this position—we had lost the protection of our forts without having the loss compensated by a powerful iron-clad fleet. In case of a war with France, England would stand alone. France had an ample army, which could be used for invading this country, while we had only 43,000 regular troops, and about 200,000 irregulars to defend ourselves. Such was not the position we ought to occupy, and the Government were much to blame for their expenditure of money in unimportant matters, and for their parsimony whenever the object sought to be attained was the efficient protection of the nation.

The Duke of Somerset defended the economy of the Admiralty, both in regard to iron ships and the payment of the navy. He

had not applied for a supplementary vote for iron ships for the simple reason that the vote taken for that purpose last year had not yet been expended. The Government shipwrights were devoting all their energies to the construction of iron-cased ships on various principles, for, as the whole system was a new one, it was necessary to derive from experiments that knowledge which no theory could give.

The Duke of Cambridge asserted that every economy consistent with efficiency had been practised in the army; and that, although the expenses for the service had increased, they had been rendered necessary by reforms for the comfort of the soldier called for by the public themselves. Such expenses could be at once diminished if necessary, but, if they were, the corresponding advantages would be lost. We had not sufficient infantry at home, and, although he had endeavoured always to keep one-third of our force, he could never succeed in so doing. Under such circumstances, in case of invasion, our main force would consist of irregulars, who, while the regular army kept the field, would be most useful, and most serviceably protected by fortifications. The Government had decided to postpone completing these works, but he hoped that no economy would prevent our defences being made efficient.

Lord Malmesbury rejoiced that Her Majesty's Government had brought forward this Bill, as it provided for the safety of the country in cases of invasion. He proceeded to refute the opinions of those who derided the idea of an invasion by France, and showed

from various authorities how intensely the invasion of this country had been meditated by the First Napoleon, and how that invasion had only been frustrated by the victory of Trafalgar. Arguing from the example of France, who was increasing her fortresses in every direction, he insisted on the necessity of having a proper system of forts for the defences of the country.

Earl Grey wished to know whence the men to man these fortifications were to come, if an army was at the same time to be maintained in the field. If these men were not forthcoming, these fortifications would be an encumbrance rather than assistance, and he believed that it would be impossible to find sufficient men to man them. What we ought to have was an efficient navy and a small army, but so arranged that it could be thrown in a few hours on any given spot. Our policy, therefore, was, by means of railroads and electric telegraphs, to direct a large force in a short time against any place attacked. These arguments seemed to him conclusive against fortifications, for it was certain that we could not spare men sufficient to hold possession of such extensive works. Although he did not intend to divide the House on the Bill, he was entirely opposed to the principle on which it was based.

Earl Russell agreed that our first reliance ought to be on the navy, but insisted that it was our duty to have fortifications to protect those docks and arsenals where the navy was equipped and repaired. He refuted the attacks made on French policy, and pointed out

that the Emperor of the French was not antagonistic to this country, or, like Louis XIV. or the First Napoleon, an enemy to the liberties of mankind. In his opinion the Government had wisely adopted a medium course on this subject, by neither increasing our forces so as to excite

alarm abroad and discontent at home, nor by allowing the defences of the country to fall below their proper standard.

The Bill was then read a second time, and having shortly afterwards passed through its remaining stages, received the Royal Assent.

CHAPTER VI.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS—*Military Expenditure for the Colonies—Mr. Arthur Mills moves a Resolution in the House of Commons, affirming the obligation of Colonies enjoying self-government to contribute to their own defence—Mr. C. Fortescue, on behalf of the Government, assents to the Resolution, with some modifications suggested by Mr. Baxter—The Motion is agreed to—Mr. Adelerley calls attention to the duty of Canada to provide for her own security against invasion—Remarks of Mr. A. Mills and Mr. Roebuck—Sir George Lewis states the views of the Government with respect to the protection of Canada and the employment of the British force there—Speeches of Mr. T. Baring, Lord Bury, Mr. Disraeli, and Lord Palmerston—The Earl of Carnarvon, in the House of Lords, enters at large into the subject of Colonial Expenditure in general—Observations of the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Ellenborough, Lord Wodehouse, Lord Lynden, and other Peers. Foreign Affairs—The State of Poland—The Earl of Carnarvon addresses the House of Lords upon the condition in which that country is placed, and the policy pursued towards it by Russia—Earl Russell's Speech in answer. The New Kingdom of Italy—State of opinion in England upon Italian Affairs—The Marquis of Normanby takes a conspicuous part in denouncing the new régime—He charges the King's Government with unconstitutional and tyrannical conduct—Earl Russell controverts the facts alleged, and vindicates the King of Italy's policy—The Earl of Malmesbury justifies the policy pursued towards that country by the Government under which he acted as Foreign Secretary—Lord Wodehouse arraigns the correctness of Lord Normanby's representations—The Marquis of Normanby a second time brings forward accusations against the Government of Italy—His statements are controverted by the Earls of Russell, Ellenborough, and Harrowby, and by Lord Brougham—Sir George Bowyer makes a vehement attack upon the policy of the English Government towards Italy in the House of Commons—He is answered by Mr. Layard—Mr. Pope Hennessy defends the Papal Government from the imputation of misgovernment—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a very effective speech, confutes Sir George Bowyer's arguments—Speeches of Mr. M. Milnes, Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. Maguire, Lord Palmerston, and other Members. Operations in China—Employment of the British force against the Rebels in that*

country—*Earl Grey calls attention to these circumstances, and impeaches the policy of interference pursued by the British Government—The Duke of Somerset explains the grounds upon which the employment of a British Marine force has been sanctioned—Lord Strafford de Redcliffe approves of the course adopted—Earl Russell justifies the conduct of the Government—Mr. White raises the same question in the House of Commons, and moves a Resolution adverse to interference—Mr. Cobden disapproves of the action of the Government—It is defended by Lord Palmerston and Mr. Layard—Mr. White's Resolution is rejected by 197 to 88. Joint Expedition of France and England against Mexico—Lord Robert Montagu impugns the Policy of our Government in joining in the operations in that country—He is answered by Mr. Layard, who enters into a statement of the circumstances that had called for interference—The debate is brought to a premature close, the House being counted out. Indian Finance—Sir Charles Wood, Secretary of State for India, makes his Annual Statement on this subject—Differences between Sir C. Wood and Mr. Laing, late Finance Minister in Calcutta—Remarks of Mr. H. Seymour, Mr. Smollett, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Kinnaird, and other Members—The Resolutions proposed by the Minister are agreed to. Treaty between Great Britain and the United States of America for the Suppression of the Slave Trade—It is laid on the Table of the House of Lords by Earl Russell—Congratulatory remarks of Lord Brougham and other Peers.*

IN connection with the subject of the national defences referred to in the preceding chapter, the protection of our Colonial possessions against aggression, and the provision to be made for their military expenditure and fortifications, were brought on several occasions this year under the notice of Parliament. In the preceding Session a Select Committee of the House of Commons had been appointed, to which the general subject of Colonial military expenditure was referred, and a Report was made by them to the House. To this Report attention was called early in the present Session by Mr. Arthur Mills, who proposed a Resolution, founded upon the unanimous conclusion of the Committee, for adoption by the House. The Resolution was in these terms:—"That this House

(while fully recognizing the claims of all portions of the British Empire to Imperial aid in their protection against perils arising from the consequences of Imperial policy) is of opinion that Colonies exercising the rights of self-government ought to undertake the main responsibility of providing for their own internal order and security." He indicated the area to which the inquiries of the Committee had been limited, and said his object was to restrict the effect of his Resolution to those points within that area upon which the Committee had been unanimous. He read extracts from the evidence taken by the Committee in support of his Resolution, which, he thought, embodied the right principle on which the Imperial authority ought to act in dealing with those parts of our Colonial

Empire which had undertaken the office and exercised the powers of self-government. He suggested reasons why the Colonies should have the responsibility of self-defence cast upon them, in local quarrels, instead of leaning upon the mother country.

This Motion was seconded by Mr. Buxton, who disclaimed, as Mr. Mills had done, any desire for the dismemberment of our Colonial Empire.

Mr. Baxter approved the Resolution so far as it went, but, in his opinion, it did not go far enough, and did not grapple with the main grievance. He moved, as an Amendment, to add the following words:—"That such Colonies ought to assist in their own external defence." He cited an opinion expressed by the Committee and evidence taken by it in favour of this Amendment.

Mr. C. Fortescue said he agreed with Mr. Mills that the employment of the Queen's troops in internal disorders in the Colonies was most objectionable. But in giving, on the part of the Government, his assent to the Resolution, he observed that there were some exceptional cases, which did not come within this general condemnation. He concurred with Mr. Baxter that the policy recommended in the Resolution would not weaken, but strengthen, the Colonies; he had no doubt it would augment their means of defence, and he hoped that such a Resolution of the House of Commons would impress this truth upon the minds of the colonists. He repeated, however, that there were partial and temporary exceptions to the rule laid down in the

Resolution, there being some of the dependencies of the Crown to which it could not be readily applied. With respect to the Amendment, as it had been modified by Mr. Baxter, he agreed to it on the part of the Government, since it only enlarged, and properly enlarged, the scope of the Resolution. But he again warned the House of the difficulty of a sweeping and rapid application of the principle it embodied.

Sir J. Ferguson thought that Mr. Baxter's amendment went too far: it did not originate in the Report of the Committee, and he was sorry that the Government had adopted it.

Mr. Haliburton disapproved of the Motion as ill-timed. He defended the legislation of the North American Colonies, and insisted that Canada did not want British soldiers kept in the country. It was hard, therefore, to charge the colony with their cost.

After a few words from Mr. Childers, the Resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

Towards the end of the Session the same subject, as far as referred to Canada, was renewed by Mr. Adderley, who called the attention of the House of Commons to the defences of that country, and required of the Government that they should declare, before Parliament separated, their intentions on the subject. Was the colony, he asked, thought to be exposed to danger? If not, why were 12,000 British troops retained there? If there was danger, to what was the colony to look for protection? He contended that it was bound to make exertions for its own defence, and that it had no special

plea for inaction. Yet, as regarded the defence of the frontier, the Canadians had done nothing, or what amounted to nothing, to provide against an emergency. One of two courses must be adopted, if we did not desire to lose Canada; either we must very largely increase our force there, or let it be distinctly understood by the Canadians that, unless measures were taken for their self-defence, the British troops now in the colony would be withdrawn.

Mr. A. Mills differed in some degree from Mr. Adderley. He thought that the consequence of suggesting such an alternative as the withdrawal of the British troops would be to provoke and irritate the Canadian Parliament, and that a more dignified course would be to allow the Parliament an opportunity of reconsidering what it had done.

Sir De Lacy Evans expressed his opinion that there was no present danger to Canada; that the United States had no means of invading it, and that if the people of the colony were true to themselves, the whole strength of the Northern States would fail against them.

Mr. Roebuck said England had never derived any benefit from Canada, which had treated us as aliens, levying heavy duties upon our trade. He wanted Canada to understand that if we maintained her independence, it was for her benefit, not ours.

Sir George Lewis reminded the House of the circumstances under which a reinforcement of British troops had been sent out to the colony, and the reasons which had led Her Majesty's Government to hope that the Canadians would

make energetic efforts for their own defence. This hope had been in some degree disappointed as the alarm of invasion diminished. Looking to the manner in which the affair of the Trent had been adjusted, Her Majesty's Government did not believe that there was any immediate probability of a rupture of diplomatic relations with the United States. An invasion of Canada would be a war with England. He did not, therefore, think there was any ground for sending out a reinforcement of British troops, and, as to the penal withdrawal of these troops, that would be a policy unworthy the Legislature of this country. Although great irritation existed on the part of the Northern States of America against England, wholly undeserved by the conduct of its Government, and which had been mainly caused by the recognition of the Southern States as a belligerent Power, he could not but think that, as the contest in America proceeded, the Northern States would, upon reflection, see that England had no alternative.

Mr. T. Baring deprecated any harsh proceedings towards Canada, which, he thought, ought not to be coerced but conciliated.

Lord Bury observed that, though Canada might not have done what she could have done, what she had done was only an instalment of what he had no doubt she would do. In the meantime he earnestly deprecated the employment of irritating and derogatory language towards the colony, which had shown in the field a will and a power to maintain its independence, and a desire to evince its attachment to British

rule. He contended that the efforts which Canada had made were under-valued, and explained and defended the conduct of the Colonial Parliament with reference to the Militia.

Mr. Disraeli, after tracing the causes which had placed Canada in its present position towards the mother country, observed that he trusted to the sense and spirit of the Canadians, and to the ability of their Governors in the conduct of their difficult relations. He pointed out what he considered to be the faults of the Home Government, which had not reposed sufficient confidence in the resources of Canada. In June last, before the affair of the Trent, they had sent troops thither, thereby damping the ardour of the Canadians, by indicating a desire to monopolize their defence. At the same time, he did not agree with Mr. Adderley in all his conclusions.

Lord Palmerston observed that our colonies must be looked at as part and parcel of the British empire, and, so far from wishing to see the day approach when these great communities would desire to separate from the mother country, he hoped that day would be long deferred. But the connection must be preserved by the link of mutual interest, and he regretted very much that the local Legislature had declined to make adequate provision for self-defence, which it was their duty to make. He denied that the sending of 3000 troops to Canada in June had anything to do with the refusal of the Legislature to provide an adequate Militia. So small a force could not have led the Canadians into the mistake of supposing that the mother

country desired a monopoly of their defence.

The discussion then terminated.

The question of Colonial Expenditure was about the same time raised on a more extensive scale, by a debate which arose upon a motion made by the Earl of Carnarvon, in the House of Lords. Taking a comprehensive view of the subject, the noble lord discussed it in its several bearings, in reference to the different classes of our Colonial possessions, and he complained of the serious magnitude of our expenditure upon the dependencies of the Crown in various parts of the world, which in six years had risen from 320,000*l.* to 937,000*l.*, and which, if naval and military expenditure were added, would be four or five times as much again. While he did not grudge the outlay of money on such fortresses as Malta, Gibraltar, and Bermuda, he doubted the wisdom of expending large sums on such places as the Mauritius, St. Helena, and Corfu, and condemned altogether the fortifications at Jamaica, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland. If these latter colonies valued their connection with England they ought to depend principally on their own efforts. He was quite ready to grant any expenditure for colonial defences, if our honour and interest rendered the position worth fortifying, and if the position was capable of being fortified. He wished to see some definite plan, instead of none at all, on which our colonial defences should be based. In conclusion, he referred to the Militia Bill recently passed in Canada, and declared its provisions totally inadequate for the

defence of the colony, and unfair to the mother country by throwing the burden of protection upon her. He moved for correspondence on the subject.

The Duke of Newcastle pointed out errors in the figures on colonial civil expenditure quoted by Lord Carnarvon, and asserted that, instead of increasing, those figures had been steadily decreasing for many years past. It would be more correct, instead of three classes, to divide our fortresses into five classes—three for imperial, commercial, and naval purposes; one for the protection of persons on the West Coast of Africa; while the fifth comprehended forts of small value, and which might be abandoned. He could not defend a great deal of the expenditure on colonial defences, but he maintained the necessity of fortifying the Mauritius to protect the immense trade passing between India and the Cape, assigned reasons for keeping a strong garrison at Corfu, and pointed out the advantages of Port Royal as a naval station for stores for the fleet. Passing to the North American colonies, he showed the necessity of fortifying the colonial harbours for the defence of our fleets in case of war with America, and assured the House that measures were under consideration for the reduction of colonial military expenditure. There never were so few British troops in our dependencies as at present. In regard to the Canada Militia he concurred with the remarks of Lord Carnarvon, and much regretted that the first Bill on the subject had not been passed. He had no objection to produce the papers moved for.

Lord Ellenborough concurred in regretting that the Canadian Parliament had not passed the Militia Bill, and could not understand by what infatuation they had so acted. Enthusiasm was no match for disciplined troops, and it would be idle to oppose the American army by it. If Canada wished to be defended, it must rise like the Southern States, and come forward in defence of its soil.

Lord Wodehouse thought Canada should not shrink from her duty as long as this country was ready to aid and support her. Canada had recently preferred her own to Imperial interests, and, while enjoying the advantages of our protection, had refused to share the burden.

Earl Grey thought Her Majesty's Government should instruct the Governor to call together the Canadian Parliament, and present them with the alternative of making such arrangements as would afford our troops support, or of seeing the troops withdrawn from the colony.

After some remarks from Lord Lyveden, Lord Stuart de Redcliffe, and Earl Powis, the Motion was agreed to.

The debates of the Session on questions of foreign policy were not, if we exclude those relating to the United States which have been already noticed, either numerous or important. Some occasions, however, arose on which the affairs of foreign States were brought under the consideration of Parliament, the principal of which may here be adverted to. The condition of Poland was first brought under discussion in the House of Lords, on the 25th of March, by

the Earl of Carnarvon, who said that he did not wish to treat the question as one of sympathy, but to consider how Russia had kept the pledges she had given to Europe with respect to Poland. Having shown how the nationality of the Duchy of Warsaw had been extinguished, he recounted at great length the disturbances and scenes of bloodshed which had occurred last year, and the harsh means by which the riots had been suppressed; referred to the concessions which had been subsequently made in a circular of Prince Gortschakoff (but which had never been carried out); and inquired whether Prince Gortschakoff's circular had been communicated to Her Majesty's Government. He then dwelt on the condition of the Poles under a state of siege, and considered the present time singularly opportune for Her Majesty's Government to make representations to the Russian Government in behalf of the Poles, who had now relapsed into a state of tranquillity. With every wish to make allowances for the difficulties of Russia, he felt that Poland was not only a source of anxiety to Russia, but of danger to Europe; but, while it was politic to remove this danger by timely concessions, he did not believe that Poland was yet ripe for independence, nor could he agree with those of her admirers and sympathizers who urged extreme measures.

Earl Russell, having alluded to the restrictions which, as Foreign Secretary, prevented him from speaking as freely as he could wish, unless he was prepared to give official effect to his words, adverted to the ceaseless and vigorous efforts which had

been made by this country by the expression of opinion in behalf of Poland. Since the commencement of the reign of the present Emperor of Russia, concessions had been made to the Poles which fully showed that the Emperor felt himself bound to carry out the guarantees given by Russia to Europe, at the Congress of Vienna, in favour of Poland. But at this crisis the disturbances of last year broke forth—disturbances which had been checked by the officials with undue precipitation and harshness, although he believed that Prince Gortschakoff had no intention to act with cruelty. In regard to the present state of siege, it was not for him to criticize the measures which a Government might take to maintain its own internal tranquillity, but, as such a mode of governing was of necessity of a temporary nature only, he trusted that it would soon be considerably mitigated, if not abated. Nothing would give the Government of this country greater satisfaction than to see happiness and peace established in Poland, but he did not think any interference or remonstrance on the part of Her Majesty's Ministers to the Russian Government would promote that object.

The discussion then terminated.

The condition and prospects of the new kingdom of Italy, the policy of the Emperor of the French in regard to Rome, and the critical position of the Papal Government, were matters of great interest to the English public at this time, and did not fail to engage the attention of Parliament. Upon these subjects, indeed, opinions both in

the Legislature and in the nation were in almost exact accordance, but there were some exceptions to the general unanimity, and the opponents of the Sardinian Government and the advocates of the temporal power of the Papacy made up by their zeal and pertinacity for the paucity of their numbers in supporting the unpopular cause. Among these champions of the old *régime* the Marquis of Normanby was conspicuous, and in this, as in preceding Sessions, availed himself of every occasion to censure the policy of the King of Italy, and invoke sympathy for the exiled potentates of the Italian Peninsula. At an early period of the Session the noble Marquis, in moving for various despatches relating to Government prosecutions of the press in Italy during the last two years, to arbitrary military proclamations issued in the Neapolitan territory, and to statements of facts as to the condition of Southern Italy made by the Neapolitan deputies in the Parliament at Turin, expressed himself in very strong terms against the prosecutions of the press which had occurred in Italy both before and since the death of Count Cavour. He advised the Foreign Secretary and the Duke of Argyll to obtain better information on the subject of Italian clemency before they defended the military proclamations of the Piedmontese, and hoped that as news of the capture of Alcanura had been just received, Lord Russell would no longer deny that civil war existed in South Italy. After entering into a detailed account of the various unconstitutional and tyrannical acts of the Italian Govern-

ment and its agents, he concluded by drawing a sad picture of the present state of Italy, where taxation was about to be doubled, civil insurrection was in full sway, and the country was divided by two contending factions.

Earl Russell explained the circumstances under which he had given explanations on a former occasion concerning a military proclamation issued in Southern Italy, and repudiated any intention of accusing the editor of the paper in which it appeared of forgery. Having read to the House a letter from Mr. Bonham on the subject, from which it appeared that the proclamation, drawn up by a Major commanding a battalion, was immediately cancelled by the General commanding the district, on its being submitted for his approval, he observed that he thought the *Armonia* had not acted fairly in suppressing that fact when it published the proclamation. The English Government was not responsible for arbitrary acts committed in Italy; but if arbitrary acts in regard to the press were perpetrated now, it was only fair to contrast the present liberty of the Italian press with what it was not many years ago. He denied the existence of a civil war in Italy, for the brigands had no large armies, had taken no large town, nor were able for a moment to hold their own against the Piedmontese. If the Neapolitan districts were disorganized, it was due to the demoralizing influence of the displaced Government. In support of this view he quoted the opinions of Mr. Bonham and of General La Marmora, who described the bands in South Italy not

as soldiers but marauders. He had no objection to produce the papers moved for, but he was at a loss to understand why Lord Normanby attacked a Government which represented liberty on the one side against a Government representing tyranny and bigotry on the other, unless he wished to see the benefits of the last three years destroyed, and the ancient system of repression and slavery restored.

The Earl of Malmesbury, after remarking on the difficulties which beset the Conservative party in dealing with the Italian question, entered into an animated defence of the Italian policy pursued by this country when he was Foreign Secretary, denying that he had ever been influenced by Austrian partialities in regard to that country, a proof of which was, that Austria and Italy had both accused him of an unfair partiality. He gave his cordial assent to the principle that England was not responsible for the deeds of the Italian Government, but thought that in the present condition of Italy it would only be a becoming act on the part of this country to give friendly advice on many points to the Italian Cabinet. He considered that Her Majesty's Government laboured under some misapprehension as to the lenity of the Italian Government, and called particular attention to the case of General Cristen, who had been imprisoned for several months without having been brought to trial, as an instance of harshness entirely undeserved.

Lord Wodehouse thought due justice had been always done by the House to Lord Malmesbury's Italian policy, and pointed out

the real difference between it and the policy pursued by the present Government, rejecting the notion that the English Government were bound to defend the acts of the Cabinet at Turin. He taunted Lord Normanby with raking up stories from Italian newspapers, and wishing this *olla podrida* to pass current as a fair representation of the Italian Government.

The Marquis of Clanricarde gave a brief account of the circumstances under which Colonel Anioiti had met his death, exonerating the Italian Government from any complicity in the deed.

After a few words in reply from Lord Normanby the House adjourned.

At a later period of the Session the same noble Marquis again sought to engage the sympathy of the House of Lords on behalf of the deposed Sovereign of Naples by a recital of the misdoings attributed to the new Government. He alleged that gross cruelty and injustice were committed by the existing authorities against prisoners of the opposite party. He instanced especially the use of torture to procure confession, which he said had never been resorted to under the former régime. He accused Earl Russell of great ignorance of Italian affairs, denounced the mischievous agitation of Mr. Gladstone against the ex-King's Government, and moved for despatches relating to the treatment of Neapolitan political prisoners.

Earl Russell, having stated that he had received no information on the subject referred to, condemned in the strongest terms the late Government of Naples, and while, from want of

information, he did not deny that prisoners were tortured, expressed his conviction that, if the allegation were true, it was due to the detestable code in which the gaolers had been educated by their former masters. As a proof of the progress Italy was making, he had just heard that Russia and Prussia were disposed to recognize her as a new kingdom.

Lord Ellenborough thought we had nothing to do with the treatment of persons who were not British subjects, and that the best thing we could do was to allow Italy to manage her own affairs, and not act the part of her tutors and censors.

Lord Brougham fully concurred with Lord Ellenborough, and expressed his gratification at hearing that Prussia and Russia contemplated the recognition of the kingdom of Italy.

The Earl of Harrowby also agreed with Lord Ellenborough, and bore testimony from recent personal observation to the unity of all parts of Italy—their satisfaction with their present, and hatred to their late, form of Government.

The Marquis of Normanby impugned the accuracy of Lord Harrowby's statements, and condemned the policy of England towards Naples during the last twelve years.

The motion for the production of despatches was agreed to.

A still further and more animated discussion of the policy of Italy under its new Government arose in the House of Commons, at the instance of Sir George Bowyer, who had on several occasions distinguished himself as an energetic supporter of the Pope's temporal authority, and now

boldly challenged the advocates of the new *régime* in Italy to their defence against the charges of tyranny and misgovernment which he brought against Victor Emanuel and his Ministers. Against our own Government, also, he made many complaints of their having abetted the usurpation of the new dynasty. Having referred to several instances of oppression and cruelty which he imputed to the Sardinian Government, he described the present state of things—want of security for life and property, martial law, and military executions. He complained that the course pursued by Her Majesty's Government in relation to the atrocious proclamations issued by officers in the service of Victor Emanuel—which showed, he observed, that the country could not be governed by fair means—had been disingenuous; that their replies to inquiries were not consistent with the facts. He insisted that the people of Italy never could be reconciled to the Piedmontese, who were not Italians, and did not speak their language, and that the British Government were, to a great extent, responsible for what had taken place in Southern Italy, which had been the result of their policy, and of their gross violation of the principle of non-intervention. And what had been got by it? The kingdom of the Two Sicilies still existed; that of Italy, recognized *ex animo* only by this country, was not acknowledged by the public law of Europe; Nice and Savoy had been given to France, which had been made the preponderating Power in Italy, while the influence of England had been impaired, and

the British flag was regarded as the harbinger of revolution.

Mr. Layard said he had no doubt Sir George Bowyer was honest in his opinions and spoke from his own convictions; but he (Mr. Layard) had never heard a speech in that House which had met with so little sympathy. Sir George must have been grievously misled if he believed the things he had stated; and it was time that this question should be set at rest. He would prove, he said, by documents and the testimony of facts, what he was about to state, in justice to the Italians and to the people of this country, who had given to the Italians their moral support, as well as to Her Majesty's Ministers, whose policy had been proved to be wise and just. He then described the state of the Neapolitan provinces under the late Government, and the condition of Southern Italy under the present rule, remarking, in contradiction to the assertions of Sir G. Bowyer, with respect to the Roman provinces, that, up to that day, in the Marches, in Umbria, and the Legations, there had not been a single insurrectionary or reactionary movement, though the people had been left entirely to themselves, there being not a single regiment there. He read details of the social improvement of the people since the change of Government, the extension of education — including Sunday-schools — and the great diminution of crime. The people, he said, were satisfied; if not, they could have expressed their dissatisfaction. In the Neapolitan provinces, the habits of the people could not be suddenly changed; their vices had been created by a

long period of bad government under a former state of things, which had corrupted and brutalized them. He did not justify certain proclamations that had been issued without the sanction of the Government at Turin, and had not been acted upon, but he protested against the habit of Sir G. Bowyer of asking questions concerning imaginary crimes, and matters in which he had been mis-informed. The bands that were desolating the Neapolitan provinces were not composed of Italians, nor led by any persons of rank; they were foreign brigands, and their inroads — of the cruelties attending which he read details — were confined to the provinces adjoining the Roman territory. He read statements of the social and material progress of the Neapolitan provinces and Naples itself, not the least striking feature in which was the suppression of ecclesiastical establishments which had maintained numbers of both sexes in idleness. One of the documents, which he thought contained a complete answer to Sir G. Bowyer, was a despatch received that morning from our Consul at Naples. In conclusion, he pronounced a warm panegyric upon the general conduct and policy of the Italian Government in circumstances of extreme difficulty and under great sufferings and trials.

Mr. Hennessy read figured statements in order to show that the representations of Mr. Layard as to the material progress made by Italy since the change of government were directly the reverse of the facts. He argued that the trade and commerce of Piedmont were crippled, and that

it was on the brink of financial ruin; and he adverted to other ill effects, which he attributed to the Italian revolution and the policy of this country in regard to it. He complained that Mr. Layard had quoted despatches not before the House, and private letters; and that the Government had not furnished it with recent despatches. In the absence of official information as to the state of Italy, he referred to the letters of *The Times'* correspondent at Naples, whose testimony he opposed to that of Mr. Layard's witnesses, and supported his statements by citing a Piedmontese newspaper.

Mr. Slaney could bear testimony, from personal observation upon the spot, that the statements made of the ill condition of the Neapolitan provinces had been greatly exaggerated; that the people were contented under their present rule, and that things were fast improving. In Lombardy and Northern Italy the people were contented, united, and happy.

Mr. Cochrane considered that our Italian policy had not won for us the confidence of France or of the Parliament at Turin, and he pointed out dangers likely to embarrass that policy in future. The true policy of this country, in his opinion, was an alliance with Austria.

Mr. Duff said, admitting, for the sake of argument only, Sir G. Bowyer's right to call attention to the internal affairs of another country, what authority had he for the atrocities he spoke of? If Italian newspapers, they were generally in the hands of unscrupulous persons; if private letters, they might be from the

accomplices of the brigands. After making allowance for the influence of mixed motives, he believed that the intentions of the Emperor of the French, in relation to the affairs of Italy, were fair; in the Roman question he had great difficulties to encounter.

Mr. M. Milnes thought there was nothing in late events in Italy that called for any observation or any interference on the part of that House, and that Sir G. Bowyer had failed in furnishing any plea to authorize such interference. He hoped the great Italian question would be allowed to be settled by the Italian people themselves, and that this and other Governments would interfere as little as possible. The Roman question, he believed, was capable of a peaceful solution.

Mr. Whalley put the question upon a simple issue. If the Piedmontese had committed acts of severity, they had acted against the orders and principles of their Government; if the brigands, in the service of Francis II., had done what they were charged with doing, they had acted in accordance with the principles of their Church. He thought that France should be called upon to withdraw her troops from Rome, or be held responsible for the brigandage which existed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech of remarkable force and eloquence, addressed himself to a refutation of Sir G. Bowyer's charges against the Government and people of Italy, exposing, in a strain of happy and good-humoured railery, the fallacy and exaggeration of his opponent's arguments. He began

by observing that there was a great deal of force in the objection to a discussion in that House on the internal affairs of Italy, which was scarcely consistent with the respect due to a friendly Power, provided with an arena of its own for such a discussion. He expressed his surprise at the marvellous credulity and strange paradoxes exhibited in the speech of Sir G. Bowyer, and at his simplicity in expecting the House to manifest the same degree of credulity. He commented upon the extraordinary doctrines and views of the hon. Baronet who, he said, regarded the improvements in the laws, the free institutions, and the social ameliorations introduced into the kingdom of Italy, which others considered demonstrations of freedom, as nothing. The revolution took place but two years ago, and what had been the result in that short period? As regarded two-thirds of the Italian kingdom, Sir George had practically renounced and abandoned the case; and as to the other third, Mr. Layard had shown that things were improving, and the lucid details he had given disproved the allegations of Sir G. Bowyer. With regard to Rome, Sir George required the House to believe that the people were perfectly satisfied; but there were 20,000 French troops kept there for some purpose, which Sir G. Bowyer had not explained. Speaking as an individual, he could not but regret, he said, the continuance of that occupation; and he most earnestly hoped, for the sake of the name and fame of France—for the sake of humanity and the peace of Europe—it might soon be done away. With respect to the tem-

poral government of the Papacy—one of the questions involved in the discussion—Mr. Gladstone, in a powerful argument, urged the impolicy, as well as the injustice, of prolonging it.

Mr. Locke wished to draw the attention of the House to one remarkable feature in the present debate, viz. the absence of any expression of opinion from the Opposition Benches upon a question respecting which the country at large felt a deep interest.

Mr. Stansfeld observed that two questions were involved in the debate—the condition of Italy and the Italian policy of our Government, which was accused of being partial and inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention. But if non-intervention meant indifference, or even neutrality, it would be a negation of all policy. He approved their policy, as being founded upon correct principles. Sir G. Bowyer had drawn a dark picture of the condition of Italy; but he was the advocate in that House of a foreign temporal power which was the cause of all the evils he affected to deplore.

Mr. Maguire reproached the Government with taking part against the Papacy because it was weak. He believed that Providence, which had watched over the temporal power of the Pope in the fiery ordeals it had passed through, would raise up human instruments to baffle its enemies. He arraigned, in very strong terms, certain acts of the Emperor of the French.

Lord Palmerston said he thought, when Mr. Maguire read the words he had spoken that night, he would regret some of the expressions. He compli-

mented Sir G. Bowyer upon this new proof of his fidelity to his Church, and of his zeal for a falling cause—though he had not done that cause much good by the manner in which he had brought the subject before the House. He believed, in opposition to Mr. Maguire's prophecy, that it was impossible the temporal power of the Pope could last; every day the people of Italy were thereby alienated more and more from his spiritual authority, so that it was the interest of the Pope to divest himself of his temporal power, which others so much abused. No doubt the question was in the hands of the Emperor of the French, and it depended entirely upon the presence of a French garrison at Rome, which was a violation of the principle of non-intervention recognized by France as well as by England, and a departure from the object of making Italy free. As to the conduct of the British Government, all he could say was, that their course had met with the approval of the people of this country, of whose generous feelings in favour of a nation struggling for political freedom the Ministers had been the faithful organ.

The discussion then terminated.

The course taken by Her Majesty's Government in authorizing the employment of some part of the British marine force in operations against the rebel party in China, was regarded by some persons in this country as an impolitic interference with the quarrels of a foreign nation, and a departure from that rule of non-interven-

tion which our Ministers professed to observe. Earl Grey called the attention of the House of Lords to this subject on the 28th of July, and on the same evening it was brought under notice in the House of Commons. The noble earl who introduced the question in the Upper House, having moved for copies of correspondence explaining the footing upon which the employment of British officers was authorized under the Government of China, expressed his opinion that the policy adopted on this subject was so novel and so hazardous in its possible results, that it was desirable Parliament, before its separation, should know what engagements Her Majesty's Government had thereby incurred. The step taken was a departure from that neutrality we had hitherto observed between the Chinese Government and the rebels, which had been violated by our defence of the recently-opened ports. At some length he reviewed the correspondence which had taken place on the subject, and dwelt on the desire manifested by the Taepings to maintain friendly relations with the Europeans, until suddenly the allies took on themselves the defence of Ningpo, and drove the rebels from that place. Why had this policy, fraught with great danger, been adopted?—a policy which had bound us in offensive and defensive relations with a Government incapable of protecting either its subjects or itself.

The Duke of Somerset explained that a compact having been made between the Admiral and the Taepings, by which it was agreed that the rebels were

not to come within 34 miles of Shanghai, the Taepings had broken the agreement. To protect the large amount of British property in that town the Chinese Government had asked some British officers to organize a fleet of gunboats to suppress the pirates, and these officers had received the sanction of the Admiralty to comply with the request. Up to the present time we had kept a police of small vessels there, and the time had now come when we must either leave China and the recently opened ports, or afford the assistance which the Chinese Government required. There was no objection to produce the papers moved for.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe supported the course adopted by the Government.

Earl Russell said that, although the policy of the Government seemed to violate the neutrality we had so far maintained, the circumstances were exceptional. The rapid increase of our trade in China rendered it necessary to defend the vast interests we had there at stake. Ningpo had in consequence been retaken, as it was found that the Taepings would not refrain from injuring property and molesting trade. When the rebels approached Shanghai the French and English Ambassadors were convinced that steps must be taken to defend the port, or all trade would be destroyed. Every account of the Taepings yet received agreed in this, that they were powerful to destroy, but unable to create, a Government. Under these circumstances, and by the advice of Mr. Bruce, it had been determined not to aid the Chinese Government in sup-

pressing the Taepings, but to defend the treaty ports, and thereby to allow the Chinese Government to concentrate its efforts against the rebels. Our object in so acting was not to provoke war, but to ensure peace, for the development of trade depended on the suppression of the rebellion.

Earl Grey in reply condemned the policy of our Government as impolitic, unjust, and calculated to embroil us with a large portion of the Chinese people.

The motion was agreed to.

In the House of Commons, the policy of our Government in regard to the recent operations in China was called in question by Mr. White, one of the members for Brighton, who moved a Resolution in these terms :—"That it is the opinion of this House that Her Majesty's Ministers should direct the British authorities and commanders of Her Majesty's naval and military forces in China to avoid any intervention beyond that absolutely necessary for the defence of those British subjects who abstain from all interference in the civil war now raging in that country." In a speech of some length Mr. White severely censured Lord Palmerston's Chinese policy, which had once more dragged us into what in reality amounted to war in that country. We had been dragged by that aggressive policy into an open rupture with the Taepings, and pledged to an alliance against them with the Imperial Government. He demanded an explanation of this from Lord Palmerston, who, however, he feared, was always disposed to support British officials abroad in acts of aggression,

Mr. Layard (Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs) described the Taepings as a mere band of ruthless marauders and plunderers, whose political and religious system was alike absurd, and quoted the opinion to that effect of men who had at first thought them worthy of support. Our interference was limited to the protection of our own interests from these robbers, and to giving a moral support to the Government, representing the party of order, as against the Taepings, representing the party of disorder.

Mr. Cobden expressed his great dissatisfaction with Mr. Layard's speech. We ourselves were partly responsible for the present state of anarchy in China, and our Chinese policy was radically wrong. Our attempts to open up a trade with China by an aggressive policy were not only unjustifiable, but had not actually been followed by any real extension of commerce. Our true policy was to avoid, as much as possible, all political contact with China, and let trade and commerce run in their natural courses. He also recommended our withdrawal from some of the treaty ports, and the concentration of our trade at Shanghai and Canton.

Lord Palmerston said that if, as Mr. Cobden asserted, the Taeping rebellion was the result of our wrongfully undermining the Imperial Government, he was bound, on his own principle that a just retribution would overtake those who refused to redress an acknowledged wrong, to assist the Chinese Government in putting down that rebellion. He defended the policy now pursued in China at great length, asserting that it was the best possible both

for the interest of this country and China, and for the encouragement of trade. The Taepings were the enemies of all order, trade, and property, and in simply defending our treaty ports and their immediate neighbourhood from their attacks we were merely doing what our interest compelled us to do. In conclusion he hoped that Mr. White and Mr. Cobden having shown that they could "sympathise with the lowest and basest of mankind," would not persevere with their motion.

Mr. Whiteside supported the Resolution.

Mr. Walpole, though disapproving of the policy of our Government in China, opposed the Resolution, as being a direction to the Government from the House on a subject on which they were imperfectly informed.

The motion was negatived on a division by 197 to 88.

The operations which were taking place in Mexico, under the combined forces of France and England, were made the object of a rather severe criticism, just before the end of the Session, by Lord Robert Montagu, who accused the Queen's Government of needless intervention, and undue subserviency to France. War had been entered into, the noble Lord said, without the consent or even knowledge of Parliament. When, too, a convention had been agreed upon, giving us the redress we sought, our Government had, in deference to France, who had clearly outwitted us, repudiated the arrangement. He concluded by moving for certain papers.

The conduct of our Government in these transactions was vindicated by Mr. Layard, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Money had been pillaged, he said, from British residents by authority of the Mexican Government, and the diplomatic rights of our Ambassador violated, and we had clearly a right to demand and obtain redress for such outrages. Juarez, on obtaining the Presidency, had authorized fresh outrages, and the Mexican Legislature had rejected the convention entered into with him, so that it could not be said that we had been offered redress. The representative of France, however, under the influence, apparently, of General Almonte, had advanced into the interior, in the hope of rallying round him a monarchical party which in reality did not exist. The English and Spanish representatives feeling this to be beyond the objects for which they were acting in Mexico, had refused to be parties to an attempt to raise up a feeling for the throne in Mexico, contrary to the wishes of the people. As to Sir C. Wyke's convention with General Doblado, it had simply been repudiated by Government on account of its objectionable character, as involving us in monetary transactions with the United States, and had it not been for the promise of mortgaging the waste lands of Mexico to the American Government, that settlement might have been tolerably satisfactory.

Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, while he thought some intervention had been rendered absolutely necessary, accused Government of having entered into the joint expedition with a clear knowledge that both France and Spain meditated interference with the internal affairs of the country.

Mr. A. W. Kinglake then rose to address the House, but there not being forty members present, it was counted out.

One of the latest proceedings in the House of Commons, before the expiration of the Session, was the Annual Statement respecting the Finances of India, which was made by the Minister for that Department, Sir Charles Wood. Some additional interest was imparted to this statement by the dissension on several material points of financial policy between the Secretary of State for India and Mr. S. Laing, the Finance Minister who had been sent from England to Calcutta as successor to the late Mr. James Wilson. The disapprobation expressed of some of Mr. Laing's financial statements by Sir Charles Wood in his despatches had led to the resignation of his office by the former gentleman, but his views had been received with much approbation in Calcutta, and had met with support from some influential persons at home, who considered that he had been rather summarily treated by his chief, and that his confessedly valuable services had not been properly appreciated. The fact that Mr. Laing had no seat in the House of Commons naturally precluded Sir Charles Wood from the same freedom of comment on his proceedings which he would probably have used had his opponent been present, but in the statement which the Secretary of State was called upon to make, it was impossible to avoid some reference to the existing controversy between them. The right hon. Baronet commenced his statement by some remarks upon the

topics of difference between himself and Mr. Laing, expressing his regret that there should be any personal ingredient in these differences, and his anxiety to avoid any observations that might be offensive to him. He complained of the extreme inaccuracy of the accounts transmitted from India, which, he said, had been a source of the greatest annoyance to him, and which deprived the public of the means of knowing what they had a right to know—the real state of the Indian finances. He then proceeded to show, in details of figures, the alleged errors in the accounts furnished from India for the years 1860–61, 1861–62, and the estimate for 1862–63, accompanied by explanations of the sources of the errors. The result, in 1862–63, was that Mr. Laing had over-estimated his surplus by about 1,000,000*l.*, and, having remitted taxes to the amount of 725,000*l.*, he had really a deficit of revenue in that year. Mr. Laing, he observed, had assumed that the cash balances in the Indian treasuries having increased, he must have a considerable surplus revenue. Sir Charles argued that this was an untenable assumption, and that Mr. Laing's theory was erroneous. He then discussed the question as to the loss by exchange of the rupee into sterling money in the railway accounts, being 2*d.* in the rupee, which loss had been omitted in the accounts sent from India, insisting upon the fallacy of the reasons assigned by the Indian Government for the omission. He disputed Mr. Laing's views upon the subject of the repayment of advances, another

disturbing element in the accounts, professing great astonishment at the arguments he had employed to support and justify these views; and he reiterated his own opinions upon the subject. Having thus cleared the ground, he proceeded to state what the finances of India really had been in the last three years:

Years.	Revenue.	Charge.
1860–61	42,903,000 <i>l.</i>	46,924,000 <i>l.</i>
1861–62	42,911,000 <i>l.</i>	43,508,000 <i>l.</i>
1862–63	42,971,000 <i>l.</i>	43,255,000 <i>l.</i>

The result showed, he observed, a deficit of revenue in each year, which he expected would disappear at the end of the present year, as we were approaching, he thought, a sound system of Indian finance. He stated the progress made in public works in India; and, with respect to cotton, he had been informed, he said, by Sir George Clerk that the growth of that plant had considerably increased. He was decidedly of opinion that the Government ought not to interfere in this matter; that an adequate demand would produce an adequate supply; but all assistance needed by cotton merchants in conducting their own transactions, headed, should be afforded. He adverted to the changes that had been made in the Indian Councils and the Governmental departments, and in the law tribunals in India; to the state of the Civil Service; and to the reductions in the army. He dwelt upon the good effects which had resulted from the policy now pursued towards the native Princes of the country, and from the measures taken to create an intermediate class connected with

the land between the chiefs and the peasantry. In addition to these measures, the merit of which was due to Lord Canning, the Government had determined, as a proper complement, to carry out as soon as practicable throughout British India a permanent settlement of land tenures. Our Indian empire, he remarked, had suffered a shock which had left its lesson. Our power had been sustained by military strength; but a source of still greater strength would be found in the attachment of the people of India. In conclusion, Sir Charles paid a warm tribute to the character and services of Lord Canning.

Mr. H. Seymour thought that Mr. Laing's mistakes were excusable, the Government of India having concurred in his views, and Sir C. Wood not having given him timely notice of the errors. As to some of the questions, Mr. Laing, he thought, whether right or wrong, was not open to animadversion. He urged the necessity of a larger expenditure upon roads in India, and that more discretion should be left to the local Government. He complained of the present Home Administration and of the great expense of the department.

Mr. Smollett admitted that there had been a great reduction of expenditure in India and a material advance in the prosperity of the country; but he complained that the management of the Indian finances, a clear and simple matter, was very faulty: that the deficiencies were caused by extravagance; that there was a mystification about railway transactions, and he protested against the mixing up of the public money

of the Government with the private money of adventurers. Besides railways, the Government patronized other companies, which were floated by means of the mischievous system of guarantees, and hence the derangement of the Indian finances, over which the House did not exercise a proper control.

Mr. Gregson observed that, if there had been no Government guarantee, there would, in his opinion, have been no railways in India. He made a few remarks upon the points in dispute between Sir C. Wood and Mr. Laing.

Mr. Crawford accused Mr. Smollett of having spoken of Indian railway companies without a correct knowledge of the facts. Upon the financial questions, particularly with reference to the loss by exchange of the rupee, he explained the effect of the arrangement between the Government and the railway companies, and his own view of the subject, which, to a certain extent, coincided with that of Sir C. Wood. As to the cotton question, he argued that it would be a violation of the first principles of political economy for the Government to interfere. It was a matter of satisfaction to observe, he said, the great extension of the products of India. He expressed his gratification at the statement of Sir C. Wood.

After some further observations upon the points in dispute between Sir C. Wood and Mr. Laing, and a reply from the former, the Resolutions were agreed to.

A concession of great value in the eyes of the friends of freedom, was made this year by the Go-

vernment of the United States. On the 20th of May, Earl Russell laid on the table of the House of Lords a copy of the treaty just concluded between the States and this country for the suppression of the Slave Trade. He said the present Government of the United States had shown great anxiety for the extinction of the slave trade, and the present treaty, which gave extensive rights of search to the cruisers of both nations, would, he hoped, together with other measures adopted by that Government, go far towards the attainment of that object.

Lord Brougham, while congratulating Government upon the convention concluded with the United States, asked if some arrangement could not be made by which the right of search, now conceded within thirty leagues of the coasts of Africa and Cuba, might be further extended to within thirty leagues of the island of Port Rico?

Earl Granville replied that, as the United States Government were thoroughly in earnest on the subject, he had every reason to believe they would listen favourably to any suggestion such as that made by Lord Brougham.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES.—SETTLEMENT UPON THE MARRIAGE OF H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ALICE—*The provision recommended by the Government is unanimously and cordially voted by the House of Commons—A scheme for erecting new Law Courts in the neighbourhood of Lincoln's Inn is proposed by the Government—Mr. Selwyn and Mr. Walpole oppose the proposition—The Chancellor of the Exchequer supports it—It is rejected on a division by 83 to 81—Debate in the House of Commons upon the System of Competitive Examinations for the Civil Service—Mr. P. Hennessy, Mr. Cochrane, Mr. Bentinck, and other Members object to the system—Lord Stanley and Sir George Lewis defend it—The House sets aside the Motion by negating the previous question.* LAW OF HIGHWAYS—*Sir George Grey re-introduces the Bill for the Amendment of Highway Law, which had been in former years proposed and withdrawn—The Second Reading is carried, after some debate, by a majority of 111—The Bill, with some modifications, passes through both Houses.* TRANSFER OF LAND AND SECURITY OF TITLE TO PURCHASERS—*Bills for effecting these objects are brought in by the Lord Chancellor, and other Bills, with similar objects, by Lord Cranworth, Lord St. Leonard's, and Lord Chelmsford—Statement of the Lord Chancellor, on introducing his measures—Observations of several of the Law Lords—The several Bills are referred to a Select Committee—Those of the Lord Chancellor pass through the House of Lords, and are introduced in the House of Commons by Sir Roundell Palmer, Solicitor-General—His able Speech on moving the Second Reading of the Land Transfer Bill—Speeches of Sir H. Cairns, Sir F. Kelly, Mr. Malins, and the Attorney-General—The Government Bills pass a Second Reading—Sir H. Cairns moves to refer them to a Select Committee, which is opposed by the Law Officers of the Crown—The Bills go through a Committee of the whole House and become law.* AMENDMENT OF THE LAW OF LUNACY—*The Lord Chancellor brings in a Bill, which is carried through Parliament, to simplify and abridge the inquiries under Commissions of Lunacy.* GAME LAWS—*A Bill introduced by Lord Berners for the repression of Night Poaching, meets with much opposition in both Houses—It is passed in the Lords, but strenuously resisted by the Government and by Liberal Members in the House of Commons—Sir Baldwin Leighton takes charge of the Bill, which is strongly supported by many of the Conservative party—After much controversy and many divisions in favour of the Bill, it is passed into a law.* EMBANKMENT OF THE THAMES—*A Measure to*

carry out this object is brought in by Mr. W. Cowper on behalf of the Government—It is referred to a Select Committee, which recommends an important alteration in the Scheme—Imputations made against the Committee of having given too much weight to private interests—Their Report occasions much controversy—Mr. Doulton moves the re-committal of the Bill, with a view to the restoration of the original plan—A warm discussion ensues, in which Mr. K. Seymour, Lord H. Vane, Sir J. Shelley, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Cowper, and Lord Palmerston take part—Mr. Doulton's amendment, being considered premature, is withdrawn—Mr. Locke proposes a motion with the same object at a later stage, which is carried by 149 to 109, and the scheme of the Bill as introduced by the Government is adopted—The Bill goes up to the House of Lords, where the Duke of Buccleugh makes a statement in vindication of the course pursued by him—Earl Granville, the Earl of Derby, and other Peers, acquit the noble Duke of all imputations, and the Bill is passed—End of the Session—Mr. Cobden gives notice that he shall offer observations upon the policy of Lord Palmerston's Administration—His Speech—He arraigns the aggressive spirit of the Government as shown on many occasions—He compares the Premier's conduct with that of the Opposition Leader, unfavourably to the former—Speech of Lord Palmerston in vindication of the Measures of his Government, and of their conduct towards Foreign States—Speech of Mr. Disraeli, who seconds many of Mr. Cobden's charges—Observations of Mr. Lindsay, Sir M. Peto, Lord Clarence Paget, and other Members—Prorogation of Parliament on the 7th of August, by Commission—The Royal Speech, as delivered by the Lord Chancellor—Results of the Session—State of Parties and additions to the Statute Book.

A PROPOSITION for a settlement upon Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, preparatory to her auspicious marriage with Prince Louis of Hesse, was made by the Government, and unanimously and cordially adopted by the House of Commons. Lord Palmerston proposed that a dowry of 30,000*l.* and an annuity of 6,000*l.* should be granted, which he considered would be a suitable provision for the dignity of the Princess, and not too large a demand upon the liberality of Parliament.

The Resolution for charging these sums on the Consolidated Fund was adopted *nem. con.*, and accompanied with loyal and complimentary expressions from both

sides of the House. Another proposal of a different nature, involving a considerable charge upon the public purse, met with a less favourable reception. The object of the grant asked for was the construction of a new building, to afford accommodation for the sittings of the Courts of Law and Equity, in lieu of the existing Courts of Justice at Westminster Hall and Lincoln's Inn. Mr. Cowper, as Chief Commissioner of Public Works, moved the second reading of a Bill for giving effect to this object, explaining at the same time the grounds of his motion. He set forth the advantages that would result from better accommodation being provided for the Courts,

and from their being brought into juxtaposition, which would be of pecuniary value to suitors. Looking at the subject in all its aspects, the measure was, he said, a most important legal reform. He proposed that this Bill should be referred to a Select Committee, which would ascertain the real amount of the charge the whole scheme would impose upon the country, and he added some details on the subject of the charge to those he had given on the introduction of the Bill. The maximum charge upon the Consolidated Fund would be 45,000*l.* a-year, subject to reduction and ultimate extinction, as the compensation allowances, amounting to 59,000*l.* a-year, gradually fell in. He was aware that the Society of Lincoln's-inn desired to keep the Equity Courts within the precincts of their Inn; but this desire did not meet with favour from the whole profession, and could not be set against the great advantages of bringing all the courts and offices under one roof in a convenient site.

Mr. Selwyn objected that the proposed scheme would entail a very heavy expense upon the country, which, considering the present state of our national finances, he strongly objected to. He justified the claim of the Society of Lincoln's-inn to retain these courts within their limits, and moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.

Sir Henry Willoughby, Mr. Bouverie, and Mr. Malins, supported the amendment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Attorney and Solicitor-General, advocated the Bill.

Mr. Walpole said, as prudent

men, as our finances were not in a flourishing state, and four out of the six Courts of Chancery were admirably situated, they should hesitate before they proceeded to pull down a vast number of houses, and build new courts, at an expense which he was convinced would far exceed the estimate. Admitting the object to be a good one, this was not the time. In the present state of our finances he would not incur the responsibility of approving what he considered an extravagant proposition.

On a division, the Bill was lost by a majority of 2, there being 81 for, and 83 against, the second reading.

Among the questions of general interest which came under Parliamentary discussion this Session, was that of the system of competitive examinations for the Civil Service, upon the merits of which public opinion had been variously expressed.

Mr. Pope Hennessy moved a Resolution in the House of Commons in the following terms:—“That the best mode of procuring competent persons to fill the junior clerkships in the Civil Service, would be through a system of Competitive Examination open to all subjects of the Queen, who fulfil certain definite conditions as to age, health, and character; and that, with a view of establishing such a system of open competition, it is desirable that the experiment first tried at the India-house in 1859, be repeated from time to time in the other departments of the Civil Service.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. Vansittart, who read to the House the opinions of various

persons high in the public service in India, as to the qualifications of the persons selected for office in that country by examination, and intimated his own opinion, that the plan had not been entirely successful hitherto.

Mr. Cochrane moved, as an amendment, to substitute this resolution,—“That many of the qualities constituting a good public officer—good principles, good habits, sound judgment, general intelligence, and energy—cannot be tested by any plan of public competition; the introduction, therefore, of such a system into all the departments of the public service would be very injurious to their efficiency.” He urged, as an important point connected with this question, the manner in which old and meritorious officers would suffer by their sons losing the advantage of nomination. He re-iterated his objections to the mode of examination, and to the extension of the system.

Lord Stanley said that up to the present time, he did not think the objections to the competitive system had been very formidable. He reviewed Mr. Cochrane's arguments, to which he replied *seriatim*; and, with respect to the alleged injustice of applying to the sons of old officers the same test as to other competitors, he remarked that he did not see on what ground they should enjoy a peculiar privilege. With reference to the original motion, he gave his reasons for declining to assent to the abstract resolution, and to the proposed series of experiments.

Sir G. Lewis opposed both the motion and the amendment.

Looking, he said, to the allegations of Mr. Hennessy and to the opinion of the Committee, who had practically reported against the plan of open competition, he did not find the least ground for his Resolution; and, with respect to the amendment, he observed that the question had been annually examined, and the Government were not prepared to go back to simple nomination, or, on the other hand, to adopt at present a system of indiscriminate and open competition.

Mr. M. Milnes was adverse to a system of open competition. That of nomination, whatever its faults might be, spread the range of appointments widely over the country, and in its general results worked satisfactorily; but by the educational test, the candidates came up, crammed for the examination, from one class of the people alone.

Mr. Bentinck contended that the system did not work well.

Mr. Morrison advocated the appointment to offices by open competition, as removing a fertile source of electoral corruption.

Sir J. Pakington, Sir George Lewis, Mr. Clifford, Mr. Newdegate, and other members, continued the discussion, which ended in the House deciding by a majority of 87 to 66, that the question should not be put, Sir George Lewis having moved “the previous question.”

The measure so often introduced and repeatedly postponed for altering the Law of Highways, was brought in the present Session to a successful issue.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department, on moving the second reading of the Bill

on the 18th February, forbore, as he afterwards stated, to address the House in explanation of the measure, because the principles of the Bill were exactly identical with those of many previously introduced measures on the subject.

Mr. Barrow moved as an amendment, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months, and stated his objections to the Bill at some length. He opposed it because it was an unnecessary and unwarrantable interference with the right of property, and because it was an extension of that principle of centralization and bureaucracy to which the people of this country entertained such a deep-rooted antipathy. He contended that the present system, under which a parish vestry elected a surveyor every year against whom a summons could be obtained in case of neglect, accomplished all that could be wished for. The parish surveyor, under the present system, was bound to produce his accounts at the end of the year, the vestry had power to refuse to allow them, and he was liable to a penalty for neglect of duty. The surveyor appointed by the proposed district boards was expressly relieved from this penalty, and he looked in vain for any provision by which the district boards would be compelled to repair. He complained also of the short time allowed to members to consider the Bill. It had not been in the hands of members much more than twenty-four hours, and instead of precise provisions, there were references to innumerable Acts of Parliament.

Mr. Hodgkinson seconded the amendment. He hoped the House

would not destroy a system which was theoretically right because it had been badly administered. Even its bad administration was to be attributed to the incessant onslaughts which had been made upon it in that House. No set of men could be expected to incur the odium of putting a parish to a large expense when they might every day expect the law to be altered.

Mr. Bass supported the Bill. He said that parish roads were almost always in bad condition, and he had never yet found a highway surveyor who understood his business.

Colonel Barttelot also supported the Bill. Powers were given under the existing highway law to amalgamate parishes, and to appoint a paid surveyor, and although few districts had availed themselves of this power, it had worked well where it had been adopted.

Mr. Dodson did not think the Bill involved any such confiscation as had been asserted. The working of the proposed system would rest ultimately with the ratepayers. In fact, it was but extending the principle of the administration of the poor-law to that of the highways. The area of management was merely enlarged from the parish to the district. There were, however, complicated details to be taken into consideration, which induced him to think the best course would be to refer the Bill to a Select Committee.

Colonel Wilson Patten, though he had opposed similar Bills previously, thought that this measure, when modified by a Select Committee, would be deserving of support.

Mr. Henley was disposed to

support the Bill, provided that the apportionment of counties into districts were left entirely to the discretion of the quarter sessions.

Sir George Grey answered some of the objections which had been made to the Bill by preceding speakers. He denied that the Bill would tend to deparochialize the country. Even admitting that roads were parochial property, parochial rights were not confiscated. The money raised within a parish would be spent within that parish, with the exception of the small proportion required for the expenses of the district board surveyor and clerk. It had been said that the machinery of the board was unnecessarily cumbrous; but the Bill would have been liable to still greater objections if it had authorized the appointment of surveyors by the local magistracy, without the intervention of a body resting upon the representative system. Ratepayers feared that an increase of expense would result from the proposed change, but he was convinced that, though there would be some expense in putting bad roads into a state of efficiency, there would be a great saving in annual repairs.

After some further discussion the second reading was carried by a majority of 111, the numbers being—Ayes, 141; Noes, 30. After having undergone some modifications, the Bill passed through both Houses of Parliament and received the Royal Assent.

Among the measures of legal reform which were this year carried to completion, was one which had for its object that which had been long desired, but often attempted in vain, to

simplify titles, and to facilitate and cheapen the conveyance of land. After long and repeated investigations by Commissions and Committees of Parliament, and almost interminable controversy both as to principles and details, at length, under the auspices of Lord Chancellor Westbury, a measure was produced which gave hopes to those who anxiously desired an improved system of land transfer, that an experiment, at all events, would be made in that direction. The Lord Chancellor laid his measure, which was entitled "A Bill to Facilitate the Transfer of Land," upon the table of the House of Lords on the 13th of February, giving at the same time a lucid exposition of the difficulties imposed by the present state of the law upon sellers and purchasers of land, entailing upon them great uncertainty, trouble, and expense; and he traced the causes, both remote and proximate, which had led to these inconveniences. He described the introduction of the doctrine of uses, equitable trusts, &c., which Parliament had been hitherto unable to remedy, and proceeded to consider the best cure for the present evils, and strongly advocated the registration of titles, so that when once investigated they could be at all times accessible to purchasers, who would thereby be saved much unnecessary trouble and expense. Arguing from the advantages which had attended the titles conferred by the Encumbered Estates Act, he proposed by the present Bill to provide means to obtain a record for regulating future transactions, and to give a statutory title after certain preliminary examinations.

He also proposed that, on the purchaser obtaining a special certificate of title to land from the registrar, he might deal with the estate on such certificate, and so avoid the long, cumbersome, and difficult process now in vogue. For this purpose a registry of titles should be established, divided into two parts—the one for guaranteed titles, and the other for titles not yet guaranteed, but in process of being so. The advantages to be derived by owners from this plan would be—a good title, a record of former investigations for subsequent dealings, and provision of a mode by which all dealings might be easily managed, and land easily transferred. In the case, however, of a disputed deed or title being sent in, the record would be made out in the language of the will or deed, but that title would not be statutory until the disputed point was decided. There would be a third registry for mortgages and encumbrances. He then minutely entered into the machinery by which the Bill would be worked, and the means adopted, by insuring publicity, to fence it with safeguards and precautions against fraud in registrations of title. As to registration, that was to be entirely voluntary; but if an estate were once placed on the register it could not be taken off without the consent of all parties interested in the estate. The value of registration without a guaranteed title would be, that all subsequent transactions would be recorded, with a view to preparing for the guarantee of the title by lapse of time. The machinery would be one for registration alone, and one of the

great points of difference between this Bill and that proposed in a former Session by Sir H. Cairns was, that it proposed no new courts for the working of the Bill. After some further remarks on the objects and advantages of the measure, he moved that the Bill be read a first time.

Lord St. Leonard's gave his assent to the principles of the Bill, but expressed much doubt as to the working of its machinery.

Lord Cranworth said that he had not been able distinctly to apprehend all the details of the Lord Chancellor's measure, but so far as he had understood the scheme, it appeared well-deserving of attentive consideration. He had himself prepared the draft of a Bill having a similar object which he intended to offer to the consideration of the House.

Lord Chelmsford also expressed himself favourable to the objects and principle of the Lord Chancellor's measure. He also intended to lay two Bills of a similar character, which had been prepared under the late Government of which he was a member, upon their Lordships' table.

The several Bills thus introduced were then referred to the consideration of a Select Committee. The two which had been introduced by the Lord Chancellor, having been somewhat amended by the Committee, were reported to the House, and read a third time on the 5th of May, not, however, without some objections from Lord St. Leonard's, who found fault with the measure in regard to the expenses it would entail on the country, the trouble it would impose on those who sought to obtain its advantages,

and the possible injustice it would inflict on proprietors of adjacent estates who might be abroad during the time prescribed for showing cause against the title to be established. When, too, the title was once registered, so many registries of different events would be required, that a landowner would need daily visits from his legal advisers in order to insure the fulfilment of every regulation.

The Lord Chancellor declined to enter into minute details after the investigation of the Select Committee into the various measures which had been introduced to establish a registration of title. He showed in what respect this Bill differed and was superior to the Bills rejected by the Committee, and pointed out how a registration of title would be accomplished by the present measure. Many advantages would result from such registration, and, when once made, the record would be a substitute for all antecedent parchments, which might then safely be destroyed. He defended the system of registration of every subsequent event after the title had been registered; for how could the registry be complete unless such transactions were recorded? Having answered the other objections raised by Lord St. Leonard's, he expressed his conviction that the Bill would be of great benefit to the owners of land, and trusted that it would be read a third time.

Lord Kingsdown expressed a fear that the Bill placed too much confidence in the learning and accuracy of the persons who were to conduct the investigation of titles.

The two Bills proposed by the Government having passed through the House of Lords, the Solicitor-General moved the second reading of both measures in the House of Commons, on the 1st of June, explaining the reasons for legislation, and the machinery which the Bills proposed to establish in an able and luminous speech. He said he believed the House and the country were convinced that it was a duty incumbent upon Parliament to endeavour to devise a remedy for the evils arising from the complicated system of the law of landed property. He adverted to some of these evils, and to the main points that should be aimed at in applying a remedy, and proceeded to explain the manner in which those objects were proposed to be attained by the Bill. The transfer of land, it had been said, should be as simple and easy as the transfer of stock, but he showed that there were substantial distinctions between the cases, inherent in the nature of the two species of property, which destroyed the supposed analogy. He examined various suggestions made for reforming this branch of the law, pointing out their defects and the objections to which they were open, compared with the more effectual plan provided in the Bills for giving an absolute Parliamentary title to land, superseding altogether retrospective investigations, and authorizing simple forms of transfer. He briefly noticed certain arguments urged against the Bills, founded, he thought, upon misapprehension and fallacy. The plan embodied in the Bills, which

had been prepared by the Lord Chancellor, had undergone full consideration by a Committee of the other House, including landholders as well as high legal authorities.

Sir H. Cairns said he should be sorry to offer any opposition to the second reading of the Registration Bill, though he dissented from one or two of its principles. He referred to portions of the Bill which would, in his opinion, require large amendments, and observed that its working would very much depend upon the administrative hand to which it was to be intrusted—namely, the registrar, who was to be the sole authority to decide whether he was to adjudicate or not. The only chance of presenting to the country a measure of this kind that would work well was to appoint a person to administer it whose weight would command the confidence of landholders. He trusted that the Government would allow this Bill, part of which was in direct antagonism to the report of a Royal Commission, to be referred to a Select Committee.

Sir F. Kelly said he did not oppose the second reading of the Bill, but it must undergo the consideration of a Select Committee or a deliberate and searching examination by a Committee of the whole House. The machinery of the Bill was, in his opinion, radically defective and imperfect. The Bill, however, could be so modified and improved as to confer a great benefit upon the country. He thought that part of the Bill which was in fact a system of registration of assurances, was an encumbrance.

Mr. Malins said unless such a

measure was compulsory, not optional, it never would work. He believed that, if the Bill passed in its present form, it would be a dead letter. He did not, however, oppose the progress of the measure; but he put it to the House whether great expense should be incurred for the sake of a theory that could have no practical result.

The Attorney-General observed that, the evils being admitted, the question was whether the plan proposed was likely to remedy them, and the ground upon which this measure was introduced was that, though not in every particular perfect, it was as well-devised a remedy as, under existing circumstances, persons of competent skill and experience could suggest. He replied to the specific objections urged by Mr. Malins, Sir H. Cairns, and Sir F. Kelly. He was not deterred, he said, from supporting the Bill because it contained what lawyers called a registration of assurances, against which he had heard no real objection, except that the landholders of England would not submit to it. But he contended that such a registration of assurances had been submitted to by them.

After some further discussion the two Bills were read a second time. On the next stage being moved, Sir Hugh Cairns strongly urged that they should be referred to a Select Committee. He moved an amendment to this effect, which was supported by Mr. Walpole and Mr. Rolt, but opposed by Mr. Collier, Mr. Scully, and Mr. Malins, on the ground that the delay thus incurred would be fatal to the Bills, at least for the present Session.

The amendment was negatived on a division by 180 to 124, and the Bills passed through a Committee of the whole House, and were afterwards read a third time and passed.

Another measure of legal reform, which was introduced and carried through Parliament by the Government, was a Bill for the Amendment of the Law of Lunacy, to the abuses and defects of which public attention had been lately called in a remarkable manner by the proceedings, under a Commission issued to inquire into the sanity of Mr. W. F. Wyndham, of Felbrigg Hall. The extraordinary length of this investigation, and the enormous expense incurred in it, had created much public scandal, and with a view to the prevention of such abuses hereafter, the Lord Chancellor brought in a Bill, the object of which was to abridge and limit the scope of the inquiries into sanity, and thereby to relieve the estates of the parties affected of a great and sometimes ruinous expense. After considerable debate in both Houses, and some alterations from its original scheme, this Bill received the assent of the Legislature.

A Bill for the better prevention of Night Poaching by giving increased powers to the County Police, which commenced in the House of Lords, and came down to the House of Commons a very short time before the prorogation, was one of the most warmly contested measures that came before Parliament this year. The originator of the Bill in the Upper House was Lord Berners, who having previously called the attention of the Government to the great increase of murderous at-

tacks on gamekeepers at night, and having been informed that no legislation on the subject was intended, himself brought in a Bill to give effect to his views. Upon the second reading being moved,

Earl Granville objected to the stringency and arbitrary character of the measure. It not only authorized the conviction and liability to a fine of any person on whose premises either game, instruments for taking game, or lurchers might be found, but even of any person whom, upon the oath of a credible witness, "there was good ground to suspect" of being in unlawful possession of any of the above. He concluded by recommending that the subject should be referred to a Select Committee.

The Earl of Derby, while not agreeing with many minor provisions of the Bill, hoped the House would well consider the question, and send down a measure to the other House likely to meet with its concurrence. Lord Lyveden objected to any attempt to place the rural police on the footing of assistant-gamekeepers, which would make them a most unpopular class. The Legislature had consulted the prejudices of the farmers in not employing the police in the collection of agricultural statistics, and they would do well not to put them out of favour with the lower classes. He joined in Lord Granville's suggestion to refer the matter to a Select Committee.

Earl Grey supported the second reading of the Bill, with a view to its being referred to a Select Committee.

The Earl of Malmesbury supported the Bill, which he did not

consider proposed any great alteration of the existing law. Besides, the 20,000 men employed in the preservation of game formed valuable assistants to the police in the protection of property, and the 370,000*l.* a-year raised by taxation connected with the Game Laws was surely a fair compensation for any expense incidental to prosecution.

The discussion ended in the withdrawal of the Bill. Another Bill with the same object was, however, shortly afterwards introduced by the same noble lord, which differed in some respects from the former one, but retained the same powers to be vested in the county police. This Bill was referred to a Select Committee, and was afterwards sent down to the House of Commons, where it was taken in charge by Sir Baldwin Leighton. It was here again strongly opposed by the Government, as well as by the large majority of the members on the Liberal side. The members of the Conservative party, however, mustered strongly in support of the Bill, and succeeded, in spite of Ministerial opposition, in carrying the main part of its provisions. The second reading was moved on the 16th July, when Sir George Grey warmly objected to the principles of the measure. It gave, he said, very arbitrary power to policemen, who were empowered to search and apprehend persons on the merest suspicion, and therefore greatly increased the stringency of the existing Game Laws. Twenty-eight chief constables had signed a memorial last year against the employment of the police in the preservation of game, and their opinions certainly bore upon the

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question. He examined the details of the Bill at great length, pointing out the haste and carelessness with which it appeared to have been drawn up, and concluded by recommending the withdrawal of the Bill, and the investigation of the subject by a Select Committee next Session.

Sir H. Stacey mentioned that the immunity now accorded to poachers was often the cause of more serious crimes passing undetected. A poacher's cart was always allowed to pass unsearched by the police, who assumed it contained nothing but game, but in one instance a cart had been found to contain hares and pheasants, together with a quantity of silver spoons and other property obtained by burglary.

Mr. W. E. Forster moved that the Bill be read a second time that day three months. It might not be the object of the promoters of the Bill, but it was certainly regarded out of doors as a proposal to turn the county police into gamekeepers, a service which would prove very detrimental to their execution of their other duties. He was strongly of opinion that it was not expedient to make the Game Laws more stringent than at present.

Mr. Henley opposed the Bill, which, he thought, was uncalled for, and would increase rather than decrease the evils it proposed to remedy. He denied the prevalence of such serious conflicts as had been made the ground for legislation.

Sir John Pakington supported the Bill, and adduced numerous instances of murderous gangs of poachers so well organized that a policeman, on viewing the head of one, could always tell who

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were his associates. He thought it would be a scandal to the House if the Session passed without some attempt made to alleviate the evil.

On a division the second reading was carried by 149 to 94.

The last days of the Session having arrived, the Bill was debated almost day by day, experiencing warm opposition at every stage, but vigorously supported by its advocates on the Conservative side of the House. A motion made by Mr. Baxter, and seconded by Lord Henley, to put off the committal of the Bill for three months, was negatived, after much discussion, by 139 to 49, and a numerous string of amendments was proposed and discussed, sometimes with much warmth. On the third reading being moved the Attorney-General, on a minute examination of the Bill, pointed out objections to its structure and language, and especially the loose and inaccurate wording of the second section, which, he said, was the essence of the measure, and he recommended that it should be withdrawn. The Chancellor of the Exchequer argued to the same effect. Mr. Butt moved the recommittal of the Bill, which was negatived by 90 to 61. After some other motions, aimed at the defeat of the Bill by delay, but which were rejected by considerable majorities, this much-contested measure passed through its final ordeal, and became law.

Another measure, which occasioned great controversy just before the end of the Session, was the Thames Embankment Bill, brought in on the part of the Government by Mr. W. Cowper, the Chief Commissioner of Public

Works and Buildings. The plan of this embankment, which included a continuous line of roadway along the north bank of the Thames, from Westminster to Blackfriars-bridge, was much objected to on behalf of individuals, owners of property adjoining the river, among whom the Duke of Buccleuch was the most prominent, whose interests, it was alleged, would be seriously infringed by the construction of the proposed roadway. The opposition of these parties was supported by many who, on grounds of public convenience, regarded the proposed line of the road as objectionable, and wished it to be diverted into another course. Mr. Cowper, on introducing the Bill, gave a succinct history of the various schemes for embanking the Thames from the time of Sir C. Wren, and detailed the plan proposed in the Bill, which had been sanctioned by a Commission after the subject had been thoroughly investigated. Its chief features were a roadway by the side of the river to Blackfriars-bridge, and a new street crossing Thames-street and Cannon-street to the Mansion-house. The funds arising from the coal-tax were appropriated to this object by an Act of the preceding year, and the work would be intrusted to the Metropolitan Board of Works. It was not proposed to do anything with the southern side of the river till the pending inquiry had been completed.

After considerable debate leave was given to bring in the Bill. It was further discussed at some length on the second reading, and afterwards referred to a Select Committee. The Committee, after taking much evidence, and

eliciting an abundant diversity of opinions, agreed by a majority to recommend a departure from the original plan of the roadway as proposed by the Bill, following the bank of the river from Westminster-bridge to Blackfriars. This conclusion created much dissatisfaction, the opinion of the public leaning decidedly in favour of the original scheme, and some rather severe criticisms were passed upon the Committee, and reflections were made upon certain influential persons, whose interests, it was supposed, had weighed with the Committee. Upon the Bill again coming before the House a rather warm discussion arose, in which the members of the Committee vindicated themselves with much energy against aspersions which had been made upon them. It was moved, however, to set aside the conclusion they had adopted as to the roadway, Mr. Doulton, one of the members for Lambeth, proposing as an amendment, "that the Bill be re-committed to the former Committee; and that it be an instruction to the Committee on the Bill to make provision therein for the construction of a continuous line of roadway from Blackfriars to Westminster-bridge." He gave a history of this question of a roadway, and showed that the Committee of 1860 and the Royal Commission were in favour of a continuous roadway from Blackfriars to Westminster-bridge, to which the plan of the Committee of 1862 was directly opposed, and he thought it was apparent that private interests were not altogether excluded from the consideration of the Committee. He balanced the testimony in support of each

of the two plans in question, insisting that the weight of the evidence, as well as public convenience, was in favour of the continuous roadway.

Mr. K. Seymer and Lord H. Vane, as members of the Committee, averred that the decision in which they had concurred was arrived at solely upon public grounds. Mr. Tite thought that the scheme of carrying the road direct to Westminster-bridge was objectionable *per se*. Mr. Locke considered the objections to the road to be quite futile.

Sir J. Shelley, after denouncing in bitter terms the attacks made upon a noble duke in relation to this question, said the Committee had arrived at their decision distinctly upon public grounds; and, as a member of the Committee, he had never come to a conclusion which, upon mature consideration, he more firmly believed to be right, than the one adopted in favour of the alternative line of Mr. Pennethorne. He read portions of the evidence of the Duke of Buccleuch, and concurred with his Grace that no necessity or public convenience called for a roadway up to Westminster-bridge. He hoped the House would not listen to the proposition made by Mr. Doulton.

Mr. Horsman observed that charges had been brought against the Duke of Buccleuch of appearing before the Committee in opposition to the public interests, and of over-riding the Committee, and the House was bound to inquire whether these charges were true. If it turned out, as the fact was, that they were not only untrue, but the very reverse of the truth, the House should sup-

port its Committee and vindicate them from the aspersions with which they had been attacked. In reviewing the history of the project of an embankment, he took exception to the nomination of the Royal Commission of 1861, and to the mode of inquiry, contending that the Commissioners had entered upon it with a foregone conclusion. He then examined the course taken by the Government upon the subject of the embankment, adverting to the antagonism of different departments, before the appointment of the Select Committee upon the Bill, and he justified the conduct of the Crown lessees in the inquiry, observing that it was not true that they had put themselves voluntarily forward. In conclusion, he appealed to the House in what respect the Duke of Buccleuch had committed any offence against the public interests. He had used no political influence; he had appeared before the Committee, like any humble petitioner, asking only for justice. Yet a cry had been got up against ducal influence, as if this had been a question of public right against aristocratic power, in order to inflame popular prejudice and irritate the public mind against a nobleman who, he believed, was an honour and an ornament to his country.

Mr. Cowper declined to follow Mr. Horsman in his personalities, or to discuss the character of the Duke of Buccleuch, which was not the question before the House. He entertained the utmost respect for the duke, who had given evidence before the Committee in a manner which did him the highest credit; but he had not taken the course in this transaction which

he (Mr. Cowper) should have taken. He then, in reply to Mr. Horsman, entered into points of detail, and, with respect to the continuous road, he had, he said, high authority for saying that there was no practical difficulty in it whatever.

Lord John Manners opposed Mr. Cowper's views.

Lord Palmerston said he hoped Mr. Doulton would not press his amendment, which was not applicable to the Bill in its present stage. The question before the House was very simple—whether the roadway should be continued to the bridge or not—but every possible complication had been introduced. It seemed to him, however, plain that the whole public should have the benefit of a work constructed from the public funds. He had heard no argument whatever of any weight against the original scheme, and considered the amended one to be absurd. The Bill, as it stood, would give a Parliamentary title of exemption from a roadway in front of the houses of every one interested. This, surely, was not intended, and he should move a clause in Committee, limiting that exemption till Parliament should otherwise determine; a result which could not, he believed, be deferred for more than a Session.

Mr. Doulton's amendment was withdrawn; but after a great deal more discussion on the various clauses of the Bill, another amendment having the same object as that of Mr. Doulton, to substitute a continuous roadway to Westminster-bridge, for the scheme recommended by the Committee, was moved by Mr. Locke, at the proper stage of the Bill.

Lord Palmerston said he had given notice of an amendment of the ninth clause, by inserting the words "until Parliament shall have otherwise provided," although his first impression was to move the omission of the clause; but, considering the struggle made before the Committee by private interests in favour of it, and the lateness of the Session, to avoid the loss of the Bill, he had proposed an amendment which would give Parliament an opportunity hereafter of removing the restriction. He must, therefore, vote against Mr. Locke's amendment.

Mr. Locke's amendment was, however, carried upon a division by a majority of 149 to 109, thus restoring the original proposition of the Bill, and over-ruling the decision of the Select Committee.

Lord Palmerston thereupon withdrew the amendment of which he had given notice, and the Bill, which had excited a lively interest both in Parliament and in the public mind, passed the House of Commons.

It was anticipated that some further opposition to the continuous roadway might be raised in the House of Lords. The course taken by the Duke of Buccleuch, however, which was entirely in accordance with the honourable character of that nobleman, speedily removed the apprehension that private interests would obtain an undue sway in that assembly. On the second reading of the Bill being moved by Lord Stanley of Alderley, on the 22nd of June, the noble duke, in a frank and manly speech, stated that he had

no intention of resisting the Bill, and never wished to oppose the Embankment of the Thames, which he considered was a work of very great importance. He entered into a long explanation regarding the lease of Montagu-house, and strongly objected to the mode in which Mr. Pennethorne's plan had been treated by the Select Committee on the subject. Mr. Pennethorne's plan for not prolonging the Embankment beyond Whitehall, but to carry it through Whitehall-gardens, was not only not opposed by the petitioners, but had the advantage of not cutting an important roadway at right angles, which would be done by the present scheme. The Crown lessees had petitioned, not against the Embankment, but against the line of roadway which it was proposed to carry between their houses and the river.

Some remarks were made by the Earls of Granville, Derby, and Malmesbury, and by Lords Redesdale and Llanover, in which those noble lords paid a just tribute to the honourable feeling and public spirit which on this, as on other occasions, marked the conduct of the Duke of Buccleuch.

The last debate of the Session took place upon the 1st of August, when, upon a motion for the adjournment of the House, Mr. Cobden took occasion, having given previous notice of his intention, to offer some observations upon the administration of affairs by Lord Palmerston's Government in relation to the legislation of the year, and the state of parties in the House of Commons. The criticism to which Mr. Cobden subjected the policy of the Pre-

mier on this occasion was somewhat keen. Premising that he expressed the opinions of many members, present and absent, he asked what had been the professed principles of the so-called Liberal party? They were economy, non-intervention, and reform. Of these three principles he called attention to the first, economy—the other two being means to obtain that end. Now, he asserted that the present was the most extravagant Government known in this country in time of peace during the present generation. He proceeded to show this by the rate of expenditure per head, and by comparing the expenditure for the last four years with the Estimates of the Derby Administration in 1858. He put the whole of this increased expenditure, he said, to the account of Lord Palmerston, who himself represented a policy, and who had cost the country no less a sum than 100,000,000*l*. His policy, founded upon a phantom of French ambition and French aggression, had not only put Reform out of people's heads, but had blinded them to the monstrous mismanagement of our armaments. He read extracts from French and American publications to prove this mal-administration of our naval resources. The country and the House, he said, did not seem to be fully aware of the manner in which money had been wasted in these armaments and upon our fortification scheme, which laid a ground for future expense. He adverted to the wars with China and to the intervention in that country upon which we had entered, and which, with all its possible disastrous consequences,

he charged to the idiosyncrasy of Lord Palmerston, whose policy with respect to America and the *Trent* affair he arraigned. He then discussed the state of parties in that House, which, he observed, was not an honest state. Lord Palmerston was not governing the country by his own party, but with the aid of his political opponents, who were thus in power without the responsibility of office. He analyzed Lord Palmerston's liberality by his acts. The Ballot, and other questions in which members on that side of the House took an interest, were going back under the noble Lord's leadership. Rather than continue as they were, he would prefer being in opposition. Comparing Lord Palmerston with Mr. Disraeli, he thought the latter would be quite as desirable upon the Treasury Bench.

Lord Palmerston, after a few playful introductory remarks, observed that Mr. Cobden complained that the present Government had departed from Liberal principles, instancing the question of Reform. But if that measure had for the moment been set aside, it was not owing to the Government, but in a great degree to the feeling of the House of Commons, and the general feeling of the constituencies, and eminently to the course of proceeding of Mr. Cobden himself and Mr. Bright, which had tended to wean the people from reform. With regard to economy, Mr. Cobden seemed to consider that it consisted in not spending money; whereas he judged that it was true economy to provide for the country's wants at the cheapest rate,

and the charge of wasteful expenditure was not to be made out by comparing different periods, when the exigencies of the country were different. If Mr. Cobden considered the expenditure at this time was greater than the wants of the country required, his opinion was at variance with that of the House and the country. He then proceeded to defend the general policy and the measures of the Government, at home and abroad, in respect to the fortifications, to China, and to America, contending that the grounds of the censure which Mr. Cobden had cast upon him converted that censure into a greater compliment than he deserved. With respect to the state of parties in that House, in their divided condition at present, it was quite impossible for a Government to act upon the selfish and jobbing principle of former times of buying support. A Government must act upon what it considered to be its duty to the country, according to the dictates of their conscientious opinion; and this the present Government had done.

Mr. Disraeli said he had no desire to interfere with the gradual but rapid process of decomposition which was the inevitable consequence to the Government of the influence and votes of the Liberal party; but, as this subject had been brought before the House, he could not refrain from making a few observations. He reviewed the conduct of the Government upon the question of Reform; inveighed against the pretexts upon which they had opposed the measures of the late Government, and severely censured the levity with which Lord

Palmerston had trifled with the question, and the studied contempt he had shown towards Reformers. Looking at their course of proceeding upon this subject, and their policy towards France, he was not surprised, he said, at the disappointment and dissatisfaction felt by the Liberal party at the manner in which the conditions under which they took office had been fulfilled by the present Government. Apart from these considerations, were our finances in a state of prosperity? On the contrary, he asserted the fact, without entering into causes, that our financial condition was as dangerous at this moment as in 1840, and most critical. He denied the pretensions of the present Government to confidence on the ground of their care of the defences of the country. They had expended 12,000,000*l.* in our dockyards, the results of which had shown the expenditure to have been thoughtless, wasteful, and inefficient. Of their foreign policy, the only fact was the war with China, commencing in most rash and improvident acts, the results of a rash and improvident system of policy. After a rapid criticism of some of the less prominent deficiencies of the Government, he, in somewhat magniloquent terms, claimed credit for what had been done during the Session by the Conservative party.

Mr. Lindsay agreed that the pledges of the Government to the Liberal party, in relation to reform and economy, had not been redeemed; he complained of the waste of money in the dockyards, and denounced the plea of danger from France,

under which extravagant votes were obtained from the House.

Mr. Newdegate offered some remarks upon the state of parties in the House, the distress in Lancashire, and the prospects of a further cotton supply.

Sir M. Peto called attention to the administration of naval affairs by the Board of Admiralty, making some sharp criticisms on its management.

Lord C. Paget replied to the last speaker, defending the practical working of the Board of Admiralty, and disputing the accuracy of the statements made against them. He complained of the vague grounds upon which the attacks on the Admiralty were made.

After some further discursive observations the debate terminated.

On the 7th of August the Session was brought to a close, being prorogued by Commission. An earlier termination had been expected, in consequence of the unusual forwardness of the Government business this year, but various incidents occurred just at the last to cause delay which brought the prorogation nearly down to its usual time. The Royal Speech was read from the Throne by the Lord Chancellor, in these terms :—

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,—

“ We are commanded by Her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and, at the same time, to convey to you Her Majesty’s acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your duties during the Session now brought to a close.

“ Her Majesty commands us to inform you that her relations with Foreign Powers are friendly and satisfactory, and that Her Majesty trusts there is no danger of any disturbance of the peace of Europe.

“ The civil war which has for some time been raging among the States of the North-American Union has, unfortunately, continued in unabated intensity ; and the evils with which it has been attended have not been confined to the American continent. But Her Majesty, having, from the outset, determined to take no part in that contest, has seen no reason to depart from the neutrality to which she has steadily adhered.

“ Disturbances have taken place in some of the frontier provinces of the Turkish Empire, and Her Majesty has instructed her Ambassador at Constantinople to attend a Conference to be held in that city, by the representatives of the Powers who were parties to the Treaty of Paris of 1856. Her Majesty trusts that the questions to be dealt with in that Conference will be settled in a manner consistent with the treaty engagements of the Allies, and in accordance with the just rights of the Sultan, and the welfare of the Christian inhabitants of his dominions.

“ Her Majesty’s forces in China, together with those of the Emperor of the French, have lately been employed, in co-operation with those of the Emperor of China, in protecting some of the chief seats of British commerce in China from injury by the civil war, which is laying waste portions of that vast empire.

“ Her Majesty commands us

to inform you that she has concluded a Commercial Treaty with the King of the Belgians, by which the trade of Her Majesty's subjects in Belgium will be placed, generally, on the footing of the most favoured nation.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—

"Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledgments for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year; and Her Majesty thanks you for having also made provision towards placing Her Majesty's Dockyards and Arsenals in a permanent state of defence.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—

"Her Majesty commands us to express to you the admiration with which she has witnessed the undiminished zeal and the patriotic spirit which continue to animate her Volunteer Forces, as well as the military efficiency which they have attained.

"Her Majesty has observed with satisfaction the kindly intercourse which has subsisted between Her Majesty's subjects and the numerous foreigners who have been attracted this year to the United Kingdom, and Her Majesty trusts that the interchange of mutual courtesies will strengthen the foundations of international friendship and good-will.

"Her Majesty has given her ready assent to an Act for carrying into effect the Treaty which Her Majesty has concluded with the President of the United States for the Suppression of the Slave Trade; and Her Majesty trusts that the co-operation of the United States' navy with her own may

go far to extinguish the desolating crime against which that treaty is directed.

"Her Majesty earnestly hopes that the steps which have been taken for rendering more effectual the aid provided by Parliament for the Extension of Education among the poorer classes of her subjects will tend to promote an object of great national importance.

"Her Majesty has given her willing assent to many measures of public utility which you have submitted to her during this Session.

"The severe distress which prevails in some of the manufacturing districts has inspired Her Majesty with deep concern and warm sympathy, mingled with admiration of the manly bearing and exemplary fortitude with which the pressure has been endured. Her Majesty trusts that the Act for enabling Boards of Guardians to provide Additional Means of Relief will mitigate that distress.

"The Act for rendering more easy the Transfer of Land will add to the value of real property, will make titles more simple and secure, and will diminish the expense attending purchases and sales.

"The Act for the better Regulation of Parochial Assessments will tend to a more equal distribution of local taxation; while the Act for the better Administration of the Highways will, Her Majesty trusts, improve the means of communication in many parts of the country.

"The Act for Establishing a Uniformity of Weights and Measures in Ireland will apply a remedy to inconveniences which

have been much felt and complained of as affecting the trading transactions in that part of the United Kingdom; and the Act for Amending the Law relating to the Poor will extend to the poorer classes of Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland better means of obtaining relief and medical attendance.

"The Act for the better Regulation of Merchant Shipping, Her Majesty trusts, will prove advantageous to the maritime commerce of the country.

"In returning to your several counties you will still have important duties to perform, and Her Majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may assist your efforts, and may direct them to the attainment of the object of Her Majesty's constant solicitude—the welfare and happiness of her people."

Thus terminated a Session which, if it did not produce any very important measures of legislation or constitutional changes, was, nevertheless, by no means inactive or fruitless. The debates exhibited, in an increased

degree, that tendency to a relaxation of the bonds of party, and disuse of the old political symbols and watchwords which has been observable of late years. In the earlier part of the Session, indeed, the heavy calamity which had just befallen the Sovereign and the nation produced a disinclination to Parliamentary conflicts, and a loyal desire to render the duties of the Crown as little burdensome as possible. But even after the immediate influence of this event had ceased, there seemed little disposition to break the truce of parties throughout the Session, and an absence of passion and excitement marked the proceedings of the two Houses. As a compensation for this calmer atmosphere and the less animated character of the Parliamentary campaign, the Statute Book, which embodied the labours of the Session, contained an unusual bulk of legislative measures, unpretentious, indeed, in their aspect, but solid and useful in their character.

CHAPTER VIII.

FRANCE.—*Speech of the Emperor at the opening of the Chambers—Address of Count de Morny to the Corps Législatif—Reception of the Papal Nuncio—Diplomatic Correspondence on the Roman Question—Debate in the Senate—Speeches of M. de Boissy, M. Baroche, M. Billault, and Prince Napoleon—Answer of the Emperor to the Address of the Senate—Debate in the Corps Législatif—Speeches of M. Picard, M. Baroche, M. Jules Favre, and M. Billault—Opposition to the Bill for granting a majorat to General Montauban—Letter from the Emperor to the President of the Corps Législatif on the subject—Conversion of the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rentes—Report of M. Achille Fould on the state of the Finances—Altercation in the Chamber between M. Picard and the President—Letter of the Emperor on the Roman Question—Interview between the French Ambassador at Rome and Cardinal Antonelli on the subject—Resignation of M. Thouvenel, Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Drouyn de Lhuys appointed his successor—His Circular to Diplomatic Agents—Second Report of M. Achille Fould on the state of the Finances.*

THE Legislative Session of the French Chambers was opened by the Emperor on the 27th of January, when he delivered the following speech:—

"Gentlemen Senators,

"Gentlemen Deputies,

"The year which has just passed, despite certain anxieties, has seen peace consolidated. All the rumours purposely propagated on imaginary pretences have fallen to the ground of themselves before the simple reality of facts.

"My relations with Foreign Powers give me the fullest satisfaction, and the visits of several Sovereigns have contributed still more to strengthen our bonds

of friendship. The King of Prussia, in coming to France, has been able to judge for himself of our desire to unite ourselves still closer with a Government and with a people who are advancing with a firm and sure step towards progress.

"I have recognized the Kingdom of Italy, with the firm intention of contributing, by sympathetic and disinterested advice, to conciliate two causes the antagonism of which disturbs the public mind and conscience everywhere.

"The civil war which desolates America has seriously compromised our commercial interests. Nevertheless, so long as the rights of neutrals are respected,

we must confine ourselves to the utterance of wishes that these dissensions may soon be terminated.'

"Our establishment in Cochinchina has been consolidated by the valour of our soldiers and sailors. The Spaniards associated in our enterprise will find, I hope, in those countries, the reward of their courageous support. The Annamites make a feeble resistance to our power, and we should not be at war with any one if, in Mexico, the proceedings of an unscrupulous Government had not obliged us to join Spain and England in protecting our fellow-countrymen, and in suppressing attempts against humanity and the rights of nations. Nothing can arise out of this conflict of a nature to shake confidence in the future.

"Free from foreign cares, I have directed my attention more especially to the state of our finances. A candid statement (*exposé sincère*) has placed the real state of affairs before you. I shall only say a few words on the subject. The public expressed astonishment (*s'est ému*) at the sum of 963,000,000*f.* to which the floating debt has risen; but that debt, if it be henceforth checked, need give no cause for anxiety, for it had already attained that figure before 1848, a period when the revenues of France were far from approaching what they are at the present moment. Moreover, let first be deducted from this amount the 652,000,000*f.* which weighed upon the State at a period anterior to the Empire; then the 78,000,000*f.* repaid to the fund-holders (*rentiers*) at

the time of the conversion; then the 233,000,000*f.* odd unsecured, caused in the last two budgets by distant expeditions, and which it might have been possible to secure by a loan.

"It will be seen that, since the establishment of the Empire—thanks, it is true, to the consolidations successively operated—the deficits (*découverts*) have not increased in proportion to the wants for which it was necessary to provide, and to the advantages obtained during the last ten years. In fact, gentlemen, it would not be just to forget the increase of expenses caused by the annual interest of the loans contracted for two wars which have not been devoid of glory; the 622,000,000*f.* employed by the Treasury in great works of public utility, independently of the three milliards appropriated by companies in the completion of 6553 kilometres of railways; the establishment of the network of telegraphic communication; the improvement of the condition of nearly all the servants of the State; the improvement of the soldier's welfare; the *cadres* of the army placed on a footing in keeping with the exigencies of peace, the dignity of France; the transformation of the fleet and of all our *matériel* for the artillery; the restoration of our buildings for public worship and of our public monuments.

"All these outlays have given a beneficial impulse to public labour throughout the empire. Have we not seen cities re-embellished, companies enriched by the progress of agriculture, and our foreign commerce increased from two milliards 600 millions

to five milliards 800 millions? In short, by the sole increase of public prosperity the resources of the State have increased by many hundreds of millions.

"This enumeration shows us the full extent of the financial resources of France; and yet, whatever may have been the origin of the deficits—however legitimate may have been the expenses—it was prudent not to increase them. With this object in view, I have proposed a radical means to the Senate, which confers upon the Legislative body a higher control and associates it closer with my policy. But this measure was not, as may easily be supposed, an expedient to lighten my responsibility. It was a spontaneous and serious reform, of a nature to force us to be economical. In renouncing the right to open supplementary and extraordinary credits in the interval between the sessions, it was nevertheless essential to reserve the power of providing for unforeseen necessities.

"The system of transfers provides the means, and it has the advantage of limiting that power (*faculté*) to really urgent and indispensable wants. The strict application of this new system will assist us in placing our financial system on the soundest basis. I count upon your patriotism and intelligence to second my efforts by your willing support.

"The Budget will be presented to you immediately on the opening of the Session. It is not without regret that I have decided to propose to you a re-adjustment of certain taxes, but by the progress of our revenue

I am convinced the increased burden of taxation will only be temporary.

"You will first have to turn your attention to the project of law relative to the conversion of the Four-and-a-Half per Cents., the object of which is, by equitably conciliating the interests of the Treasury and those of its creditors, to prepare the consolidation of the debt.

"Gentlemen, I have frankly stated to you the actual position of affairs. You are aware that whenever an opportunity of a useful reform has presented itself I have resolutely taken advantage of it. I shall not, nevertheless, maintain less intact the fundamental bases of the constitution which has already acquired for the country ten years of order and prosperity. I am aware that it is the fate of all men in power to see their best intentions misinterpreted, and their most praiseworthy acts distorted by party spirit, but those who raise this outcry are powerless when the confidence of the nation is possessed, and when nothing has been neglected to deserve it. This sentiment, which displays itself on every occasion, is my most precious reward, and is my greatest strength. Should unforeseen events occur, such as the dearth of provisions and scarcity of labour, the people may suffer, but in their justice they will not hold me responsible for their sufferings, because they are aware that all my thoughts, all my efforts, all my acts incessantly tend to improve their condition and increase the prosperity of France.

"Let us not delude ourselves

as to what we still have to accomplish, but, at the same time, let us congratulate ourselves at having traversed ten years amid the quiet of satisfied populations and the union of the great bodies of the State.

"Let us persevere in our task with energy, and let us put our trust in Providence, who has always given us visible proofs of His protection."

At the sitting of the Legislative body, the next day, the President, Count de Morny, delivered the following address:—

"Gentlemen, — On whatever side we look at this moment a spectacle full of interest presents itself to our regard. There is not, so to speak, a single Government, a single people, that is not a prey to a profound crisis. The old societies are being decomposed, and the new are modifying themselves. On almost every point of the globe there is not an absolute principle that has not contradicted itself—not a system that has not been opposed as erroneous. In one place excess of power makes concessions to liberty, and in another excess of liberty seeks a refuge in the hands of a strong Government. In the midst of that labour of transformation, and notwithstanding the most difficult commercial and agricultural circumstances, France has remained calm, confiding, and prosperous. Have we not, therefore, reason to conclude that, in theory as in fact, we possess the government which is most suited to the character of our nation? Our Constitution has assigned his part to each according to his faculties and his interests; it has preserved to authority its initiative and its force, and it

now accords to the political bodies a control and a share of influence which sincerely associate them in the direction of public affairs. It has therefore fulfilled its programme, since it has given to the country confidence, order, and occupation, without arresting its steps towards liberty. It must be admitted that in that respect the part of the Legislative Body is considerable; and, without wishing to unreasonably criticize the past, may we not be allowed to examine whether the old Constitution have produced the same fruits? The preceding assemblies, endowed with the right of initiative, only engendered conflicts between the public powers. Incapable of controlling their efforts of opposition to obtain an insignificant reform, they overthrew the Governments which they only wished to warn. You, gentlemen, without the right of initiative, have obtained all the reforms which you have merely pointed out. Your moderation has allowed without fear and without danger the extension of your prerogatives. Far from diminishing the prestige and the authority of the Government, you have, on the contrary, furnished to the Emperor the opportunity of giving to the world the example of an abnegation which more surely attains true grandeur than all the calculations of human pride. This year, again, a very important reform enables you to have a completely efficient control over the finances of the State. The ambition, so natural on the part of each Ministerial department, to behold its service improved and developed, found too easy a

satisfaction in the default of unity, and in the opening of supplementary credits when the Session was over. The Emperor has put an end to such acts, determining, first, that the Minister of Finance shall concentrate the whole control of the expenses; and by the *Senatus Consultum*, which you are acquainted with, he interdicts the opening of all credits in your absence. These acts of prudent foresight will have the effect of producing economy and of assuring public credit. Nevertheless, gentlemen, let us not allow public opinion to form a wrong opinion, for the country should be made acquainted with the precise state of things. The regularization of the future must not become unjustly the condemnation of the past. Our finances must not be accused of having been heretofore irregularly administered, for the strictest order has always prevailed, and your committees on the Budget have always affirmed it, even when energetically calling for the measures which have been now adopted. As to the floating debt, as the Emperor told you yesterday, it has not exceeded in proportion that of preceding reigns, and owes its origin to an employment, either glorious or productive, of the resources of the country. The Government relies on your readiness to vote the Bill for the Conversion of the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. even before the discussion on the address. Each of you knows that measures in which speculation meddles, and which involve great financial interests, require to be decided on without delay, and not to be dis-

turbed by uncertainty. I wish, in conclusion, to speak to you on a question which was raised last Session, and on which I have maturely reflected, being animated, as I have always been, with a desire to introduce into the regulations and into the habits of the Chamber everything that can give more unity to the discussions—I allude to written speeches. A written speech, whatever may be its merit, is rarely in harmony with the point of the discussion. If it be long and diffuse, it chills the debate and is uttered before empty benches. In that case it is the time and dignity of the Assembly which are sacrificed to the pretensions of one member. If the speech is bitter or violent, it causes deep irritation, for nothing produces a more painful impression than calculated violence, which has not the excuse of being spoken under the impulse of the moment. A written preparation, which would appear to be the obliged companion of calmness and reflection, has never been a source of political conciliation, and astonishment is felt when it is called to mind that in the most sinister times of our Parliamentary history almost all the speeches were read. The English Parliament, whose experience and practical spirit are incontestable, interdicts in an absolute manner the reading of speeches, and scarcely tolerates the reading of a document. Thus the oratorical forms have by degrees given place to a simple and almost familiar discussion, and a few words from a sensible man are there always favourably listened to. I should be well pleased if the Legislative

Body would decide, in its own interest, to adopt the same discipline. As to myself, the manner in which I comprehend my duties and my rights as President is this:—I look on myself as only the interpreter of the will of the Chamber; I am bound to cause to be listened to with respect all that it desires to hear; but I will not allow a member to continue reading his speech before a Chamber inattentive or deserted. Its discussions are intended to enlighten us, and not to make a display in the *Moniteur*. The summary given, as well as the full report, are not to receive manuscript lucubrations. I hope the Chamber will appreciate the sentiment which actuates me. From the day on which I was called to the President's chair the constant object of my efforts has been to increase the influence and consideration of the Chamber, and to gain its confidence by imposing on myself as a rule of conduct the most conscientious justice and the most scrupulous impartiality."

The new Papal Nuncio, Monsignor Chigi, Archbishop of Mire, was presented to the Emperor at the Tuileries on the 23rd of January, and, in reply to a short speech he made on the occasion, the Emperor said:—

"I thank you for the sentiments which you express to me in the name of the Holy Father; and already, on the occasion of the New Year, his Holiness was kind enough to address General Goyon in words concerning me which deeply touched me. Be convinced that I shall always endeavour to combine my duties as a Sovereign with my devotion

to the Holy Father. Your appointment to my Court will, I doubt not, contribute to render more intimate relations so essential to the welfare of religion as well as to the peace of Christendom."

In the diplomatic correspondence laid upon the table of the Legislative Chamber was a note, dated January 11, from M. Thouvenel, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Marquis de Lavallette, the French Ambassador at Rome, in which he said:—

"The lessons of experience bid the Holy See resign itself, without renouncing its rights, to practical transactions which would restore tranquillity in the bosom of the Catholic world, which would renew the traditions of the Papacy that has for a long time been a shield to Italy, and would re-unite to it the destinies of a nation so cruelly tried, and restored to itself after so many centuries. It is necessary for us to know whether we must perish or abandon all hope of seeing the Holy See, while taking into consideration accomplished facts, apply itself to the study of a combination which would secure to the Sovereign Pontiff the permanent conditions of dignity, security, and independence necessary to the exercise of his authority. These ideas being accepted, we will employ sincere and energetic efforts to insure the adoption at Turin of a plan of conciliation, the bases of which we should settle with the Government of His Holiness. Italy and the Papacy would then cease to be in opposite camps, and would soon return to their natural intercourse. Thanks to the moral obligations which France has

guaranteed, Rome would, in case of need, find the necessary support on the very side where danger seemed to threaten her. Such a result would excite a lively feeling of gratitude and satisfaction throughout the Catholic world."

The Marquis de Lavalette communicated this note to Cardinal Antonelli at an interview, the result of which he thus stated to the French Government:—

"I was more afflicted than surprised when Cardinal Antonelli replied to all the considerations I had submitted to him by an absolute refusal, declaring that any transaction between the Holy See and those who had despoiled it was impossible; and that it did not rest with the Sovereign Pontiff, any more than with the Sacred College, to cede the least particle of the territory of the Church. I then observed to Cardinal Antonelli that I completely put aside the question of right, and that my only object was to offer the Papal Government an opportunity of emerging from a state of things disastrous to its interests, and threatening to the peace of the Christian world."

Cardinal Antonelli expressed his thanks for the affectionate interest shown by the French Government. He denied that there was disunion between the Sovereign Pontiff and Italy, and said that if the Holy Father had ceased to hold intercourse with the Cabinet of Turin, his relations with Italy were excellent. Italian himself, and the first of all Italians, His Holiness suffered when they suffered. He witnessed with grief the cruel trials the

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Italian Church had to bear. "As regards entering into any compact with the spoilers of the Church," continued Cardinal Antonelli,—

"We will never do it. Any transaction on this ground is impossible. The Sovereign Pontiff, as well as the Cardinals, before being nominated, bind themselves by oath never to cede any of the territory of the Church. The Holy Father will, therefore, make no concession of that nature. A conclave of Cardinals would have no right to do so, neither would a new Pope, nor any of his successors from century to century.

"With reference to the question of your Excellency, whether there is any hope of an arrangement, I believe it to be my duty to reply in the negative."

In the debate in the Senate on the 24th of February, M. de Boissy claimed to speak on the Address, and in the course of a desultory harangue, alluding to the passport system, he said:—

"When this question was at first raised I was told, and with some appearance of reason, that when I complained that one could not go as far as St. Cloud without a passport, the thing was incredible and without example. Here, however, is an example:—A person, a proprietor, who inhabits Paris, has written to me enclosing the copy of a complaint which he addressed to the Minister of the Interior, for having been arrested at Menil-Amelot, five leagues from Paris, and not two-and-a-half leagues, as I stated by mistake. He was arrested, and asked for his passport; he had none about him, for he had not taken out one. They put on

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him, not handcuffs, as he had stated in his complaint, but chains on his wrists; and thus chained he was led from brigade to brigade, first to Dammartin, and then to Meaux, where he was thrown into prison. I am far from attacking the gendarmes, who only did their duty, for every gendarme has the right, or, rather, it is his duty, to ask if one has his papers or not, and to arrest those who have not. The person of whom I speak had not his papers; but really there are very few among us here who when going out for a walk ever thinks of having his passport in his pocket. Now, I call the attention of the Government to this fact, and I ask whether it is just that French citizens should be obliged never to take a walk in the environs of Paris, while every Englishman may traverse all France, without a passport, simply because he is an Englishman, and consequently presumed to be an honest man, and may travel in France without having anything in his pocket but his card, which does not prove what he is, but only what he wishes to appear."

M. de Boissy then alluded to the war in the Crimea. "That war," he said,—

"Cost France one thousand four hundred millions, which, however, I do not consider too dear, inasmuch as it revealed one fact to us which we did not know, and which made us very happy—namely, the relative military weakness of England. In a military point of view England is only in the third rank—at most in the second. But the great fact which Europe perceived, and which struck all people, was the

weakness of England when she is alone; and this is why I wish that we should yield less to her and less frequently."

In the war in Italy it was, he said, England that gained most. In fact, foreign domination was merely displaced. Instead of Austria it was England that predominated. "There is one thing," he continued,—

"Which I regret; it is this, that the money which these wars cost us was not differently employed. I mean to say I am convinced that, with what we spent in these two glorious wars—the one more so than the other—we could with much more advantage have gone to London." (Much laughter.)

The President.—M. de Boissy, the shorthand writers will mention in the *Moniteur* the laughter which your words have excited in the Senate.

M. de Boissy.—I very willingly accept it, and I shall be proud and happy if the shorthand writers continue to be real photographers of all that is said in the Senate. Yes, in my opinion, and according to my wish, if it could be realized, we should have gone to London for a smaller outlay; and I add that we should have the advantage of going with a friendly nation, instead of going to Sebastopol with a nation, our ally in name, but in point of fact our enemy in every circumstance, and as dangerous, if not more so, under the name of ally, as under that of enemy."

As for other wars, those of the remote East, for instance, M. de Boissy thought, though some glory and some advantages might accrue to France, that these ad-

vantages would be less for France than for England. It was all nonsense to go to China to put stop to barbarities, when the English committed far greater barbarities in India; but these, he supposed, should be called philanthropy, because they were practised by the English. It was England that paid the European coalition against France; it was England that imposed on France the treaties of 1815; and if the treaties were detested, why should not those who imposed them be also detested?

General the Marquis de La-wæstine. — They were imposed on us by all Europe.

The President. — Do not interrupt, M. de Lawæstine, or I shall be forced to apply the regulations.

The Marquis de Boissy. — No, it was not Europe that imposed them on us; it was the English; they were the masters, and they wished to dispose of France without consulting France; they would not allow French Plenipotentiaries to be admitted to the conferences, nor that the despoiled should know the name of the spoiler. You love the English! Well, then, Waterloo! — a name that I pronounce to revive all old animosities. At this Waterloo there were none of the petty Italian princes whom you insulted last year; it was the English, and you have never said a word against them. Do you fear them? For my part, I do not. (Laughter.)

General the Marquis de La-wæstine. — Nor we either.

The Marquis de Boissy. — If you do not give the English time to form a new coalition you will easily conquer them. For this

you have only to maintain neutrality with America. You will then see England offering to the world the spectacle of a people enduring everything for the sake of money, and haughty only with the weak. You know how humble she has always been with the United States. If she now wishes to involve you in the American struggle it is to weaken a Power of which she is afraid. I hope never to see France involved in a war with the United States, for the humiliation of that Power would give England the supremacy of the seas. I now ask myself whether I ought to enter on the Italian question. ("No, no.") I will not, then, do so, but only regret that the amendment on the evacuation of Rome, that has been so much talked of, should not have been produced in this discussion.

In answer to M. de Boissy, M. Baroche, President of the Council of State, observed: —

"With regard to what M. de Boissy said on the subject of passports, I have to remark that, in order to facilitate intercourse between France and foreign countries, it was last year decided that the subjects of every country which admitted Frenchmen without passports should enjoy the same facilities in France. That is the case at present with England, Belgium, and America. That change at first gave rise to a difficulty, which was soon removed. It was felt to be impossible to require of Frenchmen entering the country from abroad more than was required of certain foreigners. But that does not in any way affect the obligation of having a passport for the interior. This passport

is not merely an administrative but a legal prescription; the law, however, is enforced with the greatest moderation, as passports are not required for short journeys or when a person has other means of proving his identity. Another remark also calls for a protest. It is not true, as stated by M. de Boissy, that being a Frenchman is enough to make a man suspected, any more than being an Englishman gives him a right to privileges refused to natives."

M. Billault, Minister without portfolio, followed on the same side, and said:—

"The Government is anxious to clearly make known its sentiments on another point mooted by the Marquis de Boissy. When, on the other side of the Channel, a member of the English Chambers, not sharing in the feelings of his neighbours and of his colleagues, makes by chance a violent motion against our country, French feelings suffer from it, and it is not without emotion that the echo of such a discussion is heard on this side of the Strait. The reason is, that the two great nations are proud and susceptible on what touches their honour. Expressions of hatred exchanged from one tribune to the other are most objectionable. How can anyone endeavour to revive feelings of hatred when the Emperor's policy is based on conciliation? The Government, without forgetting the reminiscences and lessons of the past, and instead of allowing itself to be led away by savage rancour, has adopted a conciliatory and pacific policy, under the shelter of which it can proceed in the path of ameliorations which constitute the progress of the world.

Instead of recalling the memory of Waterloo, in order to revive hatred, it is wiser to think of Italy wrested from the yoke of Austria, of Savoy again become French, of Belgium and of Holland separated and constituted in a state of neutrality. It would also be much more desirable to admit that with the alliance of a great country important results might be hoped for. A good accord between the Cabinets cannot but be advantageous. The Emperor does not fear the revival of old reminiscences, because they are not applicable to him; but the expressions which the Senate has heard are not of the present age, nor are they good policy. The two great States may differ on certain points, and may not completely pursue the same object. All nations have not the same wants and the same instincts. Some require a large amount of material profits and advantages, while others desire more grandeur and more glory. We went into the extreme East, and shed the blood of France to there represent the spirit of religion, and plant that cross which is the symbol both of the Empire and of civilization. Why, however, should the two Powers be reproached for the qualities peculiar to them—qualities which impel England to seek elements for her commerce, and France for her glory? As to America, France will never forget the bonds of kindness which unite her to the United States. History points out to her that war with them is impossible, but that does not prevent her from being pained at seeing the children of the same people destroying each other and their

common country. The Government has recommended and practised neutrality. It would not allow events to compromise the principles which it defended and made prevail in 1856 in the Congress of Paris, but it feels the strongest friendship towards the United States, and cannot comprehend how anyone could wish to impel it to a combination which would have for its object to force an entrance into the Southern ports in order to load cotton. On the part of France such conduct would be madness, and England, whose interests are more deeply engaged in the question, and is now on good terms with the United States, would not venture on a line of policy which is not that of France, and to which the Emperor would not lend himself."

On the 27th of February, Prince Napoleon delivered a long speech in the Senate, which made a considerable sensation. With reference to the Italian question, he said :—

"I applaud the vast erudition of my honourable colleague, M. Bonjean ; but he must allow me to draw this conclusion from his speech—that the Pope ought to reign at Rome without governing there. This conclusion was tried two years since, and fell to the ground. Such a solution, however bad it may be, might have been adopted on one condition—that both parties agreed to it. But if the Pope energetically refuses ; if he says, 'I will not even discuss the point,' what is to be done ? There remains one thing to be done, which I wish publicly to state—the withdrawal of our troops from Rome. I accept beforehand that species of blame which it has been attempted to

throw upon the opinions which I defend, styling them extreme and Radical opinions. It imports little whether they are extreme and Radical opinions ; the point is, to know whether they are just. The Roman question ought to be settled. The public mind ought to be quieted both as regards spiritual and material interests. We have had enough of this Roman question. It has done us much injury. It ought to be wound up. I do not hesitate to say that if France, through the organ of its Emperor, takes a firm decision, all this excitement will be stopped. The Emperor would thereby render the greatest service to France and to the whole of Europe. There is one word, gentlemen, which I shall omit in my speech, and which I was sorry to see mentioned on the Tribune—Venice. There is agitation enough already ; we have quite enough on our hands with the Roman question, and as Venice is not mentioned in the Address, which would imply so much, I shall not allude to it in my speech. I do not mean to say that we may not have to allude to it on a future occasion, but this is not the proper moment to do so. I do not purpose entering into the history of this Italian question at such length as some preceding speakers have done. I will simply recall to mind the facts of 1861. An illustrious statesman dies ; it was a serious incident, which might have had the most terrible consequences for Italy. How does the Government of the Emperor act ? The Government of the Emperor, inspired by a just appreciation of the political situation, recognizes

the Kingdom of Italy. That was an act which I cannot speak of in too high terms. The Emperor did not hesitate; he saw that the enemies of Italy might take advantage of that fatal death, and at the very moment that that death might have inflicted a blow upon the cause, the triumph of which we had assured beyond the Alps, he gave it that aid which is attached to the gratitude Italy feels for France."

Prince Napoleon then quoted the words of Napoleon I., which he said he should like to see repeated by Napoleon III. In 1808 the Emperor said to the deputies of the old Roman provinces,—

"Let the clergy confine themselves to matters connected with Heaven. Theology, which they study from their youth, entitles them to authority in spiritual affairs, but does not give them any right to meddle in Army or Government matters. The decline of Italy dates from the day when the priests got the management of the finances, police, and army into their hands."

Prince Napoleon then quoted a decree of the Emperor Napoleon I., as follows:—

"Considering that the confusion which has arisen between the spiritual and the temporal authority, which still exists, has been a source of discord, and has often led the Pontiffs to use the influence of one in the service of the pretensions of the other; as thus the affairs of Heaven, unchangeable from their nature, are mixed up with terrestrial affairs, which, according to their nature, change according to circumstances and customs, we do decree," &c.

He then quoted various other sayings of Napoleon I. to show that the Papal power ought to be limited to spiritual matters, and read the letter of Napoleon III. (when President of the Republic) to Edgar Ney, dated Elysée National, Aug. 18, 1849, beginning with the words,—

"The French Republic has not sent an army to Rome to stifle liberty, but to regulate it."

"The Marquis de Larochefoucauld (he said) has put forth a programme against revolution. I myself defend revolution, and am of opinion that it is necessary to give the press more liberty; but we differ on principles. There is but one justification for the existence of the Empire, and that is when it becomes an application of the principles of well-understood revolution. It was not my intention (continued the Prince) to enter into a discussion on the paragraph relative to internal questions, but I am compelled to do so after the speech of M. le Marquis de Larochefoucauld. My object is not only to defend the Government, but also modern society, against such accusations. I look upon the speech of M. Larochefoucauld as the programme of a counter revolution. I look upon the establishment of the Empire as due to the well-understood principles of revolution."

Speaking of the idea of an hereditary power, the Prince quoted the words of the first Emperor, who said that his spirit would no longer be with his posterity on the day when they ceased to merit the love and confidence of a great nation. He recalled the return from Elba, when the Emperor traversed France in the midst of cries of

"Down with the emigrants!" "Down with the nobles!" "Down with traitors!" At this point of the Prince's speech, great tumult and agitation arose in the Senate, and several demands were made that the speaker should be called to order. Many senators believed that the Prince said, "Down with the priests," mistaking the word "*traîtres*" for "*prêtres*." Prince Napoleon continued:—

"To me the Empire signifies the glory of France abroad, the destruction of the treaties of 1815, within the limits of the forces and the resources of France, and the unity of Italy, which we have contributed to free. At home the glory of France is in the preservation of order by a complete system of wise and real liberties, comprising the liberty of the press and unlimited popular instruction, without religious congregations and without institutions which would impose upon us a return to the bigotry of the Middle Ages."

Several senators rose and exclaimed "We have had enough about the revolution!"

The Marquis de Larochefoucauld. — Bravo! bravo! Here we are again in full revolution. The avowal is worth knowing.

M. Barthe. — Are those your views of revolution?

Prince Napoleon. — Yes; I defend the revolution, and am proud of it. We are revolutionists, honest revolutionists.

A Senator. — There are no honest revolutionists who exclaim, "Down with society!"

Another Senator. — This is not revolution, it is demagogy.

Prince Napoleon was called to order by the President.

Prince Napoleon. — I shall

not pay attention to the call to order, because I have a right to say in the French Senate, that the return from Elba is not a sad recollection, but a glory for our country.

The interruptions were now so numerous, that the debate became perfectly confused.

M. le Baron de Lacrosse at last was allowed to speak.—"I had the honour of accompanying the Emperor Napoleon I. in a portion of his triumphal march from Elba to Paris. Never did the Emperor allow such anarchical, anti-social, and odious expressions as 'Down with the nobles!' 'Down with the priests!' If such horrible things were uttered, they were done so by the worst enemies of the Imperial dynasty."

A stormy and almost personal discussion ensued. Prince Napoleon next passed in review the policy of France towards Italy since the expedition to Rome, and concluded as follows:—

"And what do you want now? Italian unity is established with the exception of Rome and Venice. As regards Venice, that does not depend upon us; it does not come within our competence. But Rome depends upon us; we are the involuntary arbitrators of the Roman question, because we keep French troops at Rome. Agitation in Italy will all depend upon the conduct of the French Government. There are only two means of stopping that agitation—either to send a French army across the Alps, or to let the Austrians have their own way! Is there anyone here to advocate the latter cause, and the destruction of Italian Unity? ('No, no!' from various senators;

'it is inadmissible.') It is time (continued the Prince) that this question should be settled. It is bad for France, bad for Italy, bad for Europe. Let us withdraw our troops from Rome. I have full confidence that the solution of the Italian question will terminate in the sense of unity; that no other solution is possible under Napoleon III. no more than it could have been under Napoleon I.; that the spiritual power must be separated from the temporal power, and that the shadow and the genius of the great Emperor will inspire the decisions of his successor."

The debate on the Address was concluded by a speech from one of the Ministers, M. Billault, who spoke as follows:—

"I fully understand, gentlemen, the desire of the Senate to bring this discussion to a conclusion; and yet there is no one here present who would expect the Government to remain silent after what has been said. It could not allow that the character of constant moderation, wise foresight for the future, combining respect for all that is worthy in the past, which, in the opinion of the country, is one of the grand glories of the Imperial Government, should be so misconstrued. Yes, gentlemen, the Empire is certainly the offspring of revolution, but it issued forth to become at the same time the propagator, the director, and the moderator. When France, in 1851, threw herself into the arms of the Emperor, as in the year VIII., she wished to get out of the sad position into which revolutionary excesses had thrown her; she asked him to save her, to restore to her that security and

glory which were both compromised, and his first duty was, as he has often expressed it, to replace on its basis that social pyramid which revolutionary efforts had so often shaken."

After passing in review the various acts of the Emperor since his accession, M. Billault concluded as follows:—

"Assuredly the Emperor does not deny the revolution, but a pure, honest, conciliatory revolution, prudent and progressive, which, thanks to his support, will go round the world. I only ask one thing from the Senate; let it leave aside the agitations of a past period, and come to the serious business of the present moment; let it not lose its valuable time in empty discussions, which are not of any service to anybody."

This speech was received with loud applause, and the debate on the Address was declared to be closed.

The Address of the Senate was presented to the Emperor on the 6th of March, and in answer, he said,—

"Monsieur le Président.—I am rejoiced at the unanimity with which the Senate has just voted the Address which you present to me.

"It is an additional proof that, in the Chambers as in the country, the majority always sides with wisdom, and excludes extreme opinions.

"After the animation of the debates, I have seen with pleasure the measured language of the Address approved by nearly every vote, thus confirming that maxim of Bossuet—'Moderation based upon truth is the firmest support of human affairs.'

"Receive, then, my sincere thanks; for nothing is more favourable to the calm, regular advance of governments, than the good understanding between the great powers of the State."

The debate in the Legislative Body on the Address lasted for a week, and the Marquis de Pierre, M. Picard, and M. Jules Favre, were the principal speakers in opposition. M. de Pierre attacked the *régime* maintained to coerce the press, arguing that one Minister ought not to have the power of silencing all France, that the warnings apparently so innocent, were really attacks on property, that nobody in France, except the legislators, could utter the least complaint, and that in his opinion the France of 1789 was humiliated. He deprecated expeditions to Italy, Mexico, Syria, and China, while Africa offered them a legitimate field for their exuberant activity.

He was followed, on the 8th of March, by M. Picard, who argued in favour of the jury trying offences of the press, and observed that according to the present system the Government "that names the magistrates, the Government in whose name justice is administered in our courts of law, on this point shows mistrust of the magistracy."

The President.—Allow me—

M. Picard. — I only examine principles.

The President. — Try to do so in a decorous manner.

M. Emile Ollivier.—Let the speaker explain his meaning.

M. Picard. — I believe I am speaking in a decorous manner.

The President.—No, you are not. Allow me to tell you that you are not speaking in a proper

manner when you say that the Government mistrusts the magistracy.

M. Ollivier.—Allow him to prove what he says.

M. Jules Favre.—The law itself, in fact, supposes a suspicion of the magistracy, and shall not a deputy have the right to say so?

The President (to M. Picard). —I will not allow anyone in this House to attack, as you have done, the fundamental laws of the country.

M. Picard.—As I have done! When did I attack them?

The President.—Yesterday.

M. Picard. — You did not preside yesterday, and you have nothing to do with what was said yesterday.

The President.—I regret it. You declared yesterday that an existing law (the Law of Public Safety) was a humiliation for the country. Now, you may criticize the acts of the Government; you may criticize its policy; but you cannot criticize an existing law, and say that it is humiliating, for, if you do, you weaken the respect due to the laws of the country.

M. Picard.—In the first place, I was not the only person who said so. I only repeated what had been said by one of my colleagues. Allow me to tell you, sir, respectfully, but firmly, that you have no right to make the observations you have addressed to me. I am, of course, subject to your censure, as deputy, in so far as you can call me to order for what I may say in this day's sitting; but as to what I may have said yesterday, I will not hear anything.

The President.—Allow me to tell you that you are subject to

my censure whenever I think proper to apply it to you, and, when I have the support of the Chamber, I am in my right. There is no abstract principle in these things. Allow me also to tell you, that during the debate, order is not the only thing I have to cause to be respected. Do you suppose that I have not the right to call you to order when you disturb order? I have a right to call you to propriety (*convenances*), and to prevent you from calumniating in this place the Government and the magistracy.

M. Picard.—I am not of your opinion.

The President.—I don't want your opinion. I am the judge, with the Chamber, of your words.

M. Picard.—Whenever you call me to order I submit; and that is all I can do.

The President.—Go on with your speech.

M. Picard insisted that the jury were the proper judges of offences of the press. The magistrates who now tried them, earnestly desired to be relieved from the terrible power imposed on them. They were pained when such cases were brought before them, and when they were called upon to decide whether this or that discussion, this or that article, tended to excite hatred and contempt against the Government. They themselves admit that they are incompetent, and that the jury is the proper jurisdiction for the press. He denounced the system on which elections were carried on; maintained that mayors should not be directly named by the Government, but should be chosen by

the electors; he denounced the Law of Public Safety (of 1858), and declared that the electors should have the right to meet, and should enjoy the same chances of publicity and protection in the exercise of their rights. M. Picard dwelt at some length on each of these topics. Alluding to something which fell from one of the Commission on the Address, that it should express the policy of the Government, M. Schneider corrected him, and said, "The wish of the majority of the Chamber."

M. Picard.—Then I am very sorry both for the Government and the majority of the Chamber, if I am allowed to say so, and I shall tell you my reasons. France has already seen three or four revolutions, and many Governments—

A Member.—And she does not wish to see any more.

M. Picard.—Neither do we; but it is you who are hastening to it with a precipitation unexampled; and we need no longer offer you opposition, for the Government refutes itself. At this moment, and to our satisfaction, it refutes the exaggeration of its principles.

The President.—In what way, pray? Explain.

M. Picard.—It is not possible to enter into a discussion of the kind.

The President.—I beg your pardon. Explain. Otherwise it would be too convenient.

M. Picard.—With all my heart; but I believe it is not possible. I will not explain, because I should enter on too difficult an undertaking, and because it is evident that I have not the moral liberty to do so.

The President. — You have always the right to explain in a becoming manner.

M. Picard. — Well, then, do you wish me to speak of all the acts which are personal to the Chief of the Executive or to the Government, and which have been judged by public opinion for some time past, and that I should speak of them with full liberty? But it is not possible.

The President. — I will not permit you to discuss here the personal acts of what you call the Executive—that is, the Emperor.

M. Picard.—Yet it is in the Constitution. The Executive is responsible, and therefore it may be discussed.

The President. — There is a limit.

M. Picard.—I know well there is a limit, and it is for that reason that I do not wish to begin.

The President. — M. Picard, why do you pretend, you and your party—

M. Picard.—There is no party here; there are only opinions.

The President.—Why do you pretend to represent public opinion?

M. Picard.—Every man, sir, pretends to represent it in his own point of view. You yourself pretend to represent it at this moment.

The President (pointing to the Chamber).—And with reason, There is public opinion.

M. Ollivier. — Yes, if we had free elections. Our argument is that the elections are not free. We may be in error, but when we form a minority so imperceptible—

M. Belmontet.—To say so is an outrage on universal suffrage.

M. Picard. — You are quite right.

The President.—Theories on the opinion one represents on public opinion, would never end—

M. Picard.—Quite right.

The President. — All I can say is, that when you disposed of the liberties of the country—

M. Picard. — I have never formed part of the Government.

The President. — When you disposed of the liberties of the country—

M. Picard. — *We* are not the persons.

The President. — There was the greatest reaction against you, and you were obliged to quit power. I do not say *you* personally; you understand me; but your principles and your party.

M. Ollivier.—And yours also, M. le President, and the first Empire also!

M. Baroche. — Do you mean to say that it was the nation that overthrew the first Empire?

The President.—I repeat that this discussion is impossible, and that for the sake of the public I will not allow it to continue. But when you allege that the Government stultifies itself—

M. Picard.—Refutes itself.

The President.—One refutes himself. I say that it is neither just nor generous to come here passing such criticism on the Government. The more it disarms, the more you attack it, instead of using moderately the liberties it has accorded to the country. In truth, you will end by curing it of all temptation to give any more liberty.

Mr. Picard continued his speech with some more occasional interruptions. He said at the close:—

"For my part, I am saddened, not to say humiliated, when I think that my country is told that it is not worthy of liberty, and when I look at the men who hold such language. My country is worthy of liberty, because it is great; it is docile, it is patient; it does not rush to excess, and it will not do so; and the best proof are the laws which I attack. It is worthy of liberty, because it is France—France, which accepts all, which contemplates all with a curiosity mingled with astonishment for a certain time—but which will one day demand a reckoning, and will demand it regularly by means of the institutions which you yourselves have given, and which you wish to maintain."

M. Baroche, President of the Council of State, replied at some length to M. Picard. He maintained that nowhere were elections so solemn, or so real, as in France. He defended the existing laws on the press, and the law of public security. The liberty of the press existed in France, and some thought it had too much liberty. It was more free than at any period since 1789. He defended the system of *avertissements*, and pointed out the vices of the system of trying offences of the press by a jury.

M. Jules Favre, who was one of the five who signed an amendment on the Address followed on the same side, and using the expression, "the official drawing up of the Address," was interrupted by the President, who asked, "What do you mean by the word 'official drawing up?'"

M. Ollivier.—I must beg of the President not to interrupt us.

The President.—M. Ollivier,

allow me to tell you that I have no orders to receive from you. I will not permit your interference here. To maintain order in the Chamber, the President interrupts when he thinks it useful to do so, and the speaker has but one resource—the majority. M. Jules Favre, I call upon you to explain. What do you mean by "official drawing up" of the Address?

M. Jules Favre.—I mean the official act, the Commission.

The President.—You think the explanation very simple, don't you? Well, then, to give this explanation you had no need to use the word "official;" you should have said simply, the drawing up by the Commission.

M. Ollivier.—You are not a professor of grammar!

M. Jules Favre delivered a brilliant speech, in which he argued that the Government was "revolutionary, for it denied the principles of 1789, or rather exalted them to heaven in order to dispense with them on earth;" that in France there was only one journalist, and that the Emperor; that the whole press of France consisted of writers condemned to be docile, under pain of death, to inspirations from high quarters. The Government, he added, controlled the elections, interdicted committees in the provinces, ordered all public functionaries to support their candidate, and hunted individuals with spies, himself among the rest. So long as this *régime* was maintained, the Government must renounce the honour of governing a free people.

M. Baroche replied to this speech, and on the 11th M. Favre delivered another address, urging the evacuation of Rome. He

believed France was attempting an impossible task, to reconcile principles absolutely irreconcilable. She had recognized Italy, but held her by the throat, and stopped the circulation of blood through her veins. "What had Italy gained, if Frenchmen had only expelled the stranger to occupy the place themselves?" Religion could not be made a pretext for supporting absolute power, the occupation of Rome was an injury to the national life, and civilization should now offer her *non possumus*, and proclaim that France could not permit that freedom should be sacrificed to despotism.

M. Billault, in reply, declared that to quit Rome would be to incur hazards which might trouble the world far and wide, while to countenance reaction would be to stultify France. He read a letter from the Emperor, of the 12th of July, 1861, affirming that it was not for him to lay pressure on a free people, and though he (M. Billault) admitted that the occupation of Rome was a violation of right, still the Government of France was condemned to that act by overwhelming considerations. It had, however, demanded that the Romans, without being given over to others, should be given to themselves, and their municipal rights secured. The *non possumus* and the idea that the temporal power was a dogma were inadmissible, but events must wait for time and Providence.

In the early part of the Session, the Legislative Body came into collision with the Emperor in a matter in which his personal wishes were concerned, and the Chamber showed, on one point,

a spirit of resistance for which he must have been little prepared. It is, however, only fair to state that the Emperor extricated himself from the difficulty in a manner which did credit to his tact and good sense. He had created General Montauban, who commanded the French expedition to China, Count de Palihaio, and a Senator with a salary of 1200*l.* a-year. He also proposed to grant him a dotation or *majorat* in perpetuity of 2000*l.* a-year, by means of a Bill to be passed by the Chambers. The General was not popular in France, and the Legislative Body was strongly opposed to making a precedent for the creation of a military hereditary aristocracy with State endowments. When, therefore, the Bill was introduced it was referred as usual to a Committee, which reported against it.

The report, after paying a tribute to the General's merits, and declaring that it desired nothing more ardently than to aid in carrying out the Emperor's intention to reward the services of that distinguished officer, said that it was not from any motive of parsimony that it disapproved the measure, but for other reasons which are set forth in the following passages:—

"But your Committee found itself in presence of an order of ideas entirely different. It could not forget that you are the guardians of the principles of our public right, and that within these walls you are obliged to cause the most generous considerations to give way before the authority of the law.

"Well, what does our Legislation say on this subject? The

creation of *majorats* is absolutely forbidden.

"It is in face of that prohibition, taking its source in the constitutive principle of our new society, that the Committee has found itself placed. It had not to seek out the motives which had determined the legislator in 1835 and in 1849, but, placing itself in the position of the Legislative Body, when in 1857 it consecrated a great act of national munificence, it had to ask itself if the circumstances are at present of the exceptional nature which are indispensable to recommend such a derogation, and especially to authorize, in the midst of the financial circumstances in which we are placed, the inscription on the Great Book of the Public Debt of a perpetual charge, not justified by the character of the dotations of another period, which were effected at the expense of the domains dependent on territories conquered by our arms.

"It seems to us, gentlemen, that for such a measure to overcome our hesitation another condition was imperiously necessary; the Crown should have exhausted all the dignities and all the favours which it has at its disposal, and the sovereign authority contained within its legal limits must have appeared, in a certain way, powerless to equal in the regular way the greatness of the services rendered. In the circumstances which now occupy us that is not so, and as the executive power has itself remained within the limits which it could not exceed without our assistance, we have not thought it necessary to lower the barriers of strict legality.

"Your Committee, next approaching considerations of a higher character, has been compelled to ask itself if there was not a danger of another kind in such a measure. 'Man,' says Montesquieu, 'is the principle of the monarchical government, and the treasure of honour should supply the place of all other treasures.'

"Let us preserve in our Government that really French doctrine.

"If the particular genius of some nations has been able, in the order of material interests, to give us rivals whom we must endeavour to equal or even to excel, let us know how to look with pride, but with the resolution to show ourselves worthy of it, on the inheritance of greatness and glory which the valour and disinterestedness of our armies have bequeathed us. Let us take care not to join the allurements of pecuniary recompense to the grade and titles which are surrounded by respect and popularity when they are of noble origin and are nobly born. Let us fear to corrupt the principle of chivalrous sentiments which at every period of your history have given birth to the most heroic virtues.

"Let us not expose our country to lose perhaps its enthusiasm for military glory in seeing that our annals are enriched only by the impoverishment of our budgets. We should thus in a manner be ourselves decapitating our contemporary glories in taking from them the popularity which is the first and highest of recompenses.

"Let us remember our ancestors who marched heroically to death at Denain and Fontenoy to merit the cross of St. Louis. Let

us remember our fathers, who accomplished the wonderful prodigies of the great battles of the Revolution to obtain a sword of honour.

"For these motives the Committee recommend unanimously the rejection of the Bill."

General Montauban now addressed a letter to the Emperor, in which he begged that the Bill might be withdrawn. He said,—

"However small may be my income, I should be much grieved to see the idea of the Emperor and the glory of the army turned into a discussion personal to myself."

The following was the Emperor's reply:—

"Paris, Feb. 22, 1862.

"My dear General,—The request which you make to me to withdraw the Bill of Dotation is inspired to you by a sentiment which I honour; but I shall not withdraw the Bill. The Legislative Body may, if it pleases, not think worthy of an exceptional reward the leader of a handful of heroic soldiers who, amidst so many difficulties and dangers, forgotten on the morrow of success, went to the end of the world to plant the flag of France in the capital of an empire of 200,000,000 souls; a leader who, while maintaining the dignity and independence of his command, understood how to preserve the most useful and friendly relations with our allies.

"Every man is free to take his own view of the matter. As far as I am concerned, I wish the country and the army to know that, compelled to be a judge of military and political services, I have wished to honour by a national donation an unexampled

enterprise. Great actions are most easily performed where they are best appreciated, and degenerate nations alone dole out public gratitude.

"Receive, my dear General, the assurance of my sincere friendship.

"NAPOLEON."

The expression in this letter about "degenerate nations" gave great offence, and as the Emperor saw there was no chance of the Bill passing, he adopted the prudent course of withdrawing it. He communicated his purpose in the following letter to the President of the Legislative Body:—

"Palace of the Tuileries, March 4.

"My dear President,—I sincerely deplore the misunderstanding which seems to exist between the Legislative Body and myself. The spirit of our institutions and my well-known sentiments for the Chamber ought to have preserved us from it.

"In fact, at the present day, conflicts are almost impossible; the laws are discussed for themselves, and not with a view to the maintenance or overthrow of a Ministry.

"When the Government has frankly expressed its intentions the resolutions of the Legislative Body are only the more free, as, in ordinary cases, the disagreement ought not in the slightest degree to interfere with public business.

"According to this incontestable system, the refusal of the Chamber to accept the project of dotation would doubtless have been painful to me, but it would not in any way have influenced my sentiments or my conduct.

"I nevertheless understand, according to your explanations, that an incident, slight at first, has become, from the circumstances attached to it, serious enough to place the majority in a disagreeable alternative, which has caused a great number of deputies, as you have told me, to prefer a Bill comprising in its *ensemble* exceptional military services.

"Adopting that idea, I have resolved to present a new project, which, submitting to the Chamber the appreciation of a general principle, allows to assure within equitable limits for all gallant actions, from the marshal to the private, recompenses worthy of the greatness of the country.

"The Legislative Body, which has always given me such loyal support, which has aided me in founding the Empire, and the institutions which are to survive us, will, I flatter myself, see with pleasure that I hasten to adopt the means for re-establishing mutual confidence, and for effacing the traces of a disagreement, always to be regretted, between powers which have issued from the same origin, and are working conscientiously for the same object.

"Accept, my dear President, the assurance of my sincere friendship.

"NAPOLEON."

The reading of this letter was received with loud applause, and repeated cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*"

The President said,—

"Gentlemen, this spontaneous and unanimous manifestation is the best reply that I can report to the Emperor."

This was responded to by cries from all sides of "Yes! yes!" "*Vive l'Empereur!*"

The new Bill proposed that an annual *rente* should be inscribed in the Great Book of the State, to reward, by pensions or dotations, distinguished acts on the part of generals, officers, and soldiers, as well as to recompense exceptional services rendered by them in times of war.

A Bill was introduced into the Legislative Chamber for the conversion of the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Public Funds or Rentes. The policy of this measure will be best understood from a report presented to the Emperor by M. Achille Fould, the Minister of Finance. In it he stated, "The amount of Four-and-a-Half per Cents. was 173,310,407*fr.* of *rente*, from which sum may be deducted 1,247,925*fr.* belonging to the Sinking Fund, and which may be annulled. The real amount of the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. susceptible of being converted was, therefore, only 172,062,516*fr.* Out of that amount a sum of 129,695,901*fr.* has been presented for conversion, and there now only remain 42,366,615*fr.* of the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. If an examination be made of the manner in which that stock was composed at the outset of the operation, it will be clearly seen why a part of it could not profit by the faculty of exchange offered by the State. In fact, the total Rentes subjected to special conditions of investments, those of minors or interdicted persons, Rentes of absentees, those belonging to vacant successions or possessed by those who cannot divide them, have been for the most part kept in a state of im-

mobility, almost compulsory, by legal obstacles. I do not estimate those categories at less than 30,000,000*f.* of *rentes*.

"If there be also taken into account the *Rentes* possessed by the inhabitants of the French colonies, by foreigners, and by Frenchmen residing out of the country, and who may still apply for the conversion within the delay fixed by the law, it will be seen that the *Rentes* non-converted only represent a small part of the sum of 42,000,000*f.* which have not been exchanged.

"The great financial companies have almost without exception converted their *Rentes*. It has been the same with the communes, the public and religious establishments, and the charitable foundations to which the law of the 26th of February, 1862, and the measures prescribed by my administration, have facilitated the payment of the addition.

"The co-operation of the public has not been less eager, for more than 388,000 fund-holders, and having a much more considerable number of inscriptions, have given to the conversion a character of real unanimity. That result is particularly worthy of remark, if a comparison be drawn between the conditions of the law of the 12th of February last and those imposed on the fund-holders by the decree on the conversion in 1852. At the latter period the abstention of the fund-holders was considered as a consent to the offers of the Government, while for the operation of which I now render an account to your Majesty it was necessary that the holders should not only come and declare their adhesion,

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but enter into an engagement to pay the addition. The success obtained is a fresh and very striking proof of the sentiments of the country towards your Majesty, and a testimony of the security with which the nation places all its interests under the protection of its Emperor.

"The conversion of the Four per Cents. has given a result not less satisfactory. Out of 2,088,850*f.*, after deducting 28,165*f.* possessed by the Sinking Fund, and consequently susceptible of being annulled, 1,561,849*f.* of *Rentes* have been presented for conversion by 1701 holders, so that the amount of the Four per Cents. remaining non-converted is only 527,001*f.*

"To sum up, the amount of the Old and New Four-and-a-Half per Cents. and the Four per Cents. only make a total of 174,151,366*f.*, of which 181,257,750*f.* have been converted, thus leaving 42,893,616*f.* in Four and Four-and-a-Half per Cents.

"As to the Trentenary Bonds, there had been 700,000 issued in virtue of different laws, but the Sinking Fund had reduced them to 675,160. Out of that number 602,575 have been converted, which reduces the number which still remain in circulation to 72,585.

"The object which your Government proposed to itself is, therefore, Sire, attained, for a great step has been made towards the unification of the debt, and the Treasury has, at the same time, realized a considerable capital. Although the latter result is only of secondary importance as compared with the former, it is satisfactory to think

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that the floating debt of the Treasury has been alleviated by more than 155,000,000*fr.* It will thus have been reduced to the proportions which it has several times of late years attained without causing uneasiness, and if the Government has still the duty of further diminishing its amount, it may at least labour on, freed from all preoccupation.

"I shall wait until the definitive accounts of the conversion shall have been made up, in order to examine the measures which I shall have hereafter to submit to your Majesty, for definitively removing from the Grand Livre of our national debt the Four per Cents. and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents., the existence of which is now only an exception, more apparent than real, to the unity of our public funds.

"Allow me, Sire, before concluding this report, to congratulate myself on the intelligent and devoted co-operation given me by the functionaries and agents of my department, and of the Administration in general. All have understood the importance of the object to be attained, and have endeavoured by their zeal and activity to contribute to its success."

The Bill provided that "the Minister of Finance should be authorized to inscribe on the Great Book of the public debt New Three per Cent. Stock, with interest from the 1st of April, 1862, and payable every three months from that period, in order to exchange it against Four-and-a-Half per Cents., Four per Cents., and Trentenary Treasury Bonds."

In the course of a debate in the Legislative Body, on the question

of the conversion, M. Emile Ollivier, who opposed the measure, said in explanation of the rise of the Three per Cents. on the Bourse,—

"At this moment there is not (and I am certain that I shall not be contradicted), in Paris or the departments, a single financier, a single man of business, who buys into the Threes. They should, therefore, go down, whereas they rise. And why do they rise? Because there is a syndicate of bankers, backed by the State, who buy and keep them up artificially. I have shown clearly that the operation was not possible for the Government without the Threes being kept at 71. I have shown that this rise is not natural; that it is the result of a pressure on the market, and is the act of an association, patronized, guaranteed, sustained, created by the Government. I infer, then, that the operation presented to you has the serious defect of proposing to the holder to take a stock which has not the value attributed to it. He is offered Three per Cents. at 71, and Three per Cents. are not worth 71."

Replying on behalf of the Government, M. Baroche said that it had only acted in self-defence. "It took certain precautions in order that large capitalists should come to the assistance of the Government; and in what sense? Not by pressing on the Bourse with a view to an arbitrary rise, nor by incurring penal enactments, with which M. Ollivier just menaced us, but by acting so that it should be kept in the state in which it ought naturally to be maintained—by acting so that if there were speculators

who strived to lower or to raise the legitimate value of securities, they should be protected against such speculators."

The Bill was carried in the Legislative Body by a majority of 226 to 19.

M. Fould had, in the month of January, presented to the Emperor his Report on the Finances of France, in which he stated that the ordinary expenses of the Budget of 1868 showed in the aggregate an increase of 70,000,000*f.* over the estimated expenses of 1862, but this surplus of expenses was only apparent, as the supplementary credits, voted or decreed, had been added to the provisions of the Budget. These were, in 1860, 181,294,000*f.*, and in 1861, 152,502,000*f.* M. Fould then continued :—

"The *exposé* of the Budget will contain special details on these questions, but I believe it my duty to at once state that there will be in the Ministries of Marine and War an increased expenditure of 4,000,000*f.*, calculated on an effective force of 400,000 men and 85,700 horses. But these figures, compared with the effective force of last year, show an important reduction, as the average effective force of 1861 was 467,000 men, which, by the 1st of January, 1862, was reduced to 446,000. By the 1st of January, 1868, it will be reduced to 400,000. In the Budget of the Ministry of Marine the credits amount in the aggregate to 168,000,000*f.* for the ordinary and extraordinary service, which forms an important diminution in the expenditure in preceding financial years. In fact, notwithstanding the increase of

70,000,000*f.* in the supplies for 1862, the Budget of 1868 will show a real and considerable reduction."

He then proceeded to give an account of the Ways and Means of the Budget, and stated that it would exonerate from all personal taxes and taxes on personal property every individual who had nothing but his work by which to obtain a livelihood.

Every workman who works alone would be exonerated from the tax of a patent for the exercise of his trade.

The Budget would also reduce to one per cent. the duties on valuables transmitted by post.

In order to insure the regularity of those branches of the public service in which the estimated expenditure might be exceeded, the Minister proposed to introduce certain taxes as a means of increasing the revenue.

These taxes were :—

A new tax on horses and carriages of luxury, which is estimated to produce 5,500,000*f.*

The augmentation of the fixed dues and fees at the public register offices, which would produce 10,000,000*f.*

A modification was also proposed in the method of collecting the proportional registry fees, which would produce a revenue of 10,000,000*f.*

A slight increase of the stamp duties was estimated to yield 9,500,000*f.*

An increase in the stamp duties on the bills of stock and licensed brokers, which would produce 1,200,000*f.*

A fixed tax on bills of account and on receipts was estimated to produce 12,500,000*f.*

The total of these new re-

sources was estimated at 50,000,000*f.*, which will allow of the settlement of the ordinary Budget of 1863, and leave a surplus of revenue amounting to 20,000,000*f.*

M. Fould then discussed the general financial situation. He estimated the deficit at the end of 1861 at 1,008,000,000*f.*, and said :—

“It will be wise to take advantage of the peace we now enjoy to bring about a reduction of our deficit. I believe myself to be able to assure your Majesty that it will not be necessary for that purpose to have recourse to a loan, which would add a fresh burden to the public debt. . . .

“The extraordinary resources of the State consist of 57,500,000*f.*, reckoning the balance in bonds of the *Obligations Centenaires*, and 10,000,000*f.*, the amount of the third annuity of the Chinese indemnity.

“As these two sums will not allow of the construction of railways and the carrying out of other works of public utility, I do not doubt that the Corps Législatif will not refuse to vote the means for the execution of works of incontestable utility by the temporary establishment of a sur-tax on an article of extensive consumption — namely, by an augmentation by 10*c.* per kilogramme of the duties on salt, which would produce 33,000,000*f.* The trades which make use of salt as a principal manufacturing staple would be freed from any complementary dues, in order to place them in a position to withstand foreign competition.”

In conclusion, M. Fould stated that the Extraordinary Budget of 1863 would be balanced by the

surplus revenue of the ordinary Budget, and by other resources which would be sufficient for the national expenditure. There would still remain the deficit, which, however, would not only cease to increase, but would soon diminish.

In the debate in the Legislative Body on the 19th of June an incident occurred which is worth recording. The President, M. de Morny, had been absent on the previous day and his place had been filled by one of the Vice-Presidents. On taking the chair on the 19th he said :—

“Gentlemen, before proposing the adoption of the Minutes, I have to mention the impression made on me by the perusal of this morning's *Moniteur*, in which I read the following communication from M. Picard (one of the Deputies of the Liberal minority):—‘I have read this morning in the *Moniteur* an observation which it seems was addressed to me, by the President of the Legislative Body, who requested me “to speak more seriously.” This observation, had it caught my ear (for it was probably drowned in the noise of the Chamber), I should not have accepted. I should not have accepted it either in form or in substance. I do not accept it at this moment. I regret to have to say so in the absence of the President, M. de Morny ; but, as the rules of the House do not permit of my choosing any other moment than the present, I am obliged, when the Minutes are proposed for adoption, to make this observation, to which I limit myself.’ This, gentlemen, is what passed in the preceding sitting. M. Picard had been interrupted by

those words which I read in the *Moniteur*—‘It is all pure comedy, all farce; be more serious.’ M. Picard said, ‘I do not hear the interruption, consequently I cannot reply to it.’ As I heard the interruption I repeated it to him in these terms: ‘They tell you that it is all farce; speak more seriously.’ In this instance I was but the interpreter of the interruptions which he said he had not heard. But now, and excepting the reflection which the interrupters added, as M. Picard only attributes to me the last words—‘Speak seriously’—I have the honour to tell him that I adopt them as my own; and here is what I take the liberty of observing to him—but first I will read to the Chamber the phrase which provoked the interruption:—‘We are governed at so high a price because we are too much governed. The functionaries of the State have too much to do, I admit, and they are not paid in proportion to all they have to do. They are charged with our happiness, which they do not give us; but, at any rate, they have taken the charge of it on themselves.’ I have now to inform M. Picard that the Government has not charged itself with the happiness of anybody. If M. Picard and his friends find that the Government has not given them happiness, there are many persons who are indebted to it for security and for prosperity; and I say that when M. Picard expresses himself in the words which I quote he does not speak seriously. The President has the perfect right to make this observation. When he makes an observation accepted by the entire Chamber, if the speaker does not

accept it, he is wanting in deference to the entire Chamber.

M. Picard.—M. le President, will you allow me to reply to you?

The President.—I authorize you to speak.

M. Picard.—I believe, sir, you have not a right to judge my words. I maintain my opinion, and I can justify it. I believe that you have not a right to judge my words in saying that they are not serious. You are my superior, but only so far as concerns the application of the rules; the more so as you preside in a Chamber which has not named you for its President.

The President.—M. Picard’s observation is quite unconstitutional.

M. Picard.—I could not in this instance—the respect which I owe to myself could not permit me to—accept the words of the President. I did speak seriously. I thought I saw in this instance a well-known practice of causing the words of an opponent to be regarded as not serious, whereas, on the contrary, they were very serious. I treated the topic of plurality; I treated it with moderation, and very seriously. My speech is on record, and that speech is a sufficient answer to the words and observations of the President.

The President.—One word more. I know my duties, and I will fulfil them. I know my rights, and I will maintain them. (Applause.) The approbation of the Chamber dispenses me from saying any more.

An important document appeared this year, in which the views of the French Emperor on the vexed question of the rela-

tions of the Holy See to the Kingdom of Italy, and on the policy which the Pope ought to pursue, were detailed at considerable length. It was in the form of a letter addressed by him, on the 20th of May, to M. Thouvenel, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. In it he said :—

“ Since I have been at the head of the Government of France my policy has always been the same towards Italy; to second national aspirations, to induce the Pope to become their support rather than their adversary; in a word, to consolidate an alliance between religion and liberty. Since the year 1849, when the expedition to Rome was decided upon, all my letters, all my speeches, all the despatches of my Ministers, have invariably manifested that tendency, and, according to circumstances, I have maintained it with a deep conviction, either at the head of a limited power, as President of the Republic, or at the head of a victorious army on the banks of the Mincio. My efforts, I must own it, have hitherto been thwarted by obstacles of every description, in the presence of two parties diametrically opposed, absolute in their hatreds as in their convictions, deaf to the counsels inspired by the sole desire of their benefit. Is this a reason not to persevere, and to abandon a cause grand in the opinion of all men, and which must be beneficial to the welfare of mankind ? ”

After urging the necessity of the Roman question being settled, and acknowledging its difficulty, the Emperor continued :—

“ The object is to come to a combination by which the Pope would adopt what is great in the

idea of a people that aspires to become a nation ; and, on the other hand, that that people should recognize what is salutary in a Power the influence of which extends over the whole universe. On a *prima facie* view, considering the prejudices and hatreds, equally violent on either side, a favourable result seems to be despaired of. But if, after examining into the question, reason and common sense are appealed to, it is gratifying to believe that truth, that divine light, will finally penetrate into every mind, and show the supreme and vital interest which induces, which obliges the partisans of the two opposed causes to come to an understanding and to a reconciliation. First of all, what is the interest of Italy ? It is to put away from her every danger that threatens her, to diminish the enmity she has caused, to upset everything which opposes her legitimate ambition of reconstituting herself. To overcome so many obstacles they must be taken coolly. Italy, as a new State, has against her all those who hold to the traditions of the past ; as a State which has called revolution to her assistance, she inspires distrust in all men of order. They doubt her power to put down anarchical tendencies, and hesitate to believe that a society can firmly find a basis upon the very elements which have upset so many others. Finally, at her very gates she has a formidable enemy, whose armies and ill-will, easily understood, will for a long time be an imminent danger.”

The reconciliation of Italy with the Pope would, argued the Emperor, obviate many difficulties

and rally round her millions of present adversaries :—

“ On the other hand, the Holy See has an equal interest, if not a stronger one, in this reconciliation ; for, if the Holy See has zealous supporters among all fervent Catholics, it has against itself all the Liberals of Europe. In politics it is looked upon as the representative of the prejudices of the *ancien régime*, and in the eyes of Italy, as the enemy of her independence, the most devoted partisan of reaction. This is why the Pope is surrounded by the most violent adherents of fallen dynasties, and this company is not of a nature to procure for him the sympathy of the people who upset those dynasties. Nevertheless, this state of things does less harm to the Sovereign than it does to the Head of Religion. In Catholic countries, where new ideas have a great hold, men who are most sincerely attached to their faith feel troubled in their conscience and doubts enter their minds, not knowing how to reconcile their political convictions with religious principles which seem to condemn modern civilization. If this state of things, so pregnant with danger, should be prolonged, there would be a risk of political dissensions leading to lamentable dissensions in faith itself. It is, therefore, in the interest of the Holy See as well as in that of religion that the Pope and Italy should be reconciled ; for it would be a reconciliation with modern ideas, it would keep 200,000,000 Catholics within the pale of the Church, and give a new lustre to religion by showing faith supporting the progress of mankind. . . . The Pope, brought

to a reasonable view of the state of affairs, would understand the necessity of accepting everything which can bind him to Italy ; and Italy, ceding to the counsels of a wise policy, would not refuse to adopt the guarantees necessary for the independence of the Sovereign Pontiff, and for the free exercise of his power. This double object might be attained by a combination which, maintaining the Pope master in his own domain, would remove the barriers which now separate his States from the rest of Italy. To be master in his own domain, independence must be insured to him, and his rule freely accepted by his subjects. It must be hoped that it would be so—on the one hand, when the Italian Government would take the engagement towards France to recognize the States of the Church and the limitation line agreed upon ; on the other hand, when the Government of the Holy See, returning to ancient traditions, would sanction the privileges of the municipalities and of the provinces in such guise that they would, so to say, govern themselves ; for then the power of the Pope, soaring in a sphere elevated above the secondary interests of society, would be free from that responsibility which is always heavy, and which only a strong Government can stand.”

A copy of this letter was given by M. Thouvenel to the Marquis Lavalette, who was about to return to Rome as French Ambassador, and he was directed to communicate it to the Papal Government. In his instructions to the Ambassador, M. Thouvenel said :—

“ The attempts of the Empe-

ror's Government to induce the Court of Rome to depart in temporal matters from its absolute doctrines may fail, but it is important that our intentions be not misrepresented or misunderstood, and that no one can have a right to accuse us of not having clearly set forth the conditions which in our eyes would guarantee the independence, the dignity, and the sovereignty of the common Father of the faithful, without again calling in question the destinies of Italy. Never, I loudly proclaim, has the Emperor's Government uttered a word of a nature to inspire the Cabinet of Turin with a hope that the capital of Catholicism can at the same time become, with the consent of France, the capital of the great kingdom which has been formed beyond the Alps. All our acts, all our declarations conspire, on the contrary, to show our firm and constant determination to maintain the Pope in possession of the portion of his States which the presence of our flag has preserved to him. I here renew that assurance, M. le Marquis, but I repeat also with equal frankness, that no combination reposing on any other territorial base than the *status quo* can now be supported by the Emperor's Government. The Holy Father, as he has done at other times, could reserve his rights in the manner he might think proper; but an arrangement would imply on his part, as we think, the acquiescence not any longer to exercise his power except over the provinces still remaining to him. Italy, on her side, would have to relinquish her pretensions to Rome; she would have to enter into an engagement

with France to respect the Pontifical territory, and take upon herself the greater part, if not the whole, of the Roman debt."

The Marquis Lavalette had several interviews with Cardinal Antonelli, the Secretary of State at Rome, on the subject of the Emperor's letter, and he afterwards gave an account of them in a despatch addressed to his own Government. It showed how little was to be expected from the Pope in the shape of concession or reform.

The Marquis wrote :—

" 'The Holy Father,' said his Eminence to me, 'cannot consent to anything which either directly or indirectly ratifies in any manner the spoliations of which he has been the victim. He cannot alienate, either directly or indirectly, any portion of a territory which constitutes the property of the Church and of the whole Catholic world. His conscience opposed it, and he held to keeping it pure before God and before men. The Holy Father cannot, therefore, consent that a part of that property should be guaranteed to him; it would be in fact, if not in right, an abandonment of the remainder. His conscience, I repeat, does not allow him to do it. He is, moreover, astonished that those propositions should have been submitted to him before the Emperor's Government had come to an understanding with Piedmont, the sole cause of the present disturbances. Why impose sacrifices on the victim rather than on the one who had despoiled him?'

"I observed to his Eminence that it had appeared to us at the same time more respectful and more useful to address our-

selves, in the first place, to the Holy See. If the care of its dignity made it a duty for us to consult before all its wishes, the interest of the arrangement which we were following up did not the less engage us to secure its assent to any other step destined to surround it with guarantees of conventional rights. I moreover asked his Eminence, in presence of the regret which he had expressed, whether, in case Italy had in the first place adhered to our propositions, the Holy Father would have shown himself more disposed to accept them. The Cardinal Secretary of State replied in the negative. The Sovereign Pontiff would have still felt himself under the influence of the same question of conscience.

“Reverting to the guarantees with which we propose to surround the maintenance of the territorial *status quo*, his Eminence insisted that the Powers who signed the Treaty of Vienna, having guaranteed by that document the totality of the States of the Church, it would be strange, and in some measure contradictory, that those same Powers should be now invited to guarantee only a small part of them. I replied to the Cardinal, as I had already had occasion to do in a previous discussion, that in principle the general Act of Vienna had not more solemnly guaranteed the possessions of the Holy See than the other States whose limits had been fixed at that period, and that, in fact, the territorial divisions then effected had already been subjected to more than one attack.

“I did not find it necessary to remind his Eminence that the

same Powers which had constituted Holland in 1815 had permitted Belgium to detach itself from her in 1831; and only to speak of the political changes which had lately taken place in the Italian Peninsula, those modifications he well knew had been already more or less implicitly recognized by several of the Cabinets represented at the Congress of Vienna. The Holy See had therefore every interest in seeing the guarantee to which he alluded, which was a general one, inefficacious, belonging rather to history than to the policy of the present time, and weakened by more than one *fait accompli*, replaced by a new special guarantee, no longer depending on a number of stipulations, the more difficult to maintain as they were more complicated, but having, on the contrary, as its particular object, the definitive settlement of a capital question both as regards Europe and the whole Catholic world. In that guarantee we had the legitimate hope of uniting the Powers which signed the general Act of Vienna, but the adhesion of the Holy Father was in the first place necessary.

“The Cardinal Secretary or State merely recapitulated the motives which did not allow the Holy See to renounce in any way whatever any portion of the rights which were much less its property than that of the Catholic world. These same reasons compelled it to reject the clause which tended to turn over the burden of the Roman debt to the Government of Turin.

“‘The Holy See being the real debtor,’ said his Eminence, ‘to consent to attributing to a usurping Government the debts

of the legitimate Government, would be, on the part of the Holy Father, recognizing the spoliation itself. His conscience absolutely refused to accede to it. Aided by the donations of the faithful, his Holiness has hitherto been able to meet all the obligations which he considers sacred. Full of confidence in Divine Providence, he will continue to fulfil his engagements, and will only cease to do so when absolutely unable to satisfy them.'

"The obligatory refusal of these propositions,' continued his Eminence, 'necessarily involves the rejection of the third, which cannot exist apart from the first two. However grateful the Holy Father may be for the generous dispositions shown towards him on the part of the Emperor, as well as for the proposition of which His Majesty declares his readiness to undertake the initiative in his favour, it is impossible for him to accept them. He is bound to decline them in the interest of his independence, if not of his dignity. To accept an indemnity, under any form whatever, would still be acknowledging the spoliation it was intended to compensate. One cannot accept a compensation without accepting the sacrifice; and this sacrifice, I say, once more, the Holy Father has no right to make. As to the last question,' said the Cardinal, in concluding, 'I have nothing to add to the declarations I have already made to your Excellency's predecessor. These reforms are ready; they will be promulgated on the day the usurped provinces shall return to their legitimate authority, from which they have withdrawn.'"

In the month of October, M. Thouvenel resigned the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs, and was succeeded by M. Drouyn de Lhuys. The reason of this change was that M. Thouvenel wished a more decided and energetic line of action to be taken by the French Government on the Roman question, so as to force the Pope to adopt the line of policy indicated in the Emperor's letter, which we have already quoted, or, if not, to leave him to his fate by the withdrawal of French troops from Rome. This, however, was a stronger step than the Emperor was prepared to adopt, and he therefore parted with his Minister. He addressed to him the following complimentary letter dated, St. Cloud, October 15th.

"My dear M. Thouvenel,—In the very interests of the policy of conciliation which you have so honourably served (*loyalement servi*) I have been obliged to replace you in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but, in deciding to separate myself from a man who has given me so many proofs of his devotion, I feel bound to say to him that my esteem and confidence have not undergone any alteration.

"I am convinced that in any position you may occupy I may count upon your intelligence as well as upon your attachment, and I beg of you, on your part, to believe always in my sincere friendship.

"NAPOLÉON."

At the same time the Marquis de Lavalette resigned his post of Ambassador at the Papal Court, and was replaced by the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, who

had been French Ambassador at Berlin.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed a circular to the diplomatic agents of the French Government abroad, in which he said :—

“ In taking possession of the post to which the Emperor has deigned to call me, I think it advisable to tell you in a few words in what spirit I have accepted the mission entrusted to me. It would be needless for me to retrace again with you the former acts and measures of the Imperial Government in the Roman question. His Majesty has, however, more distinctly stated his own views in a letter addressed to my predecessor, published in the *Moniteur* of the 25th of September last. That document explains the views of the Emperor in a manner which no comment can affect, and I cannot do better now than to refer to it. In all the phases through which the question has passed during the last thirteen years, it has been the constant desire of His Majesty to conciliate all interests concerned, and the more complicated they became the more the Emperor has endeavoured that his Government should remove all difficulties, without, however, sacrificing in any manner the principles which have always served as a permanent guide to his resolutions.

The policy defined with so high and so impartial a reason has not changed. It remains animated by the same sentiments as in the past for two causes, to which it has in an equal measure given proofs of its solicitude. The Roman question touches upon the highest interests of religion and politics ; it engenders on every point of the globe scruples most deserving of respect, and, in the examination of the difficulties which surround it, the Government of the Emperor looks upon it as its first duty not to do anything that might resemble hastiness (*entraînement*), or to deviate from the line of policy it has adopted.”

In the same month M. Achille Fould, the Minister of Finance, addressed a report to the Emperor on the general state of the French Exchequer, in which he showed that the conversion of the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rentes had produced to the Treasury the sum of 157,681,280*f*. He summed up the result of the financial operations of the year by stating that “ the amount of former deficits in 1862 had been reduced 157,000,000*f*,” and the Budget of 1862 would not show any deficit, but the year 1863 would commence with a reserve which might be estimated at 80,000,000*f*. “ to provide for unforeseen eventualities.”

CHAPTER IX.

ITALY—*Resignation of the Ricasoli Ministry—Signor Ratazzi forms a new Cabinet—Programme of the Policy of the Ministry—Speech of Baron Ricasoli—Foolish Enterprise of Garibaldi—His Revolutionary Address to the Hungarians—Answer of Klapka—Garibaldi in Sicily—Proclamation by the King—Garibaldi Crosses over to the Mainland—Affair of Aspromonte—Letter of Garibaldi, giving his version of the Encounter—Decree of Amnesty—Change of Ministry—Signor Farini forms a new Cabinet—His Speech in the Chambers.*

GREECE—*Insurrection at Nauplia—Address of the King to the Army—Argos surrendered to the Royal Troops—Nauplia invested and blockaded—Proclamations of the King—Manifesto of the Insurgents—Surrender of Nauplia, and End of the Insurrection—Outbreak of a General Revolution in October—Proclamation by the Provisional Government at Athens—The King and Queen leave Greece—Decree calling upon the People to Elect a King by Universal Suffrage—Prince Alfred of England chosen King of Greece—The British Government refuses its Sanction to the Election—Question of the Cession of the Ionian Islands.*

PORTUGAL—*Dom Luis I., proclaimed King of Portugal—His Speech to the Chambers.*

AT the end of February, the Italian Premier, Baron Ricasoli, on the alleged ground that he could not command sufficient support in the Chambers, placed his resignation in the hands of the King, who sent for Signor Ratazzi, and entrusted him with the task of forming a new Ministry.* This was ultimately composed as follows:—

Foreign Affairs and Home Affairs, *ad interim*, Signor Ratazzi;

Finance, Signor Sella; Public Works, Signor Depretis; Agriculture and Commerce, Marquis Pepoli; Instruction, Signor Mancini; Army, Signor Pelitti; Marine, Admiral Persano; Justice, Signor Cordova; Without Portfolio, Signor Poggi.

A change, however, soon afterwards took place in the Cabinet, and Signori Cordova, Mancini, and Poggi resigned. General Durand was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Signor Matteucci Minister of Public Instruction, while Signor Ratazzi himself took, *ad interim*, the office of Minister of

* We have good reason to believe that one of the chief reasons for Baron Ricasoli's resignation was the existence of sinister female influence at the Court of the King Victor Emmanuel.

Justice, which was afterwards bestowed on Signor Conforti.

On the 7th of March, the new Premier made a long speech, in which he unfolded the policy he intended to pursue. It was in substance as follows:—

As regarded foreign Powers, Italy could not, he said, doom herself to isolation. She must rely on alliances, and her natural allies were, in the first place, France, who had shed her blood, and England, who had given the aid of her moral support, and had first recognized the new State. Alliance, however, must not be obtained at the price of national dignity and independence. It will also be the object of the Government to endeavour to obtain the good-will of those Powers which as yet keep aloof from Italy and refuse to acknowledge the new kingdom. The new Ministers will be faithful to that vote of Parliament which declared Rome to be the capital of Italy. They would go to Rome by moral and diplomatic means, always hand in hand with France. The notion that the temporal power was rather a stumbling-block than a help to the Papacy had been gaining ground in the Catholic world, and in France especially, as might be seen from the improved tone of the late debates on the subject in both French Houses.

In matters connected with home policy, Signor Ratazzi promised to lean equally on men of all parties,—on all men, that is, who agreed on the principle of Italian unity and independence under the dynasty of Victor Emmanuel. Place and preferment should be dealt out impartially, without provincial distinction.

Government would combine political unity with administrative decentralization. They would write “economy” on their banner, and would curtail expenses with the greatest diligence; they would vie with the Chamber in reducing the Budget of 1862 to the lowest possible figure, and present the estimates of 1863 upon the same thrifty and rigidly saving plan. They would carry on the discussion of the financial Bills already before the House, and set the public treasury in order. The only extravagance they would allow themselves would be for the benefit of the national armament. There would be no stint for the army; none for the navy, which was to be organized on a totally new plan. Public works and instruction would be carried on with the greatest activity where the need was most sorely felt—in the Southern Provinces and the Island of Sardinia. He promised also “the prompt, immediate, and real execution of the Bills and Resolutions already gone through Parliament respecting the national armament.” This referred chiefly to the Garibaldi law, the purpose of which was to organize and arm 230 battalions of mobilized National Guards, under the orders mainly of those Garibaldian officers who composed the three divisions of the so-called “Volunteer or Southern Army.”

The chief interest of the discussion that ensued was centred in a speech of Baron Ricasoli, who explained the cause of the resignation of himself and his colleagues. He said that their retirement was not, as had been asserted, owing to any dissensions in the Cabinet. Twice only had there been divergence of

opinion among its members, and, in both instances, matters were at stake which involved no general political principle. In one instance, when Miglietti, the Minister of Grace and Justice, submitted his new Penal Code to the approbation of his colleagues, the Tuscan members of the Council of Ministers stood out for the abolition of capital punishment. Their objections were, however, overruled, and the Code had been laid before the Senate in its original form. Again, there had been a difference of opinion between the Tuscans and Cordova respecting the Bill of the latter for the introduction of a gold currency into Tuscany and Naples; but these were questions of minor moment, and could never be said to amount to an actual split in the Cabinet.

He then proceeded to point out the real causes of his retirement, and said he would limit himself to the statement of merely Parliamentary transactions. On the 11th of December last, at the close of a long discussion on Roman and Neapolitan affairs, the Ministers were apparently strengthened by a very large majority of the Chamber. Fault was, however, found with them, privately, because they had hitherto failed to complete the Cabinet, yet all their efforts to fulfil that intent by adding to their number a Minister for Home Affairs had invariably proved unavailing. The Parliamentary support on which they reckoned was, therefore, rather apparent than real, and it had failed them in more than one instance, when, in questions of minor importance, they had not only been inefficiently backed, but actually opposed by their pro-

fessed partisans. Between the votes of confidence and the demeanour of the representatives there was a discordance which amounted to an actual vote of want of confidence. "Now, gentlemen," said Baron Ricasoli, "it was not in my character to abide in an equivocal position like this." From that moment, he went on, he conceived that it was the duty of Ministers to retire. The vote of the 25th February, which was not only, if possible, more favorable than the former vote, but which, indeed, was unanimous for Government, was even more hollow and unmeaning, and it was that very vote which led to the decision which had been lately adopted. The Ministers tendered their resignation, and insisted upon its acceptance. The King was so good as to express a wish that Ministers should wait for a new decision of Parliament. But Parliamentary votes had never been of any avail to clearly define the actual position of the Cabinet, and a new appeal to it would not have changed the condition of things. Hence, Ministers insisted upon their resignation; hence, His Majesty made use of his prerogative; and he had nothing more to add.

The chief incident of the year was a foolish attempt of Garibaldi to lead a band of adventurers to the walls of Rome, in the Quixotic hope that he would be able to plant the flag of Italy on the walls of the Eternal City. He seems to have imagined that his enterprise would induce the Italians to rise *en masse*, and that the French Emperor, seeing the enthusiasm of the people, would withdraw his troops from Rome.

On any other hypothesis, it is difficult to suppose that Garibaldi could have been mad enough to lead a handful of volunteers against the disciplined battalions of France who defended the Papal territory. He landed in Sicily in July, and at once began to organize the movement, which had all the appearance of an insurrection.

On the 26th of July, he published at Palermo a revolutionary address to the Hungarians, which contained the following passages:

"Hungarians!—What is Hungary about? Is that noble nation, which already the victorious Turk has seen rise suddenly armed in the defence of the civilization of Europe—that nation before which the proud Emperors of Hapsburg have bent as supplicants, asking aid and mercy—is it gone to sleep for ever?

"Brothers of Hungary! Revolution is on your threshold. Sharpen your glance, and you will see the flag of liberty floating on the towers of Belgrade. Listen attentively, and you will hear the rattle of Servian rifles, who, up and armed in defence of their rights, are fighting against the abhorred system. . . .

"You also are oppressed under a ferocious despotism; you also have Austria like a rock on your chest, stopping your breath—Austria, whose empire you have saved more than once—Austria, who, as a reward for having lent her many a time the bulwark of your powerful breasts, has violated your laws, annihilated your statutes, attempted to abolish your language, exiled your best citizens, and erected gallows in your cities! Do you despair of

your own strength and valour? Do not forget that in 1848 you had only to push on your triumphal road to Vienna to destroy for ever the old sanguinary throne of the Hapsburgs.

"The present moment is more propitious. Russia will not now offer a helping hand to Austria to thwart your efforts; she has been paid with too much ingratitude; and Prussia, the ancient rival of the Empire, will not defend her against your attacks. . .

"Italy, who loves you as brothers, who has promised to repay you the price of blood which your brave sons have shed for her on many battle-fields—Italy, grateful, and who honours and blesses the sacred memory of Tücker, who died for her, calls upon you to share her new battles and her new victories over despotism; she invokes you, in the name of the holy fraternity of peoples, in the name of the welfare of all.

"Sons of Arpad, would you betray your brothers? Will you fail to join the rendezvous of nations when they meet to do battle against despotism? Certainly liberty abandoned by you would run great risks; but your fame would be lost for ever; the martyrs of Arad would curse you as degenerate sons.

"Oh! I know you! I do not doubt you. Hungary, too long deceived by perfidious friends, will awaken to the cry of liberty, which to-day reaches it across the Danube, and will to-morrow resound from Italy. And when the solemn hour of nations strikes I shall, I am sure, meet your invincible phalanxes on that field where a death-struggle will be

fought between liberty and tyranny, between barbarism and civilization.

"Your sincere brother,
"G. GARIBALDI."

To this incendiary proclamation, an admirable answer was returned by Klapka, the Hungarian leader in the insurrection of 1848. It was dated Turin, August 23 :—

"General,—You have just addressed an appeal to arms to Hungary. Your voice might have found an echo among my countrymen if you had raised that war-cry at the head of your Volunteers united to the Royal troops to advance by common agreement against the Hapsburg dynasty. It cannot now be responded to, for it is not the voice of Italy, but of a man who is working to destroy his own glory, and who compromises his name and his fortune in the sad chances of civil war.

"To rouse the Hungarians to insurrection you quote the example of the Servians, of the Greeks, and of the Montenegrins. That example is, in fact, a lesson for Hungary; it tells her to wait for a more propitious moment, if she wishes to avoid the same mistakes and the same disasters. The Servians, the Greeks, and the Montenegrins have thought fit to respond to an appeal like that you have addressed to us. They were to be supported in their movement; I even believe that they expected you. What a fine occasion you have lost of continuing that task of liberator which you commenced with so much success! The fate of all those people, betrayed in their

hopes, does not reconcile us to oppression, but bids us bear our strength for more favourable circumstances. This patriotic prudence does not please you, and you remind us of our duty. This empowers us to remind you of yours. Have you not forgotten it, General, by separating yourself, as you have done, from the legal powers sanctioned by the vote of the people, and by raising the standard of rebellion? Stop—there is still time—in this lamentable course. Cease to work for Austria and for all European reactions by wishing to hasten too quickly the emancipation of Italy. Drive away from her all these menaces of civil war which alarm all honest citizens. You owe this to your past career; you owe it to your name; you owe it to the hopes which you have engendered among nations who are suffering, and which you cannot deceive without betraying yourself.

"As regards Hungary, she intends to and she must act, and she has already shown what she can do. But to attempt this new effort, while listening to the voice of her friends, she must first consult her own conscience. She would be happy on the day of struggle to lend her hand to Italy, united with her against Austria. May God will it that, when that day comes, you may resume the task which your lucky star seems to reserve to you in contemporary events!"

From Palermo a body of Volunteers marched to Corleone, a town in the interior, where they disarmed the National Guard, and armed themselves with their muskets. They then took up

their quarters in a camp at Ficuzza, a forest district, about twenty miles from Palermo. Here they were visited by Garibaldi on the 1st of August, and he published the following address:—

“My young fellow-soldiers,—Again to-day the holy cause of our country reunites us. Again to-day, without asking whither going, what to do, with what hope of reward to our labours, with a smile on your lips and joy in your hearts, you hastened to fight our overbearing dominators, throwing a spark of comfort to our enslaved brethren. I only ask of Providence to strengthen your good trust in me and make me worthy of it. Such is and ever was the desire of my whole life. I can only promise you toils, hardships, and perils; but I rely on your self-denial. I know you, ye brave young men, crippled in glorious combat! It is idle to beg you to display valour in fight. What I ask is discipline, for without that no army can exist. The Romans were disciplined, and they mastered the world. Endeavour to conciliate the good will of the population we are about to visit, as you did in 1860, and no less to win the esteem of our valiant army, in order, thus united with that army, to bring about the longed-for unity of the country. This time, again, the brave Sicilians will be the fore-runners of the great destinies which are in store for our country.”

Garibaldi afterwards went to Catania, and the royal troops gradually advanced, so as to surround the place on all sides, except to the south, where there is an extensive plain, unhealthy and uninhabitable in the hot

season of the year. General Cialdini was appointed Royal Commissioner for Sicily, and in order to devote himself exclusively to military operations he delegated “temporarily,” his full powers to General Brignone, who, on the 29th of August, issued the following proclamation, dated “Palermo.”

“Sicilians,—My devotedness to the King and our native country obliges me to accept the grave mission which is temporarily confided to me. In face of the importance which it receives from the exceptional situation of the moment, my forces would be insufficient had I not the most absolute confidence in the great civic virtues for which Sicily is so remarkable, that Island having always given so noble an example of sincere love for the common country. Sicilians, let the welfare of Italy and your duty serve you as guides, and render you deaf to the excitations of that insignificant number of individuals, culpable or misled, who throw obstacles in the way of Italy's prosperity. Close round the King and his Government in serried ranks, and aid me to put an end, as quickly as possible, to the present exceptional measures.”

On the 3rd of August the King issued the following proclamation, which was countersigned by all the Ministers.

“Italians,—In a moment when Europe does homage to the good sense of the nation, and recognizes its rights, it is painful to me to see deluded and inexperienced young men forgetting their duties and the gratitude we owe to our best allies, and making the name of Rome a watchword of war—that name towards which

all our common wishes and efforts are directed.

"Faithful to the statute on which I have taken my oath, I raised up high the standard of Italy, which has been consecrated with the blood and made glorious by the valour of my people.

"Whoever violates the law does not follow this standard, and compromises the liberty and safety of the common country by making himself judge of its destinies.

"Italians! beware of guilty impatience and incautious agitation. When the hour to finish the great work shall have come, the voice of your King will be heard among you. A call which does not come from him is a call to rebellion and to civil war. The responsibility and the rigour of the law will fall upon those who will not listen to my words.

"Proclaimed King by the nation, I know my duties. I shall know how to preserve intact the dignity of the Crown and Parliament, in order to have the right to claim from Europe full justice to Italy."

General Cialdini proceeded to Sicily, but before he arrived there, Garibaldi, with his followers, crossed in two French steamers from Catania to Melito, on the Calabrian coast. He advanced upon Reggio, but was met and repulsed by a body of troops under Colonel Caschidio. General Cialdini now arrived at Reggio from Sicily, and sent forward Major-General Pallavicino to overtake Garibaldi, who had encamped on some high ground at Aspromonte. What followed is succinctly and accurately detailed in the report of the encounter, addressed by General Pallavicino to General Cialdini.

"On the morning of the 29th I set forth early, directing my course towards San Stefano, where I arrived at half-past 8 A.M. There, from exact information I received, I knew that General Garibaldi had encamped with his force during the night on the plateau of Aspromonte. I ordered the troops to pursue their march until within a short distance of that plateau, and before allowing them to proceed I caused the troops to rest themselves, as they were excessively fatigued by a long march by abrupt paths. In the meanwhile I learnt that only two hours previously General Garibaldi had encamped at the foot of the plateau of Aspromonte, and I saw that by two paths I could descend towards his camp.

"I then divided my troops into two columns, that on the right commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Parrochia, and that on the left by the Colonel of the 4th Regiment, Chevalier Eberhard. The two columns arrived at the same time in view of the Garibaldian encampment, already abandoned by him, he having taken up a position on the crest of a rugged hillock, to the east of the plateau of Aspromonte. I then sent an order to the commandant of the left column to attack the Garibaldian front, while making the right column fall back, by a rapid movement I attacked the left flank of the rear of the rebels, in order to cut off their retreat. In the meantime, with a battalion, I caused the entrance of the valley to be occupied, that they might not regain the plateau.

"The left column, with the 6th battalion of Bersaglieri at

their head, then attacked the rebels, and after a smart fire carried the position at the point of the bayonet, with cries of '*Viva il Re!*' '*Viva Italia!*' while the left side was also attacked by our troops.

"General Garibaldi and his son Menotti having been wounded and the rebels being surrounded on all sides, resistance became useless; whereupon the Garibaldians gave the signal to cease firing, and negotiations were commenced, the result of which is known to your Excellency."

Garibaldi was conveyed to Spezzia, where, after a considerable length of time, a ball was extracted from his ankle.

A remarkable letter appeared from him, giving his version of the affair of Aspromonte, from which it would seem that he had no intention of coming into collision with the troops of Victor Emmanuel. It was dated "On board the *Duke of Genoa*, Sept. 1."

"They thirsted for blood, and I wished to spare it. Not the poor soldier who obeyed, but the men of the clique who cannot forgive the Revolution for being the Revolution—it is that which disturbs their conservative digestion—and for having contributed to the re-establishment of our Italian family.

"Yes, they thirsted for blood; I perceived it with sorrow, and I endeavoured in consequence to the utmost to prevent that of our assailants from being shed.

"I ran to the front of our line, crying out to them not to fire, and from the centre to the left, where my voice and those of my aides-de-camp could be heard, not a trigger was pulled. It was

not thus on the attacking side. Having arrived at a distance of 200 meters, they began a tremendous fire, and the party of Bersaglieri, who were in front of me, directing their shots against me, struck me with two balls, one in the left thigh, not serious, the other in the ankle of the right foot, making a serious wound.

"As all this happened at the opening of the conflict, and I was carried to the skirt of the wood after being wounded, I could see nothing more, a thick crowd having formed around me while my wound was being dressed. I feel certain, however, that up to the end of the line which was at my litter, and to that of my aides-de-camp, not a single musket was fired. As there was no firing on our side, it was easy for the troops to approach and mingle with ours; and when I was told that they wished to disarm us, I replied that the men might disarm themselves. The intentions of my companions were, however, so little hostile that I only by this disarmed in the crowd some officers and regular soldiers.

"It was not so on our right. The Picciotti, attacked by the regular troops, replied by a fire upon the whole line, and, although the trumpets sounded to cease firing, there was at that spot a smart fusillade, which lasted not more than a quarter of an hour.

"My wounds led to some confusion in our line. Our soldiers, not seeing me, began to retreat into the wood; so that, little by little, the crowd round me broke up, and the most faithful alone remained. At this moment I learned that my staff and Colonel

Pallavicino, who commanded the regular troops, were negotiating upon the following considerations:—First, that I should be free with my staff to withdraw where I pleased (I replied, ‘On board an English vessel’); second, that, having arrived at the sea-shore, the rest of my companions should be set at liberty. Colonel Pallavicino conducted himself as a valorous and intelligent chief in all his military movements, and he has not been wanting in respect or courtesy towards me and my people. He showed his grief in having to shed Italian blood, but he had received peremptory orders and had to obey them. My arrangements had been purely defensive, and I had hoped to avoid a conflict, seeing the very strong position that I occupied, and entertaining the hope that the regular troops had received orders less sanguinary. If I had not been wounded at the outset, and if my people had not received the order under all circumstances to avoid any collision whatsoever with the regular troops, the contest between men of the same race would have been terrible. However, far better as it is. Whatever may be the result of my wounds, whatever fate the Government prepares for me, I have the consciousness of having done my duty; and the sacrifice of my life is a very little thing if it has contributed to save that of a great number of my fellow-countrymen.

“In the hazardous enterprise in which I and my companions had thrown ourselves, with heads bent, I hoped nothing good from the Government of Ratazzi. But why should I not have hoped for less rigour on the part of the

King, having altered in nothing the old programme, and having decided not to alter it at any price? What afflicts me most is this fatal distrust, which contributes not a little to the incompleteness of national unity. However it may be, I once again present to Italy a serene front, assured of having done my duty. Once more, my unimportant life and the more precious ones of so many generous young men have been offered as a holocaust to the holiest of causes—pure from all vile and personal interests.

“G. GARIBALDI.”

It was very difficult to know how to deal with this misguided man. To treat him as a rebel or a traitor, would have been to shock the feelings of the Italian nation, which owed so much to his chivalrous daring in 1860. It was he, in fact, who had placed the crown of Naples and Sicily upon the head of Victor Emmanuel, and that result had been obtained by an expedition as unauthorized and illegal as the one in which he had just failed. The Government therefore determined to advise his pardon, and that of his followers. In the report by the Ratazzi Cabinet to the King, in which they recommended a decree of amnesty, they said:—

“Sire, — The causes which have hitherto induced your Government to counsel you to resist the generous impulses of your heart towards General Garibaldi and his accomplices have ceased to exist. The empire of the law is being everywhere consolidated; confidence in the frank and prudent policy which you have inaugurated has tempered the impatience which drove that General into the path of rebellion

until the catastrophe of Aspromonte, where he has been enabled to discover that if, fighting the enemies of the country and of liberty in your name, he was allowed to accomplish prodigies, it could not be so when, forgetting his duties, he took up arms against your rights without regard to the consequences.

"From this lamentable example we have all derived a salutary lesson.

"Italy, now assured against the impatience of factions, and remembering the services rendered by General Garibaldi to the cause of national unity, ardently desires to forget that there was a moment when he turned a deaf ear to the voice of duty, to your warnings, and to the law.

"This wish of the country finds an echo in every civilized land, among all those who warmly espouse the cause of the liberty and unity of Italy, and who fear nothing so much for her as the return of those internal discords which, for so long a time, kept her divided, and rendered her such an easy prey to foreign ambition.

"The forgiveness which on all sides is implored for the principal chief is with greater reason solicited for those who, led away by the prestige of his name, unadvisedly followed him in his enterprise.

"It is no longer necessary to refuse compliance with these solicitations. By granting them the Government will acquire new vigour without prejudice to the conditions of public order, which has placed in your Royal hands the power of satisfying the national feeling as well as that of

your own heart, without sapping the laws upon which public peace rests.

"When it was necessary to suppress rebellion, to restore authority to the law which had been outraged, and to re-establish order, your Council did not hesitate to advise the most energetic measures. All danger having passed, it now cheerfully makes itself the interpreter of the general wishes, and implores from your Majesty an act of clemency which, by effacing the remembrance of one of the saddest episodes of our national resurrection, will result in keeping alive only the memory of services rendered to the country and to the dynasty.

"The enemies of Italy, who were gladdened at the prospect of civil war, will alone behold with sorrow this act, destined to keep united and intact all the strength, as well as all the glory, of the nation.

"Your Government could have wished the amnesty to be complete, and that all those who, in the enterprise which terminated at Aspromonte, incurred the penalties prescribed by the law, should be liberated from this debt to justice.

"But the necessity of strengthening, on every occasion, the sentiment of those great duties which, for the protection of all rights and of all liberties, are imposed upon the army, does not admit of comprising in the number of the amnestied those soldiers or sailors who on this occasion violated the special laws which govern them, or failed in their fidelity due to the Prince.

"The honour of our flag forbids us to see in the acts im-

puted to them those circumstances which may be admitted in favour of those who were free from the obligations of military service.

"Your Ministers are well aware how heavy the exception which they propose, and upon which they insist, will fall upon your paternal heart.

"This pardon, Sire, is not without precedent in our free system.

"The tacit consent given by the Parliament and by public opinion, on other occasions, to similar acts, induces the Council of the Crown to propose to you a decree which, in the face of Italy and of Europe, will testify your magnanimity, the strength of the Government, and the spirit of concord which animates the populations who have the happiness of having in you at the same time a father and a King."

The decree of amnesty was dated October 5, and consisted of the two following articles:—

"Art. 1. The authors and accomplices of the acts and attempts of rebellion which have taken place, in the month of August last, in the Southern Provinces, and who are not guilty of ordinary offences, are free from all liabilities incurred in that respect towards justice.

"Art. 2. Are excepted, however, from the benefits of this amnesty all soldiers or sailors. Our Ministers are charged, inasmuch as it concerns each of them, with the execution of this present decree, the insertion of which we order to be made in the official register of the laws and decrees of the Kingdom of Italy, recommending all whomsoever it may concern to see it observed."

Before the end of the year the Ratazzi Cabinet fell. Like that of Ricasoli, it had not the confidence of the Italian Parliament, and Signor Ratazzi wished the King to dissolve the Chambers and try the result of an appeal to the constituencies. But this the King declined to do, and the result was that Ratazzi and his colleagues resigned at the end of November. A new Ministry was formed, consisting of the following members:—

Signor Farini, President of the Council; Signor Pasolini, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Signor Peruzzi, Minister of the Interior; Signor Pisanelli, Minister of Justice; Signor Minghetti, Minister of Finance; Signor Della Rovere, Minister of War; Signor Menabrea, Minister of Public Works.

At a sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 11th of December, Signor Farini announced the formation of his Cabinet, and, in a speech in which he declared the policy which he and his colleagues intended to pursue, said:—

"We shall find in the assistance of Parliament the necessary authority for accomplishing the interior organization of the country, and for worthily representing Italy abroad. The administrative reforms will be based upon a system of decentralization and the development of constitutional liberties. The first condition of liberty is the maintenance of public order."

He then eulogized the army, which had, under a painful trial, given an example of abnegation and discipline, and restored the authority of the laws; and thus continued:—

"With unshaken confidence in

the accomplishment of Italian unity, we abstain from making promises which might not be followed by immediate effects, and await the course of events without illusions and without discouragement. We shall be careful to maintain alliances while preserving the independence of the country."

GREECE.—An insurrection broke out at Nauplia in the month of February this year, which was, however, suppressed without much difficulty.

Nauplia is situated at the northern extremity of the Gulf of Argos, and lies along the seashore, at the foot of two hills, the one of which is crowned by the citadel called *Acro-Nauplia*, and the other by the fortress *Palamede*, which rises nearly 800 feet above the sea, and is inaccessible on all sides except towards the east, where the mountain slopes down to the hills of *Epidaurus*. It was here that, on the night of the 12th of February, the conspirators met. A number of officers of the Greek army, mostly young men, assembled in the fortress, and were addressed by a lieutenant of artillery named *Grivas*, who had received his commission only a few days before. He called upon his brother officers to rise and shake off the foreign Bavarian yoke. Other speakers addressed the meeting, and they all expressed their unanimous resolution to lay down their lives for the independence of their country. Next morning the soldiers of the garrison were addressed by *Grivas* and other officers, and with loud shouts they responded enthusiastically to the appeal. The townspeople

joined in the revolt, and a revolutionary uniform was immediately extemporized. When the news reached Athens, it is said that the first impulse of King *Otho* was to leave the country, and take refuge in *Bavaria*, but this was energetically opposed by the spirited Queen *Amelia*, as well as the Council of Ministers. A Bavarian officer, Colonel *Hahn*, was appointed Commander-in-Chief, and he advanced towards Nauplia at the head of the army. The King then went to *Corinth*, and meeting the army there, addressed them, saying:—

"It is with profound grief that I have learnt that men to whom I will no longer give the noble title of soldiers, which you bear, have by insurrection tarnished the honour of the army. These men have rendered themselves unfaithful to the Constitution and the laws, which impose for the welfare of the country, as a first duty on every soldier, fidelity and submission to the King, chief of the army. In calling on you to put down the revolt, I have confided to you the honour of the Greek army. By your fidelity and courage you will wipe out the stain which they have attempted to cast on your honour. I announce to you that all my faithful people offer themselves with good will to co-operate with you in the maintenance of the existing state of things, which they consider as the surest guarantee for their present welfare and their glory in the future."

In the meantime, the standard of rebellion had been hoisted at *Argos*, *Tyrius*, and *Arca*; and the Bishop of *Tripolitza* gave his solemn blessing to the flags of

the insurgents, and affixed the red cross to the breasts of the citizens. When General Hahn reached Argos he found it commanded by General Tzokris, who had joined in the revolt. A large sum of money was offered to him to deliver up the town, and, unable to resist the tempting bribe, he consented to betray the cause he had espoused. The royal troops took possession of Argos, but Tzokris was seized by his indignant comrades and carried off to Nauplia, where he was thrown into a dungeon. The insurgents now concentrated their whole force at Nauplia, which was invested by the royal army under General Hahn, while the port as well as the gulf of Argos were blockaded by ships-of-war. The only persons of any note, out of Nauplia, who openly declared themselves for the rebellion, were Theodoraki Grivas, a general of division, and the father of young Grivas; and Kanaris, who had been twice President of the Council of Ministers, first in 1848, and afterwards in 1854.

On the 27th of February, the King issued a proclamation, granting an amnesty to all soldiers generally, and to such officers, up to the rank of sergeant-major, who could prove that they did not originally participate in the conspiracy, but were either forced or induced to join the revolutionary movement afterwards, provided that both soldiers and officers made their submission before the bombardment of Nauplia commenced. Another proclamation was also addressed to the Greek people, which concluded as follows :—

“Greeks! Persist in the generous and patriotic sentiments

you have displayed, and which are so worthy of you. Surround with fidelity and reciprocal love that throne to which you are indissolubly bound by the oaths of 1832 and 1844, and which the public conscience recognizes as the surest guarantee of your independence and desires. Be persuaded that your King, who watches over the authority of the laws for the sole welfare of the people, feels that he is the father of all Greeks; that if paternal affection joyfully rewards good deeds, and punishes bad acts with sorrow, it always restricts chastisement within the extreme limits of the general interests.”

The insurgents also published a manifesto, in which they thus specified the objects they had in view.

“1. The removal of the system followed with so much perseverance by the Government until now, and the establishment of a new one which shall offer guarantees for the liberty of the people and for the application of really liberal principles. 2. The dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, which was elected by violent means. 3. The convocation of a National Assembly, which shall promise to recover the national liberties that have been trampled under foot, and to attain the accomplishment of all our noble and patriotic desires. Raise your suppliant hands, fellow-citizens, towards the Almighty for the success of our cause, and further, with all your means, the re-establishment of your liberties, and the establishment of good faith and salutary principles for our country.”

Nauplia was attacked, and the defences were carried by the royal

troops, when, on the 20th of April, it surrendered, and the insurrection was finally at an end.*

But this was only the prelude to the coming storm. A general revolution broke out in October, which ended in the overthrow of the Bavarian dynasty. The King and Queen had left Athens to make a royal progress in the Morea, and the opportunity of their absence from the capital was taken to commence the insurrection. The movement was simultaneous in various places, which showed that it was an organized plan; and, on the 22nd of October, some firing took place in the streets of Athens, and a body of insurgents marched into the square of the University, when the following proclamation or decree was publicly read:—

“The misfortunes of the country have ceased. The provinces and the capital, having come to an understanding, have put an end to our state of misrule. By the common decision of the Greek people there have been decided and decreed:—The deposition of King Otho; the fall of the Regency of Queen Amelia; a Provisional Government is composed in the following manner, in order to direct the affairs of the country until the meeting of a National Assembly: — Demetri Bulgari, President; Constantin Canaris, and Bénizélo Roufos. A National Assembly will be immediately convoked to draw up a Constitution and elect a King. Long live

the nation! Long live the country!”

No resistance was offered by the military, and a Provisional Government was formed, which issued the following proclamation:—

“Fellow-citizens! — A system of policy which debased the national dignity, and a system of government which trampled under foot the respect due to the laws of the State and the consciences of citizens, must naturally excite against it the convictions of the Greek nation, and impel it to revolt. It is in consequence of such a state of things that at first a few and afterwards all the other provinces rose, put down the existing power, and, supported by the noble and generous army, established new authorities. The same wants and the same wishes have now raised the population of the capital, who, equalling the patriotism of the provinces, have called for the overthrow of the previously-established state of things. The troops, who have remained the inflexible and faithful guardians of the duty confided to them by the nation, and to their oath to support the laws, and worthy of the name of a Greek army, have supported the undertaking of the people; and by common accord the established state of things has been overthrown, and the people have proclaimed the downfall of him who sat on the throne of Greece. They have also declared the downfall of the rights of his wife to the Regency. A Provisional Government has been established, composed of Demetri Bulgari (President), Constantin Canaris, and Bénizélo Roufos. The President of the Provisional

* The officers who took part in the rebellion were allowed to expatriate themselves, and the most of them embarked on board an English ship-of-war, and left the country.

Government has formed the following Ministry :—(Here come the names of the Ministers.) The mission which the new Government has received from the people and from the army consists in preserving the Constitutional Monarchical Government, and in always professing in an unchangeable manner the gratitude of Greece towards the three protecting Powers; in always keeping up friendly relations with the other States, convoking without delay the National Assembly, observing during the interval order and tranquillity, and maintaining the laws of the country. We will, fellow-citizens, fulfil that duty with exactitude and fidelity. We are ready to deposit the power in the hands of the National Assembly which will be convoked. But, in order that the great sacred work may be realized, it is necessary that the patriotism of all be maintained in its full force. It is to your patriotism therefore that we address ourselves for that work, and we hope from you, not only order and tranquillity, but also that abnegation which always characterized the Greek nation in the critical moments of the past. It is thus that we hope that the powerful hand of the Almighty, who has never abandoned the country, will protect our feeble, but sincere efforts, and that He will bless this work by strengthening the new order of things for the glory of the Hellenic name."

The King and Queen returned to the Piræus on the 24th of October, but the members of the foreign legations at Athens went on board the frigate which conveyed them, and advised them

not to attempt to land. After some hesitation they quitted the Piræus, and after first making a short stay in Venice, finally took refuge in Bavaria.

A Provisional Government was formed at Athens, under the presidency of M. Bulgari, a senator; and on the 1st of December, a decree was published, calling upon the people to choose "by direct election" a new King of Greece. The decree stated that in each *demarchy* a public list would be opened, in which every Greek citizen who had completed his twentieth year was to write the name of the person whom he chose as King.

The names that were most prominently brought forward at this time were those of the Duc de Leuchtenburg, the Comte de Flandres (second son of Leopold, King of the Belgians), Dom Ferdinand of Portugal, and Prince Alfred of England. Of these, beyond all comparison the most popular was young Prince Alfred, who had a short time before visited Athens, when the man-of-war in which he served was off the Piræus; and he was now put forward by the Greeks with frenzied enthusiasm as a candidate for the throne. The result of the voting was, that he was almost unanimously elected. But, independently of other considerations, which would have been quite sufficient to prevent the Government of Great Britain from acquiescing in the selection of an English Prince to fill the vacant throne, it had been agreed by Great Britain, France, and Russia, in a convention of February, 1832, just before the election of Prince Otho of Bavaria as King of Greece, that no member

of the royal families of any of those Powers should be eligible. The election, therefore, of Prince Alfred was simply a nugatory act, and it is to be regretted that the British Government did not distinctly make it known at Athens beforehand that, under no possible circumstances, could the young Prince be allowed to ascend the throne. The consequence was, that at the end of the present year Greece was still without a King, and the Provisional Government continued to conduct the affairs of the country.

We should mention, that it was intimated by the British Government, that if the question of the future monarchy were settled in a satisfactory manner they would be prepared to consent to the cession of the Ionian Islands to Greece. But it is obvious that this would require the consent of the other great Powers, who were parties to the arrangement whereby the protectorate of those islands was vested in Great Britain at the Congress of Vienna in 1815. And there was a strong feeling in this country that the cession would be an unwise and inexpedient act. Indeed, it is doubtful whether, notwithstanding all the clamour which the Ionian Parliament has made for many years past against the connection of the Islands with Great Britain, such a measure would not be against the wishes of the great bulk of the inhabitants. It is difficult to see how they can gain anything by the change, although England would thereby get rid of an expensive incumbrance, which has hitherto brought her no thanks, and caused her some trouble and annoyance.

PORTUGAL.—On the 23rd of December, last year, the new King Dom Luis I., took the constitutional oath at the meeting of the Portuguese Cortes, and afterwards addressed the Chambers in the following speech:—

“Worthy Peers of the Kingdom and Deputies of the Portuguese Nation,—Called unexpectedly to rule the destinies of the Portuguese people, I appreciate from the depth of my heart the solemn event which has placed me in the midst of the national representatives. I shall consecrate all my solicitude to the Portuguese people, whom I have learned to love from my tenderest infancy, in order to assist as much as shall lie in my power in securing the great property which it deserves. I shall follow eagerly the noble example which has been left me by my dear brother, whose loss we so profoundly regret. The grief which is inspired in all of us by the fatal event we now deplore is at once the most honourable testimony consecrated to the memory of King Dom Pedro V., and the strongest stimulus to us to endeavour, as he did, to fulfil our duty. On this occasion I must express to the King, my august father, my gratitude for the devotedness with which, under the most grievous circumstances, he accepted the Regency of this Kingdom during my brief absence. It is a new proof to the nation and myself of his zeal and good-will. The people over whom I have the honour to rule are an enlightened people, and worthy, on account of their love for constitutional institutions, to occupy a distinguished rank among the most cultivated nations. The oath which I have just

taken is the sincere expression of the sentiments of my heart. Fidelity to the institutions which we have the privilege to possess ensure to us tranquillity for the present, and promises us happiness for the future. May Almighty God make the reign which is commencing merit the blessing of Heaven and the national sympathies. I depend much upon the enlightened co-operation of the

representatives of the nation in promoting the public interests and in facilitating the execution of the mission which has been confided to me. The gratitude of the Portuguese people, a worthy object of the highest ambition, will be the just reward of such a noble solicitude."

The President of the Cortes then proclaimed Dom Luis I, King of Portugal.

CHAPTER X.

PRUSSIA.—*Opening of the Session of the Prussian Chambers—Royal Speech—Question of the Constitution of Hesse Cassel—Dissolution of the Chambers—Change of Ministry—The Military Budget—Meeting of the New Chambers—Speech of the President of the Council of Ministers—Reply of the King to an Address from the Chamber of Deputies—Change in the Cabinet—Adverse Vote of the Chamber on the Military Budget—Collisions between the Two Houses—Dissolution of the Chambers—Royal Message—Answer of the King to an Address from the Provinces.*

MEXICO.—*Proclamation of Commissioners of the Allied Powers—The British and Spanish Governments refuse to co-operate with France in the Expedition against Mexico—Earl Russell's Despatch on the Subject—Proclamation of the French Commissioners—Failure of the French to take Puebla—Reinforcements sent from France—Letter from the French Emperor to General Lorencez.*

THE Session of the Prussian Chambers was opened in the middle of January by the King, who delivered a long speech, in which he said :—

“Illustrious, noble, and dear Gentlemen of the Two Chambers of the Diet,—Your labours commence at a serious period. The decrees of God having placed upon my head the crown, with its duties and its rights, I have consecrated my royal right in a holy place. The participation of my people in that festival has proved that its love and fidelity, which constituted the pride and the strength of my predecessors, have been transmitted to me with the crown. Such manifestation could only strengthen my intention of fulfilling my royal duties, in the spirit of my ancestors, for the happiness and

greatness of Prussia. Prussia has, with me, thanked the Almighty when His hand deigned to turn aside the crime which threatened my life. To-day you deplore with me an irreparable loss which Providence has inflicted upon a great and friendly kingdom, united to mine by the dearest bonds of relationship. The condition of the country generally is satisfactory. Agriculture, industry, and commerce display a progressive activity, although, to my great regret, certain hands suffer from a disturbance of the usual relations abroad. The finances of the State are in a satisfactory condition. The increase in various receipts leads to the hope that a portion of the extraordinary credits for the organization of the army for the last

year will be covered by the surplus. The Budget for the present year, conscientiously drawn up, presents a new surplus of receipts. We are thus furnished with the means for providing for new outlays admitted as necessary, and to reduce the excess of expenses necessitated by the reform of the army. Inasmuch as this excess remains necessarily distinct from additional taxes which cannot be dispensed with until the regular property-tax has been levied, the means to cover it will be found in the still untouched remnant of 1860. Thus, to all appearance, there will not be any reduction this year in the public treasury, any more than there was in the two preceding ones. The most strict economy has been observed in regulating the army estimates. To go beyond this would be to compromise its perfection, consequently the safety of the country. Carrying out the reorganization, my Government will submit to you a project relative to some modifications of the law of the 3rd of September, 1814, concerning the obligation of military service. . . . My interview in the course of last autumn with the Emperor of the French has only served to strengthen the friendly relations which actually exist between the two States. The negotiations for a treaty to settle the commercial relations between the Zollverein and France are still pending. My serious and incessant efforts to effect a proper revision of the military constitution of the Germanic Confederation have not, as yet, to my great regret, been attended with any satisfactory results. Meantime my Government is endeavouring to open

the way, by separate conventions with individual States, to a greater uniformity in the military institutions. . . . The want of a general reform of the Federal Constitution has recently been admitted in an expressive manner by various German Governments. Faithful to the national traditions of Prussia, my Government will incessantly work in favour of reforms, which, responding to the real situation, will more energetically concentrate the strength of the Germanic people and put Prussia in a position to favour in a more efficacious manner the interests of the common country. To my sincere regret, the difference relative to the Constitution in the Electorate of Hesse has not yet been settled; nevertheless, even in presence of recent events, I entertain the hope that the final result will not be out of keeping with the efforts of my Government, always directed towards the re-establishment of the constitution of 1831, with the modification of articles contrary to the federal laws. My Government and that of the Emperor of Austria have entered into confidential negotiations with the Danish Government on its desire to obtain a provisional basis of agreement between the Germanic Confederation and Denmark on the question of the Duchies. We here uphold firmly the federal rights and international treaties, and it is a lively satisfaction for me to see the best feeling existing on this subject, not only between me and the Emperor of Austria, but also between us and other German Confederates."

A long and vehement discussion took place in the Chamber of Deputies on the question of

the affairs of Hesse Cassel. The object of the Liberal party was to induce the Prussian Government to interfere and force the Elector of Hesse to re-establish the Constitution which had been granted to that kingdom in 1831, but had been suppressed by the armed intervention of Austria in 1852.

On the 15th of February the Prussian Government, in conjunction with other States of the German Confederation, forwarded to Vienna a note, in which it said :—

“Should the views, on a reform of the Federal Constitution, hinted at in the latter part of the Austrian note, in favour of the establishment of a constitution for the whole Confederacy, with an efficient executive power at its head, and aiming at a political consolidation of a wider extent, comprising non-German territories, as already stated in the Austrian note of the 8th November, be realized, the Prussian Government would be compelled to see in such realization a far greater peril to the continuance of the Confederacy than in the reforms indicated in the Prussian despatch of the 20th December.”

A Resolution, binding the Government to interfere, was carried in the Chamber of Deputies, by a majority of 241 to 58.

On the 11th of March the Chambers were dissolved. The reason of this was, that the Ministry and the Lower Chamber were at variance, and the King, thinking that the Chamber of Deputies did not represent the wishes of the nation, resolved to appeal to the constituencies. The cause of quarrel was this. The Chambers, being strongly op-

posed to any increase of the army, and wishing, in fact, to reduce its numbers, demanded that the Ministry should submit the Budget for consideration, item by item, but the Ministry refused, alleging that the state of Europe rendered the measure inexpedient. A Resolution was, therefore, carried by a majority of 171 to 143, embodying the wish of the Chamber, and the Ministry resigned. The King, however, instead of accepting their resignation, dissolved the Chambers; and a general election followed soon afterwards.

But, in the meantime, the Cabinet fell to pieces from internal discord. The Liberal members of the Ministry, M.M. Schwerin, Von Auerswald, and Bermuth, resigned, and a new Ministry was formed, with Prince Hohenloe as President, Count Bernstorff Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Von der Heydt Minister of Finance. On the 20th of March, the King issued a proclamation, countersigned by the new Ministry, in which he said :—

“It is my duty and my earnest wish to insure the complete effectiveness of the Constitution to which I have taken an oath, and of the representative rights of the country, but also in the same measure to maintain the rights of the Crown, and to maintain them in that undiminished strength which is necessary to Prussia for the execution of her mission. The weakening of the Crown would be greatly injurious to the Fatherland. This conviction also lives in the hearts of my subjects. It is only necessary for me to explain clearly and

openly to them my real thoughts for their welfare. As regards my foreign policy, especially towards Germany, I maintain without any change the policy which I have followed up to the present time."

While the elections were going on, another royal proclamation appeared, in which the King said:—

"In so far as concerns reductions in the military budget, I willingly consent, in conformity with my previous declarations, to sanction at the present moment any savings which may be provisionally effected. I must, however, most positively repeat my former declarations, that in the department of the military administration such reductions must be avoided as would endanger those principles the maintenance of which is necessary for the strength and effectiveness of the army, and consequently for the safety and independence of the State."

In the beginning of April, a confidential letter from M. von der Heydt to the Minister of War, General von Roon, found its way into print, and showed how anxious the Ministry were to deprive, if possible, the Opposition of their chief *cheval de bataille* by reducing the expenses of the army. In it he said:—

"It is of the highest importance to the Government that the elections for the new Chamber of Deputies should have a favourable result, so that it may be able to count upon a majority of the Assembly. With this object it will endeavour to keep away from the Chamber all elements hostile to the Government, according to the recent experience

of the past. It will not have escaped your Excellency's observation that two objects especially—the increase of the army estimates and the project to continue to levy the 25 per cent. additional on the income, class, meal, and slaughter taxes—were made use of at the last elections by the self-styled Progressist party as a means of agitation against the Government throughout the country, so as to gain over public opinion, and to cause the choice of the electors to fall upon members of their party. The composition of the Chamber recently dissolved has proved how successful they were. At the present moment those questions are still turned to account to influence the elections; and there is reason to fear that if suitable measures are not taken the result will be the same; the organs of the self-styled Liberal party declare that the latter party can only give its assent to the army estimates under certain conditions, and that it must pronounce against increased taxation. . . . These considerations convince me that to push the elections in a Government sense we must renounce, from the 1st of July, the levy of additional taxes, and make positive promises on the subject before the time fixed for the elections. It is true that it is giving up a net receipt of 3,700,000 thalers. Although I hope it may be possible to find the means to cover a portion of that loss by an increase of the other resources of the State, it will always be very small as compared with that sum. The greater part of the latter can only be economized by a diminution of expenses in the War

Department, for which, hitherto, the additional taxes have been levied.

"I do not deny that this problem offers great difficulties to be resolved, but I flatter myself with the hope that, in consideration of the serious position in which we are placed, your Excellency will admit the importance of the motives which plead for my proposal, especially in view of the result of the forthcoming elections, and that you will be inclined to second me in my difficult post of Minister of Finance by a willing acquiescence in the measures which the force of circumstances imperiously demands."

The result of the elections was very unfavourable to the Ministry, and when the new Chambers met on the 19th of May, there was a considerable majority in the Lower House against them. In the speech with which the Premier opened the Chambers, he said:—

"His Majesty the King has ordered me to open the Diet of the Monarchy in his name. The Government considers it its duty to engage your activity this Session no longer than will be necessary for the settlement of the most urgent affairs. The finances of the country continue to assume a more favourable aspect. It has not been found necessary at the close of the financial year to make use of the extraordinary credit for defraying the expense of the organization of the army which had been granted in the Budget of 1861 from the public funds. The surplus in the revenue of this year has even exceeded the requirements of the public service. His Majesty the

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King has determined, for the relief of the country, that the additional taxation should not be levied on and after the 1st of July next. From the Budget for 1862 and 1863, which is to be submitted to you without delay, you will perceive that the decrease of income arising therefrom will be fully covered by provisional reductions in the military administration, by savings in the cost of the administration of the public debt, and by increased revenue; and that means for useful application to all departments of the public service are still available. The more detailed specification of the income and expenditure in the Budget, and the early presentation of the Budget for 1863, will afford testimony that the Government is ready to meet with willingness any practicable proposition of the representatives of the country. The necessary operations for a further regulation of the land-tax have reached the first important stage towards completion by a central committee—that, namely, of a temporary establishment of the classification tariff. Repeated examinations have manifested the possibility of further savings of a temporary character being effected in the military expenditure. These reductions, however, in order not to injure the vital conditions of the organization of the army, can only be continued until a new source of revenue is opened by the land-tax. By this means the Government shows that it is ready and desirous to meet the objections raised in former Sessions, and is therefore justified in expecting that, in considering the arrangements and require-

ments of our military force, due provision may be made for the independence and security of the country, which depend upon the undiminished excellence of the army.

"In the question of the Constitution of Electoral Hesse, the unremitting endeavours of the Government have succeeded in causing almost all German Governments to come to the conclusion that the Constitution of 1831, excepting those stipulations which are contrary to the Federal Constitution, must be re-established; and Austria has joined Prussia in making a common proposal to the Federal Diet, the immediate acceptance of which may now be expected. The new ordinance respecting the elections, which is in direct opposition to this proposal, and which deeply offends the country's sense of right, will not come into operation, in accordance with the express demand of Prussia, and with the request of the Federal Assembly addressed to the Government of Electoral Hesse. The Government of the King will take care that a final solution shall be arrived at without further hesitation in favour of the Constitution of 1831. As regards an incident which occurred in reference to this question, the Government still awaits definite explanations from the Government of Electoral Hesse, and will in any case understand how to protect the dignity of Prussia. For the development of arts and science increased means are required, which you will readily grant. The organic laws, Bills for which were submitted to the late Diet, cannot be definitely adopted until the

next winter Session of the Diet. The Government of the King adheres to the principles upon which these Bills are based, and will endeavour to carry them out in that sense. The Bill respecting Ministerial responsibility and district regulation will not be withdrawn from the present discussions. The Government of the King, not led astray by the pressure exercised by change of parties, will earnestly and zealously endeavour to carry out, in the manner hitherto pursued, the well-known principles which the King, upon assuming the regency, and upon several subsequent occasions, has pointed out to the councillors of the Crown as the line of policy in the administration of the country. In accordance with these principles the Government will conscientiously maintain the rights of the Crown as well as the constitutional rights of the representatives of the country. But it also entertains the hope that you, gentlemen, will not refuse the Government your patriotic support in adopting the measures necessary for the honour and dignity of Prussia, as well as for the furtherance of all branches of peaceful pursuits."

An Address to the King was voted by the Chamber of Deputies, in which they called upon him to grant, amongst other concessions, a reduction of taxation, and to interfere in the affairs of Hesse Cassel.

The King received, with marked coolness, the deputation from the Chamber which waited upon him, on the 7th of June, with the Address; and in a written reply, he said:—

"I have received with pleasure

the assurance of faithful and loyal devotion which has just been expressed. While repeating that I still remain unchangeably upon the ground of the Constitution to which I have sworn, as well as upon that of my programme of November, 1858, and that I am therein in full accord with my Ministry, I add thereto the firm expectation of seeing the sentiments you have expressed ratified by deeds. As you have selected a sentence of my programme of 1858, it will be well that you should impress it line by line upon your minds. You will then rightly estimate my sentiments."

At the latter end of September a change took place in the Prussian Cabinet; Prince Hohenloe, Count Bernstorff, and M. von der Heydt resigned, and Count von Bismark-Schönhausen was appointed President and Minister of State.

The Government and the Chamber of Deputies were in direct conflict on the question of the Military Budget. The Liberal party wished to make a large reduction in the estimates so as to bring the numbers of the army down to what they were before 1859. The King, however, was strongly opposed to this. He was supported by his Ministers, and neither party would give way.

An adverse vote was passed by the Chamber at the latter end of September, and Count Bismark informed the Deputies that the Chamber having rejected the charges for reorganizing the army included by Government in the Budget for 1862, the Government must presume that the House would adopt a similar course with regard to the new

items in the Budget for 1863. The King, therefore, had authorized him to withdraw the Budget for 1863, but next Session they would lay before the House the Budget for 1863, "with a Bill supporting as a vital condition the reorganization of the army."

Notwithstanding the rejection of the Military Budget for 1862 (as the Government proposed it), by the Chamber of Deputies, the Upper House resolved to adopt it, and passed a vote in favour of it. This led to the dissolution of the Chambers.

On the 13th of October they met for the last time this year. The Upper Chamber only sat for half an hour, but in the Lower Chamber there was a discussion and considerable excitement, which lasted for some time. The President of the Chamber, M. von Grabow, read a letter or message from the Upper Chamber, notifying the Resolution which it had adopted; and in communicating it to the Chamber, he said:—"Gentlemen, I deeply regret that it is my lot to be the medium to call upon this Chamber to express itself upon the second resolution of the Chamber of Lords (the adoption of the Budget of 1862 in accordance with the Government proposal). But the regulations of the House do not allow me to dispense with the consent of this Chamber to reject from the bar of this Assembly a resolution which in my profound conviction I believe to be contrary to the Constitution."

The House soon afterwards adjourned for an hour, and when it again met, the reporter on the Committee of the Budget, M.

von Forckenbeck, proposed the adoption of the following Resolution :—

“ The resolution voted by the Chamber of Lords in its sitting of the 11th of October, relative to the Budget of 1862, violates the sense and the letter of Art. 62 of the Constitution, insomuch as, not confining itself to adopt or reject the resolution of the Chamber of Deputies of the 3rd of October, which was alone submitted to it, after the rejection of that resolution it adopted the Budget project of the Government, which did not come under its powers at all; that consequently *‘that resolution is null and without value, and the Royal Government cannot derive any right therefrom.’*”

M. von Bonin protested in the name of the Feudalist party against the resolution, and with seven others left the Chamber.

President Grabow severely censured such conduct. He said that the Chamber had decided by a large majority that the matter was to be discussed, and the protest of a few members could not alter that decision.

No discussion followed. On a call of names, the resolution was unanimously adopted by the 237 deputies who were present.

Count Bismark then read a Royal Message ordering that the close of the Session should take place in the Royal Palace that afternoon.

The President proposed “Three cheers for King William I., who remains firm to the Constitution to which he has sworn; and for the Constitution sworn to by Prussia, that invincible rampart of liberty.”

The Chamber responded with loud cheers, and shouts of “Long

live the King! long live the Constitution!”

M. von Grabow then declared that the Session was closed, and soon afterwards the Members of both Chambers met in the White Hall of the Palace, when Count Bismark read the Message closing the Diet, which contained the following passages :—

“ The Budget for the year 1862 as decreed by the Lower Chamber having been rejected by the Upper Chamber on the ground of insufficiency, the Government of His Majesty is under the necessity of carrying out the Budget as it was originally laid before the Lower House, without taking cognizance of the conditions prescribed by the Constitution. It is perfectly aware of the responsibility it incurs from this lamentable state of things, but it is also alive to the duties which it owes to the country, and therein it finds the authority to continue to meet the expenses which are necessary for the maintenance of the public institutions, and for the development of the prosperity of the State, until such time as the Budget can be legally decreed. It entertains the hope that these expenses will be finally sanctioned by the Diet.

“ The Government of the King is convinced that our Constitutional system cannot prosper except on the condition that the branches of the legislative power should impose upon themselves, each in the exercise of its powers, a reserve commanded by the respect due to the rights of others, and by the constitutional necessity of a free understanding between the Crown and the two Chambers of the Diet.

"The Government of His Majesty does not doubt that our constitutional existence will develop itself in this path, thanks to the lessons of experience, and that the present conflicts will find their solution in the sentiments of a common self-denial in favour of the power and of the dignity of the Crown, and of the welfare of the country.

"In the name of the King I declare that the Session of the two Chambers of the Diet is closed."

This, of course, was tantamount to saying that taxes would be levied and the Government carried on independently of Parliament, and for the rest of the year such was the state of things. The views of the King, on this important question, will appear from the following answer to an address drawn up and submitted to him by various deputations from the country, when he said in reply :—

"I am happy to see around me so many men from different parts of my kingdom—all animated with the same sentiments. We are in a serious crisis, more serious than I expected, or could have expected. From the moment I assumed the Regency, and then the Government, I placed all my hope in the confidence of my people. But the words I then spoke have been wrongly interpreted by many, because a press, prompt to lead to error, has distorted them. I was convinced of the necessity of undertaking and leading to a good end my own work,—the reform of the army. Of what use are all our present riches—all the blessings of industry—all the bounties which God has bestowed upon

us—if they are threatened, if there is not sufficient protection for them? Rarely has an undertaking been so much attacked as this work commenced by me for the defence and welfare of my country. It is true that, on this occasion, I had asked sacrifices from my people, but sacrifices which in my full conviction were not exorbitant, as is proved by the financial statement. Whenever the charges appeared to fall heavily, I was quite willing to modify them. To that end I consented to the suppression of additional imposts. Did I receive gratitude in return? On the contrary, the Chamber of Deputies has issued an address which contains anything but thanks. This has deeply afflicted me. But, as you have justly observed, the reform of the army is not the real object of attack; it is elsewhere. Views formerly concealed have dropped the mask, at least in part. I wish to preserve the Constitution intact to my people; but it is my indispensable mission, and my firm will also, to maintain intact the Crown inherited from my ancestors and its constitutional rights. This is necessary for the interests of my people. But to do this, or for the defence of the blessings already alluded to, a well-organized army is requisite, and not a self-styled national army, which ought, as a Prussian has not blushed to say, to stand behind the Parliament. I am firmly resolved not to sacrifice anything more of my hereditary rights. Say so to those who have delegated you. You now know, you now have heard my view of things. Let every one of you propagate them and support them

in extended spheres. If this is done, matters will improve; for Almighty God has always watched over Prussia. He will continue to protect us. Is not Prussia's motto, 'With God, for the King and the country?'

MEXICO.—On the 10th of January, the Commissioners of the Allied Powers issued, at Vera Cruz, a proclamation to the Mexican nation, in which they said:—

"Mexicans,—The representatives of England, France, and Spain fulfil a sacred duty in giving you to understand their intentions from the moment that they trod the ground of your Republic. The faith of the treaties, broken by the various Governments which have succeeded each other among you, and the individual security of our citizens, continually menaced, have made necessary and indispensable this expedition.

"They deceive you who would make you believe that behind our pretensions, as just as they are legitimate, come enveloped plans of conquest and restorations, and of interfering in your politics and government.

"Three nations who accepted in good faith and acknowledged your independence have the right to expect you to believe them animated by no cowardly intentions, but rather by others more noble, elevated, and generous.

"The three nations that we come representing, and whose first interest appears to be the satisfaction of grievances inflicted upon them, have a higher interest, and one of more general and beneficial consequences; they come to extend the hand of friendship to a people to whom

Providence has been prodigal of all its gifts, and which they behold with grief wasting its forces and extinguishing its vitality through the violent power of civil wars and of perpetual convulsions.

"This is the truth, and those charged with the expression of it do it, not with the voice of war and threats, but that you yourselves shall work out your own good fortune, in which we are all concerned. To you, exclusively to you, without intervention of foreigners, belongs the task of constituting yourselves in a permanent and stable manner. Your labour will be the labour of regeneration, which all will respect, for all will have contributed to it—some with their opinions, others with enlightenment, and all and every one with their conscience. The evil is great, the remedy urgent. Now or never can you make your prosperity.

"Mexicans! Listen to the voice of the Allied Powers, the anchor of salvation in the destroying tempest through which you are rushing. Deliver yourselves up to their good faith and righteous intentions. Fear nothing from restless and turbulent spirits, which, should they show themselves, would be cowed by your firm and decided attitude. Meanwhile we shall preside impassively over the glorious spectacle of your regeneration, guaranteed through order and liberty.

"So will it be understood, we are sure, by the Supreme Government, to which we address ourselves. So will it be understood by the enlightened of the country, to whom we speak, and as good patriots you will all

agree to the laying down of your arms, and that reason alone shall be put forward, which is the power that ought to triumph in this the nineteenth century."

To this proclamation was attached a despatch from the plenipotentiaries of each of the Allied Powers, stating specifically the nature of their respective demands.

Amongst those who accompanied the French expeditionary force was a Mexican *émigré* named General Almonte, whose object was to overthrow the Government and establish a monarchy, the throne of which was to be offered to the Archduke Maximilian. He was so far favoured by the French Government that he was allowed to march with the expedition, and the French Commissioner, M. Dubois de Saligny, ostensibly took him under the protection of the arms of France. The Mexican Government, on the other hand, demanded that he should be sent back to France.* A conference, with Commissioners nominated by the Juarez Government, had been appointed to take place at Orizaba on the 15th of April, but M. de Saligny refused to meet them, alleging that "the real and principal object of the convention was to obtain satis-

faction for the outrages heaped on foreigners by the Mexican Government, and to enforce its observance of treaties; that the temporizing and conciliatory system hitherto pursued was condemned by what was daily occurring, inasmuch as the reign of extortion, tyranny, and violence had been made doubly oppressive, and had rendered the situation of foreigners quite intolerable; that proofs of this were continually afforded by the complaints daily sent in to him; that the attitude of the allied forces appeared to have stimulated the Government to redoubled audacity; that, for his part, he formally declared that he would not treat with that Government, and that his well-matured opinion was that it was necessary to march upon Mexico."

The English Commissioner, Sir C. Wyke, and the Spanish Commander, General Prim, thought that the conference ought to take place; and the difference became so irreconcilable, that, in the result, the English and Spanish Governments refused to co-operate further in the objects of the expedition, and their respective troops were withdrawn from Mexico. In a despatch addressed to Sir C. Wyke, on the 22nd of May, Earl Russell said:—

"Her Majesty's Government approve your conduct on both those points. They consider that the presence of General Almonte in Mexico, under the protection of the French army, might fairly be considered as a provocation to civil war, and Her Majesty's Government could not have approved a measure having that tendency; for at that time the

* In a discussion in the *Corps Législatif*, on the 26th of June, relative to the Mexican expedition, M. Billault, one of the French Ministers, said that it was incorrect to assert "that France had sent Almonte to excite a civil war. He was only to arrive in the city of Mexico when the ballot had been opened to consult the national will. He arrived in Mexico under the protection of the French flag, and committed no hostile act before the rupture of negotiations."

Government of Mexico was a Government with which the Allies were conducting negotiations with a view to a peaceful settlement of their differences.

"Her Majesty's Government are also of opinion that you acted rightly when, in answer to M. de Saligny's declaration of his unchangeable resolution not to treat with the Government of President Juarez, you refused to affix your signature to the answer addressed by the French Commissioners to General Doblado, and thereby broke up the conference, and put an end to the joint action of the three Powers.

"Her Majesty's Government greatly regret that the co-operation with France should cease; and they regret, above all, that the hope of the fulfilment of the objects of the convention of October 31, which might have been attained before the end of April, had the Conference met on the 15th, should thus have been abandoned.

"Her Majesty's Government have every reason to be satisfied with the determination you took. They concur in the opinions given by General Prim, and are happy to find that the conduct of the representative of Her Catholic Majesty has been approved by the Government of Spain."

The consequence was that the French army, under General Lorencez, was left to prosecute the enterprise alone; and on the 16th of April, the French Commissioners issued a proclamation to the Mexican people, in which they said:—"Mexicans,—We are not here to take part in your dissensions, but to settle them. We ask every respectable man to join us in the consolidation of order

and the regeneration of your country. To show the sincere spirit of conciliation with which we are animated, we first addressed ourselves to the Government, against which we had serious causes of complaint. We begged of it to accept our aid in establishing a state of things which would prevent these distant expeditions, which interrupt commerce and disturb the course of relations, which might be so advantageous to Europe and your own country. The Mexican Government replied to our moderation by measures which we could never approve, and which the civilized world would have reproached us for sanctioning with our presence. Between this Government and ourselves war has been declared. But we do not confound the Mexican people with an oppressive and violent minority. The Mexican people have a right to our sympathies; they have only to show themselves worthy of them. We appeal to all those who have confidence in our intervention, to whatever party they may belong.

"No enlightened man will believe that a Government elected by the suffrages of one of the most liberal nations in Europe would ever think of restoring ancient abuses and institutions not of this century.

"We desire equal justice for all, and that this justice should not be imposed by our arms. The Mexican people ought to be the chief instrument in its own regeneration. Our only object is to inspire the honest and peaceable portion of the inhabitants—that is to say, nine-tenths of the population, with courage to make known its wishes. If the Mexican

nation remains inert, if it does not understand the opportunity we offer it, if it does not by its own efforts give a practical meaning to our support, it is then evident that all we have to do is to attend to those interests which are contemplated by the Convention of London.

"Let men who have been but too long divided rally round us. In their hands are the destinies of Mexico. The French flag has been planted on Mexican soil; that flag will not retire. Let wise men hail it as a friendly flag; only madmen will dare to fight it."

The Mexican troops were commanded by General Zaragoza, and he retired from Orizaba, which was occupied by the French in the middle of April. General Lorencez then advanced on Puebla, before which he arrived on the 5th of May, and halted his columns about two miles from the city. The enemy was here in force, and a severe engagement took place, in which both sides fought the whole day with determined bravery. The Mexican General Zaragoza might indeed fairly claim a victory, as the French attack failed, and General Lorencez was unable to capture the two forts of Guadalupe and San Loretto, which defended the town. In his report to the Minister of War, General Lorencez said:—

"The impossibility of sustaining this heroic struggle any longer being clear to me, I caused the battalions engaged to descend, taking advantage of the hollows in the ground, and stopped them at the foot of the hillside to resume their knapsacks. There still remained to remove

my wounded, which, during the fight, I had caused to be carried to a farm situated at a distance of 2200 metres from the fort. I had them carried out in small numbers, in order to escape the artillery of Guadalupe, which continued to fire upon the group. When this operation was terminated, night was coming on, and my troops retired from the camp, in echelon, with the greatest order, and without the Mexicans daring to advance against them.

"In the midst of the combat, the two companies of Chasseurs, who had been left on the plain, were surrounded by a body of cavalry, supported by infantry; these two companies made, before my eyes, such a defence that I did not know which to admire most—those who were advancing under the fire of Guadalupe, or the Chasseurs who, without paying attention to the number of the enemy who surrounded them, rallied with the greatest calm, and killed or dispersed the horsemen who were precipitating themselves upon them. The losses suffered in the glorious combat on the 5th of May, may be thus resumed:—Officers, 15 killed, 20 wounded; soldiers, 162 killed, 285 wounded. Different advices received from the Mexicans, state the loss of the enemy as at 1000 men. The night of the 5th passed without a shot being fired.

"Such was, Monsieur le Maréchal, my situation before Puebla, the town most hostile to Juarez, according to persons in whose opinion I considered myself bound to trust, and who formally assured me, according to information which they were in a position to obtain, that I should

be received there with transport, and that my soldiers would enter the town covered with flowers.

"I could not think of attacking the barricades of Puebla so long as the forts of Guadalupe and San Loretto were in the power of the enemy; a direct march upon Mexico, leaving behind me a fortified place, was impossible. I decided on retiring upon Orizaba."

During the retrograde march, General Zaragoza endeavoured to prevent a junction with the French of a Mexican officer named Marquez, at the head of 2500 men, who were opposed to the Juarez Government, but he was defeated, and the army, reinforced by this addition, reached Orizaba on the 18th of May.

The news of this check excited great dissatisfaction in France. It was evident that the French Government had been deceived as to the state of public feeling in Mexico; and no time was lost in sending out strong reinforcements to enable General Lorencey to force his way to the capital. A bill was passed in the French Chambers granting supplementary credits for the purpose; and the committee to which it was, as usual, referred, said in its report: "On every point where our flag is engaged, we will support it energetically."

General Forey was placed at the head of the reinforcements, which reached Vera Cruz in the latter part of the year; and the

French army in Mexico amounted then to not less than 80,000 men. In the meantime, General Lorencey had remained at Orizaba, keeping open his communications with Vera Cruz; but no event of importance happened, and the year ended before any attempt was made to advance upon the capital. The Mexican Government sustained a severe loss in the death of General Zaragoza, in whose place General Ortega, who, a few years before, had been an attorney practising in a provincial town, was appointed Commander-in-Chief. A letter was addressed by the Emperor of the French to General Lorencey, in which he said:—

"I approve your conduct, although it does not appear to have been well understood by every one. You did right to protect General Almonte, since he is at war with the present Government of Mexico. All those who seek a shelter under your flag have the same right to your protection. But all that must not in any way influence your conduct for the future. It is contrary to my interest, my origin, and my principles to impose any kind of government whatever on the Mexican people; they may freely choose that which suits them best. All I demand from them is sincerity in their relations with foreign nations; and I only desire one thing—the prosperity and independence of that fine country under a stable and regular Government."

CHAPTER XI.

AMERICA.—*Position of the hostile Armies at the Commencement of the Year—Federal Successes in the West—Capture of New Orleans—Battle at Pittsburg Landing—Exploits of the Confederate iron-clad Steamer "Virginia"—The Army of the Potomac—Description of the Theatre of War—Account of the Campaign in Virginia—Successes of the Confederates—Retreat of General McClellan's Army upon Washington—A permanent Government established by the Confederates—Inaugural Address of President Davis—Tax Bill passed by the Federal Congress—Issue of Paper Money—General Hunter's Order abolishing Slavery declared null and void by President Lincoln—Call for 600,000 fresh Troops—Ferocity with which the War was carried on—Bill for Compensation to States that should abolish Slavery—Views of President Lincoln as to the Object of the Struggle—His Plan for Emigration of the Blacks—He announces his intention to propose the Abolition of Slavery—Message of President Davis to the Confederate Congress—Proposal by France of Mediation—Despatches of M. Drouyn de Lhuys and Earl Russell on the Subject—Address of the State Governors to President Lincoln—Symptoms of Change of Feeling in the North—President Lincoln's Message to Congress.*

DURING the isolation of the Seceded States of North America from the rest of the world, owing to the rigour of the blockade kept up by the Federal navy, and which has continued since the beginning of the Civil War, it has been impossible to obtain authentic information as to the real nature of many of the engagements and manœuvres, of which the account hitherto has been derived almost exclusively from Northern sources. It is, therefore, obviously impossible to write, at present, a detailed history of the struggle, even if we

could afford space for it in our pages, without the despatches and reports of the Confederate Generals, which have not yet appeared. We do not propose to attempt it, but shall limit ourselves to a rapid summary of the chief events of the campaign, hoping to be able to fill up the outline at a future period, when we possess more complete and trustworthy materials for the purpose.

At the beginning of the year, the main army of the Confederates was within a few miles of Washington, and the Federal General McClellan, who had em-

ployed the autumn and winter in collecting and organizing the vast forces placed under his command, still remained inactive in its front. In January, a small body of Confederate troops was defeated at Mill Springs, in Kentucky. In February, the Federal General Burnside, with the aid of gunboats, captured the Island of Roanoke, held by a Confederate garrison, on the coast of North Carolina, and a few weeks afterwards he took possession of Newbern. In the same month, the Federal General Grant captured Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River, and almost immediately afterwards, Fort Donnelson, on the River Cumberland. This was followed by the success of the Federal General Pope on the Mississippi, when, after an obstinate bombardment, he took a strongly-fortified port of the Confederates, known by the name of Island No. 10, but was baffled in his attempt to reduce Vicksburg, on the same river, which, throughout the year, defied all the efforts of the Federals, both by land and water, and has hitherto proved to be impregnable. A far more important conquest, however, was the capture of New Orleans, on the 24th of April, by Commander Farragut. This was the most brilliant exploit of the year, and a severe blow to the Confederates. New Orleans was defended by two forts, Fort Jackson and Fort Philip, on opposite sides of the river below the city, and by a bar thrown across the river, consisting of chains, booms, and sunken vessels. The forts were also supported by about a dozen gunboats. The Federal fleet consisted of 46 steam sloops and gunboats, carrying 286 guns and 25 mor-

tars. After a cannonade between the forts and the fleet had been going on for four or five days, the Federal gunboats forced their way, on the 24th of April, past Fort Jackson, and came opposite to the city, which lay open to the river, and was entirely undefended, as the Confederate army retreated from it when it saw that the place was no longer tenable. It therefore surrendered at discretion, and during the rest of the year, was held by the Federal General Butler, whose arbitrary and tyrannical conduct as Governor excited the deepest feelings of disgust and abhorrence.

On the 6th of April, the Confederate General Johnston attacked General Grant at Pittsburg Landing, on the west side of the Tennessee River, nearly opposite to Savannah. He drove him back upon the river, and would have destroyed his forces or compelled them to surrender, if General Buell had not come up with reinforcements, while, at the same time, two Federal gunboats in the river checked the Confederates by their galling and destructive fire. As it was, part of General Grant's camp was captured, and at nightfall the fate of the battle was still undecided. Next day, the whole of General Buell's force having crossed the river, and joined the Federals, the combat was renewed with unabated fury, and in the result the Confederates were driven or retired back to their lines at Corinth, with the loss of their Commander, General Johnston, who was killed by a cannonball. He was succeeded by General Beauregard, who maintained his position at Corinth for several weeks, while the Federal

General Halleck confronted him, with an army estimated at not less than 150,000 men. No engagement took place, and at last, General Beauregard quietly withdrew his whole force from the position he had occupied, and was already at a considerable distance before the Federals discovered that the lines which they imagined to be in possession of the enemy, were abandoned. An attempt was made to follow the retiring army, but in vain. It vanished so completely out of sight that for several months the Federals were in utter ignorance where General Beauregard and his troops were. General Pope, indeed, who acted under General Halleck, pretended that he had come up with the enemy during their retreat, and taken 10,000 prisoners, but this turned out to be simply an impudent falsehood. A series of obscure contests, with varying results, characterized the struggle throughout the year in the West. Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, were traversed by contending forces, large enough to be called armies, but no action of much importance was fought. In October the Confederates sustained a defeat at Corinth, and also at Perrysville, but in December, a body of 4000 Federals surrendered at Hartville, in Tennessee.

A naval engagement took place in the month of March, in Hampton Roads, James River, which was remarkable, not only for the success of the Confederates, who were supposed to have no means of contending with the Federals on the sea, but as being the first occasion on which an iron-clad ship was brought into collision

with wooden vessels, and encountered also an opponent of a similar construction to herself. A ship belonging to the United States navy, called the *Merrimac*, which was at Norfolk when the war broke out, had been seized by the Confederates, and having been plated strongly with layers of railway iron, was christened the *Virginia*. On the 8th of March, she steamed suddenly out of port to attack the Federal squadron at Hampton Roads. She crossed to Newport News, and engaged the batteries on shore and two large steam frigates, together with a sailing frigate and some small steamers. She sank one of the wooden men-of-war, burnt another, drove a third ashore, and was only prevented by shoal water from reaching the rest of the squadron, and destroying it. In the report of the Confederate Secretary of the Navy, he said :—

“The engagement commenced at half-past 3 P.M., and at 4 P.M. Captain Buchanan had sunk the *Cumberland*, captured and burnt the *Congress*, disabled and driven the *Minnesota* ashore, and defeated the *St. Lawrence* and *Roanoke*, which sought shelter under the guns of Fortress Monroe. Two of the enemy's small steamers were blown up, and the two transport steamers were captured.

“The *Cumberland* went down with all on board, her tops only remaining above water, but many of her people were saved by boats from the shore.”

Next day, the Federal iron-clad ship of war, called the *Monitor*, arrived from New York, and engaged the *Virginia*, but both vessels separated after a

short contest without any decisive result, and went into port to repair their damages.

We now turn to the army of the Potomac, under the immediate command of General McClellan, which was destined to operate in Virginia, and on which the Federals chiefly relied for what they called crushing the rebellion.

The following description of that part of Virginia, in which the great conflicts between the hostile armies took place, will enable the reader to understand the nature of the ground, which was the theatre of such important events.

West Virginia lies west and south-west of the Alleghany Mountains, which traverse the State from north-east to south-west in an unbroken chain, rising from 2000 to 4000 ft. above the ocean level, and the roads which cross them are narrow and bad, two or three great turnpikes excepted. This part of Virginia is free soil, and adhered to the Union—the Confederates occupying only the extreme south-west portion of it.

The valley of Virginia is deep, fertile, and from 40 to 80 miles wide, lying between the crests of the Alleghanies and the Blue Ridge, which runs parallel to them on the south-east. This valley is traversed by the Shenandoah River, which rises south and west of the centre of the State, and pursues a north-east course to its junction with the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, 40 miles north-west of Washington City. Winchester, Strasburg, Woodstock, Harrisonburg, and Staunton, are the principal places in the valley. The Blue Ridge is lower and smaller than the

Alleghanies (holding much the same relation to them as the Jura to the Alps), and is broken by repeated "gaps," through one of which the Manassas Gap Railway makes its way into the valley (which it connects with Alexandria) at Front Royal, which is near the junction of the two principal branches of the Shenandoah, some 25 miles above Winchester and 50 from Harper's Ferry.

Eastern Virginia consists of the residue of the State (all south-east of the Blue Ridge), being about half the area, and probably containing a little more than half the entire population. Its railways mainly centre upon Richmond, though one from Leesburg (a few miles north of Washington), and another from the south-west reach the Potomac at Alexandria. The Manassas Gap Railway diverges from the latter at Manassas Junction (80 miles south-west of Washington City), runs westwardly through the Gap in the valley, and so to Strasburg, whence it follows up the north fork of the Shenandoah, and stops at Mount Jackson, half way between Woodstock and Harrisonburg.

The Rappahannock River rises in the Blue Ridge a few miles from the south fork of the Shenandoah, and pursues an easterly course to Fredericksburg, some 60 miles south-south-west of Washington City, where it is within 10 miles of the Potomac. It has here become a broad, navigable stream, though its extreme sources are hardly 80 miles distant. From Fredericksburg it has a general south-east course till it is lost in Chesapeake Bay.

35 miles below the mouth of the Potomac. It is divided towards its source into innumerable streams and rivulets, but at first, some 10 miles above Fredericksburg, into two main branches, of which that coming from the north-west retains the name of Rappahannock, while that from the south-west is known as the Rapidan.

Towards the end of March, General McClellan discovered that the Confederate forces, which had been in his front at Manassas since the month of June, 1861, had suddenly evacuated their position. He therefore, resolved to transport his immense army from the banks of the Potomac to the peninsula which lies between York River and James River, intending to reach Richmond in that direction. In an address to his troops he said:—

“I have held you till now inactive in order that you might give a death-blow to the rebellion. Formidable artillery you now have had created, and the Potomac army is now a real army, magnificent in *matériel*, admirable in discipline and construction, and excellently well armed and equipped. The moment for action has arrived.

“I know I can trust in you to save the country. The period for inaction is past. I will bring you now face to face with the rebels, and only pray that God may defend the right.”

On the 22nd of March, he embarked his forces, and they were conveyed to Fort Monroe, at the seaward end of the peninsula. The iron-clad *Virginia* lay in the James River, and barred that passage, so that the Federal army was obliged to move up the

York River, and effected a landing near its head. In May, General McClellan began to make his approaches against Richmond.

On his right the Pamunkey, a tributary of the York River, flowed from the north-west, and the peninsula between it and the James River, on the left, was nearly bisected by a stream called the Chickahominy, running from the north-west, also parallel almost, for some miles, to the Pamunkey, till it takes a bend below Richmond and falls into the James River.

General McClellan gradually threw forward his right round by the Pamunkey River, while his left and left-centre lay between the Chickahominy and the James Rivers, on the right bank of which last-named river the left rested, eight or nine miles below Richmond, protected by the gunboats in James River, which was now open, as the *Virginia* had been blown up by the Confederates to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. The Confederates, in the meantime, fell back towards Richmond, coming, during their retreat, into collision with the Federals at Williamsburg and at West Point. General McClellan then turned westward, and a series of engagements took place on the plain of White Oaks, where the Federals suffered a serious defeat. On the 26th of June, they were attacked by the Confederate General Jackson and driven across the Chickahominy. They then, almost in despair, retreated to the left bank of the James River, and took up a defensive position at a place known as Turkey Bend and Harrison's Landing. Before this, the Con-

federate General Stuart, at the head of a body of cavalry, had made a brilliant dash round the right wing of the Federals, and, surprising part of their camp, from which he carried off considerable booty, returned in safety to the Confederate lines before Richmond. General Jackson—or “Stonewall” Jackson, as he was generally called—had also unexpectedly issued from the Shenandoah valley, which opens out on Harper’s Ferry, and driven before him the Federal General Banks on the Potomac, causing the utmost alarm for the safety of Washington. General McDowell, who was hastening at the head of a strong force to relieve McClellan, was immediately recalled to assist in the defence of the capital, which for some days was believed to be, and actually was, in imminent danger.

In a report of the Confederate Secretary of State for War, the events of the campaign in Virginia were thus described:—

“During these operations, the grand army of McClellan, inveigled by the skill of General J. E. Johnstone to settle down on the swamps of the Chickahominy to the prudent occupation of digging trenches and earthworks, was, on the first favourable opportunity, stricken with marked success in the severe engagement of the Seven Pines. Unfortunately, before his guidance had consummated victory, General Johnstone was wounded and disabled. Our army was then transferred to that consummate commander, Gen. R. E. Lee. Soon, thereafter, summoning to his aid General Jackson, the prestige of whose name and exploits sufficed for the

security of the valley, he, in pursuance of a plan, as admirably conceived as on his part boldly executed, assailed McClellan in flank and rear, and by a series of bloody victories, drove from their laboured defences his grand army. Shattered and dismayed, it cowered for protection under cover of its gunboats, there to swelter and waste beneath the oppressive sun and pestilent malaria of a shadeless plain on the banks of the Lower James.”

McClellan’s great army of the Potomac, from which such brilliant results had been expected, was indeed in a critical and humiliating position. It had been defeated and driven back, and might at any moment be surrounded on the land side by the united forces of the Confederates, and compelled, if not to surrender, to fight a desperate battle under most discouraging circumstances. Its chief hope of safety lay in the Federal fleet, which protected it on the James River side. It was, therefore, necessary to abandon the expedition, and General McClellan embarked all that remained of his forces on board the fleet and sailed for Acquia Creek, on the right bank of the Potomac, not far from Fredericksburg, intending to land there or at Alexandria, which is higher up the river and nearer Washington.

To cover this movement and divert the attention of the enemy, the Federal General Pope had advanced beyond the Rappahannock to the Rapidan; and the Confederate General Lee pushed forward to meet him. The two armies came into collision at a place called Cedar Mountain, north of the Rapidan, where a

bloody but indecisive battle was fought on the 9th of August. On the 24th, General "Stonewall" Jackson, leaving the Confederate lines south of the Rappahannock, moved rapidly westward, and, crossing the Blue Ridge Mountains, threw himself between General Pope's rear and Washington. General Stuart, with his cavalry, passed a second time to the rear of the Federals, and actually captured the baggages of General Pope, who, outmanœuvred and almost surrounded, fell back upon the Potomac. During his retreat he was frequently attacked, and a desperate struggle took place at Bull's Run, the very spot which had been so disastrous to the Federal arms last year. At last General Pope's army reached Centreville and the strongly-defended lines of Washington, before which the Confederates were compelled to halt; but General Lee, hurrying up the river, crossed the Potomac into Maryland, in hopes of inducing the inhabitants to rise *en masse* and join him. In this he was disappointed, and General McClellan, who, in the meantime, had landed his beaten army at Acquia Creek, was summoned in all haste to Washington, where he was ordered to march to the northward, and drive the Confederates out of Maryland. General Lee gave him battle at a place on the Potomac called Antietam, and both sides claimed the victory. Lee, however, then recrossed the Potomac, but the Federal garrison at Harper's Ferry, to the number of 12,000 men, surrendered to the Confederates, with an immense amount of artillery and stores. General McClellan did not think

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it prudent to follow General Lee, and for some time remained inactive, until he again began to advance towards Richmond, following the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

In the meantime General Halleck had been appointed Commander-in-Chief, and in the month of November, by the authority of the President, he superseded General McClellan, and General Burnside was appointed to succeed him. He led the army to the banks of the Rappahannock, and after some delay, caused by the want of pontoons, on the 11th of December he crossed the river near Fredericksburg and took up his position between the town and the strongly-fortified lines of the Confederates to the south. Two days afterwards, the Federals made a desperate attack on the position of the enemy, which they were unable to carry, and after a severe and gallant struggle, in which they suffered enormous loss, they were compelled to abandon the attempt. It was clear that the Confederates were in such strength that an advance upon Richmond by the Federals was impossible, and as winter had now set in, the only course left open to them was to retreat. On the night of the 25th, in the midst of a tremendous storm of rain, General Burnside succeeded in withdrawing his troops across the river, undisturbed by the enemy, and retired upon Washington.

This was the end of the campaign during the present year. The positions of the main armies of the North and the South were nearly the same as they had been eighteen months before. But

the balance of gain, upon the whole, was on the side of the Confederates. They had, indeed, lost New Orleans—a heavy and unlooked-for blow—but they had arrested and rolled back the tide of Northern invasion in Virginia, and inflicted several severe defeats upon the Federals. After two years' fighting, the North had not gained an inch of ground from the South in that direction, and Richmond was quite as safe as Washington. This was in itself a signal triumph, for if the Federals did not advance they failed. They were the aggressive and attacking party, and for the success of their policy conquest was necessary. The Confederates, on the other hand, acted on the defensive, and baffled their adversaries by keeping them at bay. The hopelessness of the attempt to bring back the Union by force of arms was clear to all who were capable of forming a dispassionate judgment; but pride, obstinacy, and lust of empire still impelled the North to continue the desolating strife. We fear that torrents of blood will yet be shed before the termination of the Civil War, of which the civilized world is ashamed and sick. Let us now turn to other incidents of this melancholy year.

In February the Confederate States established a permanent Government—that which had hitherto existed being only provisional—and Mr. Jefferson Davis, who was elected President, delivered at Richmond, on the 22nd of that month, an inaugural address in which he said,—

“It is with mingled feelings of humility and pride that I appear to take, in the presence of the people, and before high

Heaven, the oath prescribed as a qualification for the exalted station to which the unanimous voice of the people has called me. Deeply sensible of all that is implied by this manifestation of the people's confidence, I am yet more profoundly impressed by the vast responsibility of the office, and humbly feel my own unworthiness.

“The first year in our history has been the most eventful in the annals of this continent. A new Government has been established, and its machinery put in operation over an area exceeding 700,000 square miles. The great principles upon which we have been willing to hazard everything that is dear to man have made conquests for us which could never have been achieved by the sword. Our Confederacy has grown from six to thirteen States; and Maryland, already united to us by hallowed memories and material interests, will, I believe, when able to speak with unstified voice, connect her destiny with the South. Our people have rallied with unexampled unanimity to the support of the great principles of constitutional government, with firm resolve to perpetuate by arms the rights which they could not peacefully secure. A million of men, it is estimated, are now standing in hostile array and waging war along a frontier of thousands of miles. Battles have been fought, sieges have been conducted, and, although the contest is not ended, and the tide for the moment is against us, the final result in our favour is not doubtful.

“The period is near at hand when our foes must sink under the immense load of debt they

have incurred, a debt which, in their efforts to subjugate us, has already attained such fearful dimensions as will subject them to burdens which must continue to oppress them for generations to come.

"We, too, have had our trials and difficulties. That we are to escape them in future is not to be hoped. It was to be expected when we entered upon this war that it would expose our people to sacrifices, and cost them much both of money and blood. But we knew the value of the object for which we struggled, and understood the nature of the war in which we were engaged. Nothing could be so bad as failure, and any sacrifice would be cheap as the price of success in such a contest.

"But the picture has its lights as well as its shadows. This great strife has awakened in the people the highest emotions and qualities of the human soul. It is cultivating feelings of patriotism, virtue, and courage. Instances of self-sacrifice and of generous devotion to the noble cause for which we are contending are rife throughout the land. Never has a people evinced a more determined spirit than that now animating men, women, and children in every part of our country. Upon the first call men fly to arms, and wives and mothers send their husbands and sons to battle without a murmur of regret.

"It is a satisfaction that we have maintained the war by our unaided exertions. We have neither asked nor received any assistance from any quarter. Yet the interest involved is not wholly our own. The world at large is concerned in opening our markets

to its commerce. When the independence of the Confederate States is recognized by the nations of the earth, and we are free to follow our interests and inclinations by cultivating foreign trade, the Southern States will offer to manufacturing nations the most favourable markets which ever invited their commerce. Cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, provisions, timber, and naval stores will furnish attractive exchanges. Nor would the constancy of these supplies be likely to be disturbed by war. Our confederate strength will be too great to tempt aggression; and never was there a people whose interests and principles committed them so fully to a peaceful policy as those of the Confederate States. By the character of their productions they are too deeply interested in foreign commerce wantonly to disturb it. War of conquest they cannot wage, because the constitution of their Confederacy admits of no coerced association. Civil war there cannot be between States held together by their volition only. This rule of voluntary association, which cannot fail to be conservative, by securing just and impartial government at home, does not diminish the security of the obligations by which the Confederate States may be bound to foreign nations. In proof of this it is to be remembered that, at the first moment of asserting their right of secession, these States proposed a settlement, on the basis of a common liability, for the obligations of the general Government.

"Fellow-citizens, after the struggles of ages had consecrated the

right of the Englishman to constitutional representative government, our colonial ancestors were forced to vindicate that birthright by an appeal to arms. Success crowned their efforts, and they provided for their posterity a peaceful remedy against future aggression.

"The tyranny of an unbridled majority, the most odious and least responsible form of despotism, has denied us both the right and the remedy. Therefore we are in arms to renew such sacrifices as our fathers made to the holy cause of constitutional liberty. At the darkest hour of our struggle the provisional gives place to the permanent Government. After a series of successes and victories which covered our arms with glory, we have recently met with serious disasters. But in the heart of a people resolved to be free, these disasters tend but to stimulate to increased resistance.

"To show ourselves worthy of the inheritance bequeathed to us by the patriots of the Revolution, we must emulate that heroic devotion which made reverse to them but the crucible in which their patriotism was refined.

"With confidence in the wisdom and virtue of those who will share with me the responsibility and aid me in the conduct of public affairs—securely relying on the patriotism and courage of the people, of which the present war has furnished so many examples, I deeply feel the weight of the responsibilities I now, with unaffected diffidence, am about to assume; and, fully realizing the inadequacy of human power to guide and to sustain, my hope is reverently fixed on Him whose

favour is ever vouchsafed to the cause which is just. With humble gratitude and adoration, acknowledging the Providence which has so visibly protected the Confederacy during its brief but eventful career, to Thee, O God! I trustingly commit myself, and prayerfully invoke Thy blessing on my country and its cause!"

It became necessary for the North to provide new means for furnishing supplies to carry on the war; and a Tax Bill was brought forward in Congress, which, on the 8th of April, was passed in the House of Representatives by a majority of 125 to 13. At the close of the debate, Mr. Stephens, of Pennsylvania, said, in the course of a speech he made upon the question:—

"I will assume that every loyal man admits the necessity of everything required to extinguish this wicked rebellion. To do this requires armies and navies; to sustain them money is absolutely necessary, for the soldiers of the Republic must not go unpaid, whatever it may cost the civilian. Money can only be had through loans, and loans cannot be had unless at the same time means be provided for paying punctually the interest. This nation must never repudiate her debts. This brings us to the direct question—how much must be annually raised to pay such interest? If the war was to end now, or within 60 days, we could tell very nearly. I suppose our debt on the 1st day of July next will not be less than 800 millions. When, some time since, I had occasion to address the House on the Treasury Note Bill, I stated our daily expenses at two

millions. They are now, and have been for some time past, over three millions a-day. It is plain, therefore, that the sum I have stated will be rather below than above our indebtedness at the end of this fiscal year. The interest, at 37-100ths, will require about 60 millions annually. How much this will be increased by the necessary sacrifice of our bonds, owing to the unfortunate specie clause in our Treasury Note Bill, it is hard to conjecture. The ordinary peace expenses of Government will not be less than 70 millions, which, added to the annual interest on our debt, 60 millions, will make it 130 millions, independent of the advance on our pension list."

But although the Tax Bill became law, the Government did not venture to put it in force; and during the present year not a farthing was levied under its provisions. The Treasury resorted to loans, and an extravagant issue of paper money, which almost entirely superseded the use of coin. The consequence of course was, that gold rose to an unheard-of premium. The name commonly given to the paper issue of small notes was "greenbacks," or "shinplasters," and the whole country was deluged with them.*

* To show the loss and inconvenience inflicted by this species of currency, we copy the following extract from the *New York Times*, in the month of July. "The currency and small change difficulties are working great injury to the retail trade of the city, and giving insufferable annoyance to all parties, whether buyer or seller. Gold, silver, and nickel have all become so highly appreciated that in purchasing a cheap dinner or a cigar after it, a pound of sugar,

Early in May, the Federal General Hunter, who commanded in South Carolina, issued an order declaring the three States of Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina to be under martial-law; and adding that as "slavery and martial-law in a free country are altogether incompatible," the slaves in those States were thenceforth for ever free. This order, however, was promptly repudiated by President Lincoln, as "producing some excitement and misunderstanding;" and he declared it to be altogether void, so far as it proclaimed the freedom of slaves in any State. That question he reserved entirely to himself. He added:—

"On the 6th day of March last, by a special message, I recommended to Congress the adoption of a joint resolution, to be substantially as follows:—

"Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with

a yard of cotton cloth, or such like articles, the discount on a dollar bill, or a five-dollar bill, is often greater than the value of the article purchased, and hence the seller, in furnishing gold, silver, or nickel change, actually loses more than the value of the goods sold. The various expedients adopted to obviate the difficulty give almost as great annoyance as the original trouble itself. The private shinplaster system is the worst. A person may come down town in the morning with five dollars in bills in his pocket, and, after making half-a-dozen trifling purchases, may find himself with four dollars of shinplasters, which are worthless, except at the places where they were issued, which he may not want to visit again in a month. Postage stamps for change are also a great annoyance, particularly in these dog-days, as they stick to the fingers, to the portmonnaie, and to everything, and quickly get torn, dirty, wasted, uncurrent, and worthless."

any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State in its discretion to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.'

"The resolution, in the language above quoted, was adopted by large majorities in both branches of Congress, and now stands an authentic, definite, and solemn proposal of the nation to the States and people most immediately interested in the subject-matter. To the people of these States I now earnestly appeal. I do not argue—I beseech you to make the arguments for yourselves. You cannot, if you would, be blind to the signs of the times. I beg of you a calm and enlarged consideration of them, ranging, if it may be, far above personal and partisan politics. This proposal makes common cause for a common object, casting no reproaches upon any. It acts not the Pharisee. The change it contemplates would come gently as the dews of heaven, not receding, or wrecking anything. Will you not embrace it? So much good has not been done by one effort in all past time as in the Providence of God it is now your high privilege to do. May the vast future not have to lament that you have neglected it."

In the course of the summer President Lincoln, by two separate proclamations, called into military service an additional force of 500,000 men, and an order fixing the quota to be contributed by each of the States was issued from the War Department. Recruiting, however, went on slowly. The enthu-

siasm of volunteers had by this time considerably cooled down, and it was found next to impossible to resort to a forced conscription to make up the deficiency.

To show the savage violence with which the war was carried on, we may mention that in the month of July the Federal Generals Pope and Steinwehr issued an order directing that all civilians found guilty of violating their oath of allegiance—in other words, of siding with the Confederates—should be shot. Upon this, President Jefferson Davis directed that Generals Pope and Steinwehr, and all commissioned officers under their command, should not be considered soldiers, or entitled to the benefit of cartel, if taken prisoners; if any of them were captured, they were to be confined, so that in the event of any unarmed citizens of the Confederacy being murdered, with or without trial, under pretence of being spies or hostages, or on any other pretext, an equal number of prisoners should be shot by command of the Confederate General-in-Chief. He added:—

"The order does not extend to Federal private soldiers, nor to any other division of the Federal army."

At the end of October, an act of brutal ferocity was perpetrated by a Federal General, named M'Neil, who caused to be shot, in cold blood, ten Confederate prisoners, at Palmyra, in Missouri, in retribution, as he alleged, for the supposed murder of an Unionist, resident of Palmyra, named Allsman, who had disappeared when the Confederates entered Palmyra, to which place

General M'Neil returned, after the Confederates had abandoned it. There was no proof of the murder, nor even of the death of the man, and few incidents in the war were more shocking to the feelings of mankind, or tended more to exasperate the rage of the Confederates than this wholesale massacre.

On the 14th of July, the Federal President sent a message to Congress with the draft of a Bill to compensate any State which might abolish slavery within its limits, and he earnestly recommended that it might be adopted. The Bill provided, that, "whenever the President of the United States shall be satisfied that any State shall have lawfully abolished slavery within and throughout such State, either immediately or gradually, it shall be the duty of the President, assisted by the Secretary of the Treasury, to prepare and deliver each State an amount of 6 per cent interest bearing bonds of the United States, equal to the aggregate value at dollars per head of all the slaves within such State as reported by the census of 1860; the whole amount for any one State to be delivered at once, if the abolishment be immediate, or in equal annual instalments if it be gradual, interest to begin running on each bond at the time of delivery, and not before.

"And be it further enacted, that if any State, having so received any such bonds, shall at any time afterwards, by law, re-introduce or tolerate slavery within its limits, contrary to the Act of Abolishment upon which such bonds shall have been received, said bonds so received by said State shall at once be null and

void, in whosoever hands they may be, and such State shall refund to the United States all interest which may have been paid on such bonds."

His own view of the principle involved in the struggle, was declared in a letter he addressed, on the 22nd of August, to Mr. Horace Greeley, the editor of the *New York Tribune*, who had in the columns of that newspaper criticized his policy. It will be seen that he threw the question of slavery to the winds, and was comparatively indifferent about it provided only he could secure the preservation of the Union. He said :—

"As to the policy I 'seem to be pursuing,' as you say, I have not meant to leave anyone in doubt.

"I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the national authority can be restored the nearer the Union will be 'the Union as it was.' If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the coloured race I do because I believe it helps to save this Union, and what I forbear, I forbear because

I do not believe it would help to save the Union."

The passage in which the President here speaks of what he would do "about slavery and the coloured race" had reference not only to the Bill for compensating States which might abolish slavery, but also to a plan which he had just before proposed for the emigration of the whole of the black population to Central America, where they were to found a colony under the auspices of the United States Government. He had invited a delegation of coloured men to meet him in Washington, and on the 14th of July, in the course of a long address, he told them that a sum of money had been appropriated by Congress, and placed at his disposition, for the purpose of aiding the colonization in some country of the people of African descent. He said,—

"The aspiration of man is to enjoy equality with the best when free, but on this broad continent not a single man of your race is made the equal of ours. Go where you are treated the best, and the ban is still upon you. I do not propose to discuss this, but to present it as a fact with which we have to deal. I cannot alter it if I would. It is a fact about which we all think and feel alike, I and you. We look to our conditions owing to the existence of the two races on this continent. I need not recount to you the effects upon white men growing out of the institution of slavery. I believe in its general evil effects on the white race. See our present condition. The country engaged in war. Our white men cutting one another's throats, none knowing

how far it will extend, and then consider what we know to be the truth. But for your race among us there could not be a war. Although many men engaged on either side do not care for you one way or the other, nevertheless, I repeat, without the institution of slavery and the coloured race as a basis, the war could not have an existence. It is better for us both, therefore, to be separated. . . . The place I am thinking about for a colony is Central America. It is nearer to us than Liberia—not more than one-fourth as far as Liberia, and within seven days' run by steamers. Unlike Liberia, it is on a great line of travel—it is a highway. The country is a very excellent one for any people, and with great natural resources and advantages, and especially because of the similarity of climate with your native land—thus being suited to your physical condition. The particular place I have in view is to be a great highway from the Atlantic or Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean, and this particular place has all the advantages for a colony. . . . The practical thing I want to ascertain is whether I can get a number of able-bodied men, with their wives and children, who are willing to go when I present evidence of encouragement and protection. Could I get a number of tolerably intelligent men with their wives and children, I think I could make a successful commencement. I want you to let me know whether this can be done or not."

The chairman of the delegation briefly replied that they would hold a consultation and in a short time give an answer. The President said, "Take your full time.

No hurry at all." The delegation then withdrew.

On the 22nd of September, President Lincoln issued an important proclamation on the subject of slavery, declaring his intention, upon the next meeting of Congress, to recommend the passing of a Bill which should enact that, on the 1st day of January, 1863, "all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and for ever, free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom; that the Executive will, on the 1st day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof have not been in rebellion against the United States." The proclamation added that "the Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall

have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion shall, upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the United States and their respective States and people (if the relation shall have been suspended or disturbed), be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves."

On the 13th of August, President Davis sent a message to the Confederate Congress at Richmond, in which he said,—

"It is again our fortune to meet for devising measures necessary to the public welfare, while our country is involved in a desolating war. The sufferings endured by some portions of the people excite the deepest solicitude of the Government, and the sympathy thus evoked has been heightened by the patriotic devotion with which these sufferings have been borne. The gallantry and good conduct of our troops, always claiming the gratitude of the country, have been further illustrated on hard-fought fields, marked by exhibitions of individual prowess which can find but few parallels in ancient or modern history. Our army has not faltered in any of the various trials to which it has been subjected, and the great body of the people have continued to manifest a zeal and unanimity which not only cheers the battle-stained soldier, but gives assurance to the friends of constitutional liberty of our final triumph in the pending struggle against despotic usurpation.

"The vast army which threatened the capital of the Confederacy has been defeated and driven from the lines of investment, and

the enemy, repeatedly foiled in his efforts for its capture, is now seeking to raise new armies on a scale such as modern history does not record, to effect that subjugation of the South so often proclaimed as on the eve of accomplishment.

"The perfidy which disregarded rights secured by compact, the madness which trampled on obligations made sacred by every consideration of honour, have been intensified by the malignity engendered by defeat. These passions have changed the character of the hostilities waged by our enemies, who are becoming daily less regardful of the usages of civilized war and the dictates of humanity. Rapine and wanton destruction of private property, war upon non-combatants, murder of captives, bloody threats to avenge the death of an invading soldiery by the slaughter of unarmed citizens, orders of banishment against peaceful farmers engaged in the cultivation of the soil, are some of the means used by our ruthless invaders to enforce the submission of a free people to foreign sway. Confiscation Bills of a character so atrocious as to insure, if executed, the utter ruin of the entire population of these States, are passed by their Congress and approved by their Executive. The moneyed obligations of the Confederate Government are forged by citizens of the United States, and publicly advertised for sale in their cities with a notoriety that sufficiently attests the knowledge of their Government, and its complicity in the crime is further evinced by the fact that the soldiers of the invading armies are found supplied with

large quantities of these forged notes as a means of despoiling the country people, by fraud, out of such portions of their property as armed violence may fail to reach. Two, at least, of the Generals of the United States are engaged, unchecked by their Government, in exciting servile insurrection, and in arming and training slaves for warfare against their masters, citizens of the Confederacy. Another has been found of instincts so brutal as to invite the violence of his soldiery against the women of a captured city.

"Yet the rebuke of civilized man has failed to evoke from the authorities of the United States one mark of disapprobation of his acts; nor is there any reason to suppose that the conduct of Benjamin F. Butler has failed to secure from his Government the sanction and applause with which it is known to have been greeted by public meetings and portions of the press of the United States. To inquiries made of the Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States whether the atrocious conduct of some of their military commandants met the sanction of that Government, answer has been evaded, on the pretext that the inquiry was insulting; and no method remains for the suppression of these enormities but such retributive justice as it may be found possible to execute.

"Retaliation in kind for many of them is impracticable, for I have had occasion to remark in a former Message that, under no excess of provocation, could our noble-hearted defenders be driven to wreak vengeance on unarmed men, on women or on children.

But stern and exemplary punishment can and must be meted out to the murderers and felons who, disgracing the profession of arms, seek to make of public war the occasion for the commission of the most monstrous crimes.

"Deeply as we regret the character of the contest into which we are about to be forced, we must accept it as an alternative which recent manifestations give us little hope can be avoided. . . .

"I am happy to inform you that, in spite both of blandishments and threats used in profusion by the agents of the Government of the United States, the Indian nations within the Confederacy have remained firm in their loyalty and steadfast in the observance of their treaty engagements with this Government. Nor has their fidelity been shaken by the fact that, owing to the vacancies in some of the offices of agents and superintendents, delay has occurred in the payments of the annuities and allowances to which they are entitled. I would advise some provision authorizing payments to be made by other officers in the absence of those especially charged by law with this duty.

"We have never-ceasing cause to be grateful for the favour with which God has protected our infant Confederacy. And it becomes us reverently to return our thanks and humbly to ask of His bounteousness that wisdom which is needful for the performance of the high trusts with which we are charged."

At the end of the autumn, an attempt was made by the French Emperor to engage the Governments of Great Britain and Russia, in a joint effort with himself

to mediate in the struggle that was devastating the Continent of America. For this purpose, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed a despatch to the Ambassadors of France at London and St. Petersburg, dated October 30, in which he said:—

"Sir, Europe watches with a painful interest the struggle which has been raging for more than a year upon the American Continent. The hostilities have provoked sacrifices and efforts certainly of a nature to inspire the highest idea of the perseverance and energy of the two populations; but this spectacle, which does so much honour to their courage, is only given at the price of numberless calamities and at a prodigious effusion of blood. To these results of a civil war, which from the very first assumed vast proportions, there is still to be added the apprehension of a servile war, which would be the culminating point of so many irreparable disasters.

"The sufferings of a nation towards which we have always professed a sincere friendship would have sufficed to excite the sincere solicitude of the Emperor, even had we ourselves not suffered by the counter-blow of these events.

"Under the influence of the intimate relations which the extension of intercourse has multiplied between the various regions of the globe, Europe itself has suffered from the consequences of a crisis which dried up one of the most fruitful sources of the public wealth, and which became for the great centres of labour the cause of the most sad trials.

"As you are aware, sir, when

the conflict commenced, we held it our duty to observe the most strict neutrality, in concert with the other maritime Powers, and the Washington Cabinet has repeatedly acknowledged the honourable manner in which we adhered to that line of conduct. The sentiments which dictated it to us have undergone no change. But the benevolent character of that neutrality, instead of imposing upon the Powers an attitude which might resemble indifference, ought rather to make them of service to the two parties, by helping them out of a position which seems to have no issue.

"From the commencement of the war an armed force was set on foot by the belligerents, which, since then, has almost constantly been kept up, and, after so much bloodshed they are now in that respect nearly in the same position. Nothing authorizes the presumption that more decisive military operations will shortly occur. According to the last news received in Europe, the two armies, on the contrary, were in a condition that would not allow either party to hope within a brief delay for any decided advantage to turn the balance and accelerate the conclusion of peace.

"All these circumstances taken together point to the opportunity of an armistice; to which, moreover, under present circumstances, no strategical objection can be made. The favourable dispositions towards peace which are beginning to manifest themselves in the North as well as in the South might, on the other hand, second the steps that might be made to recommend the idea of a truce.

"The Emperor has, therefore, thought that the occasion has presented itself of offering to the belligerents the support of the good offices of the maritime Powers, and His Majesty has charged me to make the proposition to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, as well as to the Court of Russia. The three Cabinets would exert their influence at Washington, as well as with the Confederate States, to obtain an armistice for six months, during which every act of war, direct or indirect, should provisionally cease on sea as well as on land, and it might be, if necessary, ulteriorly prolonged.

"These overtures, I need not say, would not imply on our part any judgment on the origin or issue of the struggle, nor any pressure upon the negotiations which might, it is to be hoped, ensue in favour of an armistice. Our task would consist solely in smoothing down obstacles, and in interfering only in the measure determined upon by the two parties. We should not, in fact, believe ourselves called upon to decide but to prepare the solution of the difficulties which hitherto have opposed a reconciliation between the belligerent parties.

"Would not, moreover, an agreement between the three Courts respond sufficiently to their intentions? Would it not give to their step the character of evident impartiality? Acting in concert they would combine the conditions best suited to inspire confidence; the Government of the Emperor by the constant tradition of French policy towards the United States; England by the community of race; Russia by the marks of friend-

ship she has never ceased to show to the Washington Cabinet.

"Should the event not justify the hope of the three Powers, and should the ardour of the struggle overrule the wisdom of their councils, this attempt would not be the less honourable for them. They would have fulfilled a duty of humanity, more especially indicated in a war in which excited passions render all direct attempts at negotiation more difficult. It is the mission which international law assigns to neutrals, at the same time that it prescribes to them a strict impartiality, and they could never make a nobler use of their influence than by endeavouring to put an end to a struggle which causes so much suffering, and compromises such great interests throughout the whole world.

"Finally, even without immediate results, these overtures would not be entirely useless, for they might encourage public opinion to views of conciliation, and thus contribute to hasten the moment when the return of peace might become possible."

But neither England nor Russia was disposed to grant the desired co-operation. At all events, Russia would not act without England; and, on the 13th of November, Earl Russell addressed a despatch to Earl Cowley, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, in which, after recapitulating the substance of the proposal of the French Government, he went on to say:—

"Her Majesty is desirous of acting in concurrence with France upon the great questions now agitating the world, and upon none more than on the contingencies connected with the

great struggle now going on in North America. Neither Her Majesty the Queen nor the British nation will ever forget the noble and emphatic manner in which the Emperor of the French vindicated the law of nations, and assisted the cause of peace, in the instance of the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners on board the *Trent*.|

"Her Majesty's Government recognize with pleasure, in the design of arresting the progress of war by friendly measures, the benevolent views and humane intentions of the Emperor.

"They are also of opinion that, if the steps proposed were to be taken, the concurrence of Russia would be extremely desirable.

"Her Majesty's Government have, however, not been informed up to the present time that the Russian Government have agreed to co-operate with England and France on this occasion, although that Government may support the endeavours of England and France to attain the end proposed.

"But is the end proposed attainable at the present moment by the course suggested by the Government of France? Such is the question which has been anxiously and carefully examined by Her Majesty's Government.

"After weighing all the information which has been received from America, Her Majesty's Government are led to the conclusion that there is no ground at the present moment to hope that the Federal Government would accept the proposal suggested, and a refusal from Washington at present would prevent any speedy renewal of the offer.

"Her Majesty's Government

think, therefore, that it would be better to watch carefully the progress of opinion in America, and if, as there appears reason to hope, it may be found to have undergone, or may undergo hereafter, any change, the three Courts might then avail themselves of such change to offer their friendly counsel with a greater prospect than now exists of its being accepted by the two contending parties.

"Her Majesty's Government will communicate to that of France any intelligence they may receive from Washington or Richmond bearing on this important subject."

An address to President Lincoln was adopted at a meeting of Governors of the Federal States, held at Altoona, in Pennsylvania, on the 24th of September, "to take measures for the more active support of the Government." In this they said:—

"Impressed with the conviction that an army of reserve ought, until the war shall end, to be constantly kept on foot, to be raised, armed, equipped, and trained at home, and ready for emergencies, we respectfully ask the President to call for such a force of volunteers, for one year's service, of not less than 100,000 in the aggregate, the quota of each State to be raised after it shall have filled its quotas of the requisitions already made for volunteers and for militia. We believe that this would be a measure of military prudence, while it would greatly promote the military education of the people.

"We hail with heartfelt gratitude and encouraged hope the Proclamation of the President

issued on the 22nd instant, declaring emancipated from their bondage all persons held to service or labour as slaves in the rebel States, whose rebellion shall last until the first day of January ensuing."

The address concluded thus:—

"And now, presenting to our national Chief Magistrate this conclusion of our deliberations, we devote ourselves to our country's service, and we will surround the President with our constant support, trusting that the fidelity and zeal of the loyal States and people will always assure him that he will be constantly maintained in pursuing with vigour this war for the preservation of the national life and the hopes of humanity."

But symptoms are not wanting to show that the North is beginning to grow weary of the war. In the course of the autumn the State elections took place, and the result was generally favourable to the Democratic party, which in America represents the Conservative element. This party, in contradistinction to the Republicans, has always been well disposed towards the South, and if it gains the decided ascendancy, the Confederates will have good reason to hope from it a peaceful settlement of the great question of Secession.

The citizens of the North have also been disgusted by the exercise of arbitrary powers on the part of the Government, which has amounted to a virtual suspension of civil liberty. The writ of *Habeas Corpus* has been made a dead letter under political arrests, for the officers in whose custody the prisoners were placed refused to recognize the

authority of the judges. Men and women were shut up in prison, and detained there without trial, on the most frivolous pretexts, and personal liberty was as much at the mercy of the executive as if the whole of the Federal States had been declared to be under martial law. The price, in fact, which the North has been paying for the hopeless attempt to enforce a detested Union may be summed up in a word,—she has incurred a gigantic debt, poured out the blood of tens of thousands of her children, incurred humiliating defeats, and surrendered for the time her constitutional rights.

On the 1st of December, President Lincoln sent his message to Congress, of which the most important passages were the following:—

“Since your last annual assembling, another year of health and bountiful harvests has passed; and, while it has not pleased the Almighty to bless us with a return of peace, we can but press on, guided by the best light He gives us, trusting that in His own good time and wise way all will be well. . . .

“The treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the African Slave Trade has been put into operation with a good prospect of complete success. It is an occasion of special pleasure to acknowledge that the execution of it on the part of Her Majesty’s Government has been marked by a jealous respect for the authority of the United States and the rights of their moral and loyal citizens. . . .

“The condition of the finances will claim your most diligent consideration. The vast expen-

ditures incident to the military and naval operations required for the suppression of the rebellion have hitherto been met with a promptitude and certainty unusual in similar circumstances, and the public credit has been fully maintained. The continuance of the war, however, and the increased disbursements, made necessary by the augmented forces now in the field, demand your best reflections as to the best modes of providing the necessary revenues without injury to business, and with the least possible burdens upon labour. The suspension of specie payments by the banks soon after the commencement of your last Session, made large issues of United States’ notes unavoidable. In no other way could the payment of the troops, and the satisfaction of other just demands, be so economically or as well provided for. The judicious legislation of Congress, securing the receivability of these notes for loans and internal duties, and making them a ‘legal tender’ for other debts, has made them universal currency, and has satisfied, partially at least, and for the time, the long-felt want of a uniform circulating medium, saving thereby to the people immense sums in discounts and exchanges.

“A return to specie payments, however, at the earliest period compatible with due regard to all interests, should ever be kept in view.

“Fluctuations in the value of currency are always injurious, and to reduce these fluctuations to the lowest possible point will always be a leading purpose in wise legislation.

"Convertibility, prompt and certain convertibility, into coin, is generally acknowledged to be the best and surest safeguard against them, and it is extremely doubtful whether a circulation of United States' notes, payable in coin, and sufficiently large for the wants of the people, can be permanently, usefully, and safely maintained. Is there, then, any other mode in which the necessary provision for the public wants can be made, and the great advantages of a safe and uniform currency secured?

"I know of none which promises so certain results, and at the same time so unobjectionable, as the organization of banking associations under a general Act of Congress, well guarded in its provisions. To such associations the Government might furnish circulating notes on the security of United States' bonds deposited in the Treasury. These notes, prepared under the supervision of proper officers, being uniform in appearance and security, and convertible always into coin, would at once protect labour against the evils of a vicious currency, and facilitate commerce by cheap and safe exchanges. . . .

"The receipts into the Treasury from all sources, including loans and balance from the preceding year, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1862, were 583,885,247 dollars 6 cents, of which sum 49,056,397 dollars 62 cents, was derived from Customs; 1,795,231 dollars 73 cents, from the direct tax; from public lands, 152,203 dollars 77 cents; from miscellaneous sources, 931,787 dollars 64 cents; from loans in all forms, 529,692,460 dollars 50 cents. The remainder,

2,257,065 dollars 80 cents, was the balance from last year. The disbursements during the same period were:—For Congressional, Executive, and Judicial purposes, 5,939,009 dollars 29 cents; for foreign intercourse, 1,339,710 35 cents; for miscellaneous expenses, including the Mints, loans, Post-office deficiencies, collection of revenue, and other like charges, 14,129,771 dollars 50 cents; for expenses under the Interior Department, 3,102,985 dollars 52 cents; under the War Department, 394,368,407 dollars 36 cents; under the Navy Department, 42,674,569 dollars 69 cents; for interest on the public debt, 13,190,324 dollars 45 cents; and for the payment of the public debt, including reimbursement of temporary loans and redemptions, 96,096,922 dollars 9 cents; making an aggregate of 570,841,700 dollars 25 cents; and leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of July, 1862, of 13,043,546 dollars 81 cents. It should be observed that the sum of 96,096,922 dollars 9 cents, expended for reimbursements and redemption of the public debt, being included also in the loans made, may be properly deducted both from the receipts and expenditures, leaving the actual receipts for the year 487,788,324 dollars 97 cents, and the expenditures 474,744,788 dollars 16 cents. Other information on the subject of the finances will be found in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to whose statements and views I invite your most candid and considerate attention. . . .

"On the 22nd day of September last, a proclamation was issued by the Executive, a copy of which

is herewith submitted. In accordance with the purpose expressed in the second paragraph of that paper, I now respectfully recall your attention to what may be called 'Compensated Emancipation.' A nation may be said to consist of its territory, its people, and its laws. The territory is the only part which is of certain durability. One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh, but the earth abideth for ever. It is of the first importance to duly consider and estimate this ever-enduring part. That portion of the earth's surface which is owned and inhabited by the people of the United States, is well adapted to be the home of one national family, and it is not well adapted for two or more. Its vast extent and its variety of climate and production are of advantage in this age for one people, whatever they might have been in former ages. Steam and telegraphs, in intelligence, have brought these to be an advantageous combination for one united people. . . .

"There is no line, straight or crooked, suitable for a national boundary upon which to divide. Trace through from east to west, upon the line between the free and slave country, and we shall find a little more than one-third of its length are rivers easy to be crossed and populated, or soon to be populated thickly upon both sides, while nearly all its remaining length are merely surveyors' lines, over which people may well walk back and forth without any consciousness of their presence. No part of this line can be made any more difficult to pass by writing it down on paper or parchment as a national

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boundary. The fact of separation, if it comes, gives up on the part of the sectional obligations upon the seceding section the fugitive slave clause, along with all other constitutional obligations upon the section seceded from, while I should expect no treaty stipulation would ever be made to take its place.

"But there is another difficulty. The great interior region bounded east by the Alleghanies, north by the British dominions, west by the Rocky Mountains, and south by the line along which the culture of corn and cotton meets, and which includes part of Virginia, part of Tennessee, all of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, and the Territories of Dakota, Nebraska, and part of Colorado, has about 10 millions of people, and will have 50 millions within 50 years, if not prevented by any political folly or mistake. It contains more than one-third of the country owned by the United States, certainly more than 1,000,000 of square miles. If half as populous as Massachusetts already is, it would have more than 75,000,000 of people. A glance at the map shows that, territorially speaking, it is the great body of the Republic. The other parts are but marginal borders to it, the magnificent region sloping west from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific being the deepest and almost the richest in undeveloped resources. In the production of provisions, grains, grasses, and all which proceed from them, this great interior region is naturally one of the most important in the world. Ascertain from the statistics the

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small proportion of the region which has as yet been brought into cultivation, and also the large and rapidly-increasing amount of its products, and we shall be overwhelmed with the magnitude of the prospect presented; and yet this region has no seacoast, touches no ocean anywhere. As part of one nation its people now find, and may for ever find, their way to Europe by New York, to South America and Africa by New Orleans, and to Asia by San Francisco. But separate our common countrymen into two nations, as designed by the present rebellion, and every man of this great interior region is thereby cut off from some one or more of these outlets, not, perhaps, by a physical barrier, but by embarrassing and onerous trade regulations; and this is true wherever the dividing or boundary line may be fixed. Place it between the now free and slave country, or place it south of Kentucky, or north of Ohio, and still the truth remains that none south of it can trade to any place north of it, and none north of it can trade to any port or place south of it, except upon terms dictated by a Government foreign to them. These outlets, east, west, and south, are indispensable to the well-being of the people inhabiting, and to inhabit, this vast interior region. Which of the three may be the best is no proper question. All are better than either, and all of right belong to that people and to their successors for ever. True to themselves, they will not ask where a line of separation shall be, but will vow rather that there shall be no such line. Nor are the marginal regions less inte-

rested in these communications to and through them to the great outside world. They, too, and each of them, must have access to this Egypt of the West without paying toll at the crossing of any national boundary. Our national strife springs not from our permanent part, not from the land we inhabit, not from our national homestead. There is no possible severing of this but would multiply, and not mitigate, the evils among us. In all its adaptations and aptitudes it demands union and abhors separation. In fact, it would ere long force reunion, however much of blood and treasure the separation might have cost. Our strife pertains to ourselves, to the passing generations of men, and it cannot, without convulsion, be hushed for ever with the passing of one generation.

"In this view I recommend the adoption of the following Resolution and Articles amendatory of the Constitution of the United States:—

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures or Conventions of the several States, as Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which Articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures or Conventions, to be valid as a part or parts of the said Constitution, viz:—

"Article.—Every State wherein slavery now exists which shall abolish the same therein at any time or times before the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord 1900 shall receive compen-

sation from the United States, as follows, to wit:—

“The President of the United States shall deliver to every such State bonds of the United States, bearing interest at the rate of — for each slave shown to have been therein by the eighth census of the United States, said bonds to be delivered to such State by instalments, or in one parcel at the completion of the abolishment, accordingly as the same shall have been gradual or at one time within such State, and interest shall begin to run upon any such bond only from the proper time of its delivery as aforesaid, and afterward. Any State having received bonds as aforesaid, and afterwards introducing or tolerating slavery therein, shall refund to the United States the bonds so received, or the value thereof, and all interest paid thereon.

“Article. — All slaves who shall have enjoyed actual freedom, by the chances of the war, at any time before the end of the rebellion, shall be for ever free; but all owners of such, who shall not have been disloyal, shall be compensated for them at the same rate as is provided for States adopting abolishment of slavery, but in such a way that no slave shall be twice accounted for.

“Article.—Congress may appropriate money and otherwise provide for colonizing free coloured persons, with their own consent, at any place or places without the United States.”

The Message then proceeded to discuss these proposed Articles at considerable length. We need only give the following passages:—

“Taking the nation in the aggregate, we find its population and ratio of increase for the several decennial periods to be as follows:—

1790 ...	3,929,827	} per cent. ratio of increase.
1800 ...	5,305,937—35·02	
1810 ...	7,239,314—36·45	
1820 ...	9,638,131—33·13	
1830 ...	12,866,020—33·49	
1840 ...	17,069,453—32·67	
1850 ...	23,191,876—35·87	
1860 ...	31,448,790—35·58	

“This shows an average decennial increase of 34·60 per cent. in population through the 70 years from our first to our last census taken. It is seen that the ratio of increase at no one of these seven periods is either two per cent. below or two per cent. above the average, thus showing how inflexible, and, consequently, how reliable the law of increase in our case is. Assuming that it will continue, it gives the following results:—

1870 . . .	42,828,341
1880 . . .	56,967,216
1890 . . .	76,677,872
1900 . . .	103,208,415
1910 . . .	138,918,526
1920 . . .	186,984,835
1930 . . .	251,630,914

“These figures show that our country may be as populous as Europe now is, at some point between 1920 and 1930,—say about 1925—our territory, at 78½ persons to the square mile, being of the capacity to contain 217,186,000; and we will reach this, too, if we do not ourselves relinquish the chances by the folly and evils of disunion, or by long and exhausting war, springing from the only great element of national discord among us. While it cannot be foreseen exactly how much one huge example of secession breeding lesser ones indefi-

nately would retard the population, civilization, and prosperity, no one can doubt that the extent of it would be very great and injurious.

"The proposed emancipation would shorten the war, perpetuate peace, insure this increase of the population, and proportionately of the wealth of the country. With this we should pay all the emancipation would cost, together with our other debts, easier than we should pay our other debts without it. . . .

"This plan is recommended as a means, not in exclusion of, but additional to, all others for restoring and preserving the national authority throughout the Union. The subject is presented exclusively in its economical aspect. The plan would, I am confident, secure peace more speedily than can be done by force alone, while it would cost less, considering amounts and manner of payment, and times of payment, and the amounts would be easier paid than will be the additional cost of the war, if we rely solely upon force.

"Is it most likely—very likely—that it would cost no blood at all. The plan is proposed as permanent constitutional law. It cannot become such without the concurrence of, first, two-thirds of Congress, and afterwards, three-fourths of the States. The requisite three-fourths of the States will necessarily include seven of the Slave States. Their concurrence, if obtained, will give assurance of their severally adopting emancipation at no distant day upon the new constitutional terms. This assurance would end the struggle now and save the Union for ever.

"I do not forget the gravity which should characterize a paper addressed to the Congress of the nation by the Chief Magistrate of the nation; nor do I forget that some of you are my seniors, nor that many of you have more experience than I in the conduct of public affairs; yet I trust that, in view of the great responsibility resting upon me, you will perceive no want of respect to yourselves in any undue earnestness I may seem to display.

"Is it doubted, then, that the plan I propose, if adopted, would shorten the war, and thus lessen its expenditure of money and of blood? Is it doubted that it would restore the national authority and national prosperity, and perpetuate both indefinitely?

"Is it doubted that we here, Congress and Executive, can secure its adoption? Will not the good people respond to a united and earnest appeal from us? Can we, can they, by any other means, so certainly or so speedily assure these vital objects? We can succeed only by concert. It is not, 'Can any of us imagine better?' but 'Can we all do better?' Object wheresoever is possible, still the question recurs, 'Can we do better?'

"The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulties, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves, and then we shall save our country.

"Fellow-citizens, we cannot escape history. We of this Congress will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can

spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honour or dishonour to the latest generation.

"We say that we are for the Union. The world will not forget, that while we say this, we do know how to save the Union. The world knows we do know how to save it. We, even we here, hold the power and bear the responsibility.

"In giving freedom to the slave we assure freedom to the

free, honourable alike in what we give and what we preserve.

"We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last, best hope of the earth.

"Other means may succeed; this could not fail.

"The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just—a way which, if followed, the world will for ever applaud, and God must for ever bless.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"Washington, Dec. 1, 1862."

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CHRONICLE.

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CHRONICLE.

JANUARY, 1862.

DISCOVERIES IN WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.—The fine cathedral church of this see has been for some years undergoing repairs and restorations, and during the progress of the works very interesting discoveries have been made. In 1856 the workmen uncovered in the south-east transept two stone coffins of great size. Both contained skeletons, one of which was that of a man who must have been 6 ft. 6 in. high. No remains of garments or ornaments were found; but, as almost all the tombs in the cathedral have been interfered with at different periods of its history, such articles may have been previously appropriated. It is very probable that these were the remains of ancient bishops of the see. In December of last year a very interesting discovery was made. In removing a portion of the wall on the north side of the choir, and near the east end, the workmen brought to light a stone coffin, a portion of which fell away, disclosing the remains of a bishop in his episcopal vestments. The coffin had been very carefully chiselled out of a single block of stone. It had been disturbed at some former

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time, the original cover removed, and replaced by three stones. The upper and lower of these in their turn had been displaced, and, consequently, rubbish had fallen into the lower part of the coffin, and the vestments covering the upper part of the body had decayed into shreds and become of a deep chocolate colour, while those parts protected by the middle stone remained undisturbed. The body had apparently been vested in the alb, tunic, dalmatic, chasuble, and stole, with the amice round the neck, the mitre on the head, and the maniple suspended from the left arm. Of the mitre, the lower portion, constituting the band round the forehead, was still apparent. The vestments were exceedingly rich, of gold tissue and embroidered work, embellished with scrolls and other accessories, figures of kings and birds. The pastoral staff was lying on the left side of the body; but neither the crook nor the ferrule could be found, though there were some fragments of ivory which had probably formed part of the former. Neither the episcopal ring nor the chalice, usually buried with a deceased bishop, were found; they

had probably been taken away by those who had formerly disturbed the remains. But a silver-gilt paten, ornamented, was found in the coffin, and a small silver ornament, resembling a "morse" had been placed on the chasuble, in front of the breast. The question arises, Of what prelate are these the remains, which thus for the second time had been exposed to light after the repose of centuries? There seems great ground for concluding that they are those of Bishop Walter de Cantilupe, who presided over the see of Worcester for the thirty years from 1236 to 1266, and who took a prominent part in public affairs in the reign of Henry III. As has been already stated, most of the tombs in Worcester Cathedral have been disturbed during successive ages, and the monuments and effigies removed from their original positions to other sites. The most remarkable instance of this transfer is presented by the effigy of King John. The corpse of the king—the first of our Norman sovereigns entombed in England—was originally deposited at the east end of the church, and his tomb was closed by a sumptuous effigy, representing him in his royal robes, richly coloured, gilt, and jewelled, the crown upon his head, the sceptre and sword in his hands. When Prince Arthur, the eldest son of Henry VII., died at Ludlow, in 1502, his father buried him in a sumptuous mortuary chapel in this cathedral, and for the construction of this resting-place of the Tudor prince it became necessary to remove the tomb of the old Plantagenet, which was accordingly transferred to the middle of the choir and placed upon a "high tomb;" but tradition still points

to a stone on the original site as covering the body of the king. In 1797, the restorers of that time sentenced the splendid monument to a further removal; but on raising the effigy, the stone coffin containing the remains of the king was found at the base of the tomb, level with the pavement. The original lid was gone, and two elm boards formed the only covering. These being removed, the corpse of the monarch was discovered in perfect preservation, and arrayed in precisely the same robes and royalties as were represented in the effigy, save that the crown and sceptre had disappeared, probably on the occasion of the removal of the corpse from its original resting-place. There can be no doubt that the effigy is a most accurate copy of King John, "in the same figure like the king that's dead." The effigy probably formed the original coffin lid. Upon this interesting discovery, the monumental effigy was replaced and the tomb suffered to remain *in situ*.

In the Lady Chapel are three effigies of bishops, which have evidently been removed from the tombs they originally covered. Two of these are of prelates of a very early period. One of them, of the fourteenth century, is sculptured in good and bold relief on a coffin-shaped slab of dark-coloured marble. The deceased bishop is represented in full pontificals, and so far there is nothing to identify it as the effigy of any prelate of that era; but from the circumstances that there is sculptured on the front of the chasuble an ornament resembling that in silver found on the corpse recently discovered, from the arrangement of the maniple over the left arm, and, above all, that the slab coincides in

its exact size and angles with the stone coffin, there is little doubt that this effigy formed the original covering. The second episcopal effigy lying in the Lady Chapel has been ascribed to William de Blois, who died in 1286, and was succeeded by Walter de Cantilupe. It is of thirteenth-century date, and is supposed to have formed the lid of the stone coffin found by the side of that ascribed to Bishop Cantilupe. The third effigy represents a bishop of a full century later date, perhaps Bishop Brian, who died in 1361, or Bishop Lynn, who died in 1373. There are in other parts of the cathedral effigies of early bishops which have been removed from their tombs, but which cannot with any reason be assigned to particular prelates.

The finding of these episcopal coffins was not the only discovery of interest in the course of these restorations. Within the rails at the east end of the choir was found a leaden coffin, moulded to the shape of the body, and roughly indicating the features and limbs of its tenant. It had originally been placed in a wooden casing, which had utterly decayed. There was no inscription to be found; but a plan of the cathedral of the date of 1795 leaves little doubt that the coffin contains the remains of the Duke of Hamilton, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Worcester, and died in the city. The victorious Parliamentarians would not allow the remains of the general of the Scotch army to be conveyed to his own country for interment.

WRECKS IN 1861.—The *Chronicle* of the last volume of the ANNUAL REGISTER records under various dates storms of wind of almost unprecedented violence, oc-

casioneing terrible disasters by sea and land. The "Wreck Return" of the Board of Trade proves that the year did not receive its gloomy colouring from a few casualties of great interest; but that the number of wrecks and of lives lost far exceeded that of any year since careful records have been kept.

The total number of wrecks and casualties on our coasts, from causes other than collisions, exceeds the number reported during any of the preceding nine years, and was not fewer than 261 in excess of the average of the last six years. In 1857 the total of these disasters was 866; in 1858, 869; in 1859, 1067; in 1860, 1081; and in 1861, 1171. The number of collisions in 1861 was 323, being 25 in excess of those in 1860, but 26 fewer than those in 1859. The total number of wrecks and casualties in 1861 was therefore 1494. The larger proportion of these disasters was due to the terrible gales which raged around our coasts in the months of January, February, and November. In the former of these months the wrecks were 137; in the second, 355; and in the third, 350. It will be remembered that in the fearful storm which raged during the 19th, 20th, and 21st of February, the tower of Chichester Cathedral was blown down, and a wing of the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, was destroyed. It must not, however, be overlooked, in considering these terrible losses, how largely the mercantile navy traversing the British seas has increased year by year. In 1858 the tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade (and therefore exclusive of the enormous tonnage employed in the coasting trade), entering inwards and clearing out-

wards from all our ports, was 22,309,981; in 1860 it had risen to 24,689,292 tons; and in 1861 to 26,595,641 tons.

So numerous calamities to the vessels must necessarily have been accompanied by fearful loss of life. The number of unfortunate persons who perished by wreck in 1861 (including, of course, those only who perished by well-ascertained disasters), was not fewer than 884, being 348 in excess of the number that perished in 1860. This sacrifice of human life does not, however, much exceed half of that of 1854, when 1549 persons were lost; or that of 1859, when the loss of life was 1645. The enormous excess of these years was chiefly due to the loss of certain large passenger ships on our coasts. It will be remembered that, in 1860, 459 persons perished in the wreck of the *Royal Charter*, on the Island of Anglesea, and 386 in that of the *Pomona*, on the coast of Wexford. The increase of the loss in 1861 over that in 1860 is attributable to the effects of the gales of January, February, and November, in which 465 lives were lost. The most terrible of these disasters were the wrecks of the *Guttenburgh*, stranded on the Goodwin Sands on the 1st of January, when 26 persons perished; of the *Kingston*, on the Hasborough Sands, 18 drowned; and the loss of the crew of the Whitby life-boat, 12 persons, in their heroic attempt to rescue the crew of a schooner.

The geographical distribution of these catastrophes is curious. On the east coast, from Dungeness to the Pentland Frith, the casualties were 778; on the south coast, from the Land's End to Dungeness, 164; on the Irish coast, 185; on the Scilly Islands, 9; on the west

coast, from the Land's End to Greenock, 285; on Lundy Island, 10; on the Isle of Man, 26; on the Northern Islands, 37.

Of the 261 collisions which occurred in 1861, 62 involved total loss. Of the 1494 casualties, 1271 occurred to British ships, 221 to foreign ships, and 2 to vessels whose nationality was unknown. But of the 1271 British vessels, 487 were coasting colliers, and 385 other coasters.

What was the total value of the vessels and cargoes jeopardized in all these casualties cannot possibly be ascertained; but 716 vessels are reported as insured for 874,066*l.*, and 122 cargoes for 151,524*l.* 320 vessels and 197 cargoes are reported as uninsured; 458 vessels and 907 cargoes unknown; the total estimated loss, as reported, 1,000,957*l.*

The inquiry into our losses of property and life on the ocean must always be a melancholy task; for it involves, in addition to such just occasions of sorrow, a painful suspicion of recklessness, ignorance, or worse, which may have occasioned them. The inquiry into what has been done in the way of rescue is, on the other hand, a cause of the noblest emotion. We know that hundreds of lives have been preserved by the exertion of the most heroic courage and fortitude and the noblest unselfishness. The return which chronicles so much disaster also records 4622 persons rescued from death. Of these, 743 were saved by life-boats; 447 by the rocket and mortar apparatus; 298 by luggers, coast-guard boats, and small craft; 971 by ships and steam-boats; 1560 by the ships' own boats; 28 by individual exertions; and 577 by other means. The

number of life-boats belonging to the National Life-Boat Institution is now 120; under other management, 59. The number of stations of the rocket and mortar apparatus is 235, and there are 62 stations supplied with life-belts and lines. The sums paid from the Mercantile Marine Fund towards saving life from shipwreck amount to 6365*l.*, of which 1076*l.* is paid to the crews of life-boats, and 753*l.* in gratuities to fishermen and others for their services at wrecks.

3. FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN THE STRAND.—At about half-past 3 o'clock, a destructive fire, which was unfortunately attended with the loss of three lives, broke out on the premises occupied by Mr. Price, machine ruler, Fountain Court, Strand. It appears that the second floor of the house where the fire originated was tenanted by a man and his wife and four children. Shortly before the fire broke out, the woman went out, leaving the four children together; but previous to doing so she took the precaution to extinguish the fire in the grate, and to secrete some lucifer matches which were in the room. She had scarcely left home, however, before one of the children bolted the door from the inside of the room, and presently afterwards, one of them, losing a ball with which they had been playing under the bedstead, found the lucifer matches and lit one to look for it, and almost instantaneously set fire to the bed. Before assistance could be procured the room in which the fire occurred, and those on the floor above, were destroyed, and three of the children suffocated; the fourth fortunately escaped.

7. SINGULAR BANK-NOTE FORGERY.—For many years foolish or

evil-disposed persons have amused themselves and endeavoured to attract attention by the circulation of imitation "bank-notes"—that is, not notes counterfeiting the promissory notes of established banks, but bearing so much general resemblance to those instruments as to mislead the unwary. Of these, an advertising circular, bearing the words "Bank of Elegance," and presenting a strong outward resemblance to a "Bank of England" note, was put largely into circulation. These imitations had been used by different kinds of sharpers with great success. "Duffers" had displayed large rolls in the parlours of public houses, and challenged raw farmers to a display of the contents of their pocket-books. Servant girls had been induced to change their vails and Christmas boxes for the more convenient form of a "Bank of Elegance" note; and other close imitations were hawked about the streets at a penny a-piece. The frauds perpetrated through this agency were so considerable that in the Act consolidating the laws relating to forgery, passed during the last session of Parliament, a clause was inserted, declaring the fraudulently engraving any such imitations, or the possession of such engravings, or putting off any impressions therefrom, a felony, punishable by fourteen years' penal servitude. This imitative passion has presented itself in a very singular form. Mr. Freshfield, the solicitor of the Bank, produced before the Lord Mayor an engraving on porcelain of a 5*l.* Bank of England note, executed in all its details, even to the signature, with remarkable fidelity. The porcelain plate was stated to have formed the lid of an inkstand, a considerable number of which had

recently been imported into this country from the Continent. Mr. Coe, superintendent of the Bank-note printing department, said that no doubt a copper-plate engraving was made in the first instance, an impression from which was afterwards transferred to the porcelain. The engraving, he said, was quite equal to many of the best forgeries of bank-notes, and the article was capable of being turned to mischievous purposes. As the consignees of this particular plate were highly respectable persons, and had no sinister object, the Bank of England did not take any steps for enforcing the statute.

8. TELEGRAM FROM THE UNITED STATES.—RELEASE OF MESSRS. MASON AND SLIDELL.—The hearts of the English people, long oppressed by a painful anxiety, received inexpressible relief by the publication this evening of the following telegram:—

“The Trent affair.—Surrender of the Prisoners.—Cork, Jan. 8.—Shortly before the *Washington* left New York a telegram was received at Inman's office, from Washington, saying that the Commissioners would be surrendered, and leave for England by the next mail. The prisoners were to be set free on the 20th.”

Before the next morning the London journals had received fuller information, and it was accurately known that in the afternoon of the 27th of December, Lord Lyons received an announcement from the United States Government that they consented to deliver to him the four prisoners when and where he pleased. The effect of this intelligence upon the funds proved how heavily the anticipations of war had weighed upon our commerce and industry. Notwith-

standing that the Bank of England found the condition of the money market to be such that on the morning of the 8th they had reduced the rate of discount from 8 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the funds received a sensible impulse from the arrival of the good news. Bargains were made “after hours” at a rise of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., and in the morning there was a further advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; together $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The highest price at which consols were quoted on that day was 93 $\frac{1}{2}$, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher than the lowest point to which they had fallen during the interval of suspense and anxiety.

The released Confederate Commissioners arrived at Southampton on the 29th of January, by the *La Plata*, the vessel in which they had purposed to make their transatlantic voyage two months before. It will give some idea of the breathless interest with which American news was at this time awaited, to state the arrangements by which the mails brought by the *Europa* on the 6th of January were transmitted to London. The *Europa* arrived off Queenstown at 9 P.M. The journey from Cork to Dublin, 166 miles, occupied 4h. 3m.; the transit from Kingston to Holyhead was accomplished in 3h. 17m.; the run from Holyhead to London, 264 miles, was performed in exactly five hours. The whole transit, from the steamer's deck to London, was accomplished in 15h. 3m.

9. THE “NASHVILLE” AND THE “TUSCARORA.”—A current of the great gulf stream of the war raging along the coast of the late United States has set upon our shores, and has given rise to much vexation and annoyance. At the beginning of November, some excitement

was caused by the report that one or more Confederate vessels of war (or "pirates," as the partisans of the North termed them), were cruising at the entrance of the Channel, and were stopping and searching merchantmen of all nations. Then came the report that a large American ship (the *Harvey Birch*) had been captured, the crew taken out, and the ship destroyed by fire. On the 21st, the cruiser, the *Nashville*, ran into Southampton Water. She was a remarkably swift steam sloop, carrying two 6-pounder guns and 80 men. She had been equipped at Charleston for the express purpose of running the blockade and conveying the Confederate Commissioners to Europe. That harbour was too well watched by the Federal vessels to make this a safe experiment. Two of the Commissioners, Messrs. Mason and Slidell, went to a Southern port, ran across to the Havannah, and there shipped themselves on board the *Trent*. The news of the seizure of these gentlemen on board that vessel by the *San Jacinto* had not yet reached this country, and, therefore, the chief interest in the *Nashville* arose from her being the first vessel of war bearing the Confederate flag seen in our ports. The *Nashville*, having subsequently slipped through the blockading squadron, had run to Bermuda, and thence sailed for England, capturing and destroying on her way the *Harvey Birch*, whose crew she now had on board. Mr. Adams, the American Minister, immediately addressed a note to Earl Russell, in which he denounced the proceedings of the *Nashville* as "coming too closely within the definition of piracy," and pointing out the duties of a friendly nation.

Earl Russell replied, that it had been found on inquiry that the *Nashville* was a regularly commissioned vessel of a recognized belligerent, and that care should be had that the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act were not violated. The *Nashville* was, therefore, admitted into the dock, all necessary repairs were allowed to be made, but nothing done which should increase her force as a ship of war.

Soon after, the news of the outrage on the *Trent* arrived and caused great excitement. The feeling of irritation had been much calmed by the reparation yielded by the American Government, but the public mind was still much disturbed, when an incident occurred which revived angry feelings. On the 9th January, a fine Federal sloop of war, the *Tuscarora*, carrying nine heavy guns, ran up Southampton Water, and moored at the entrance to the Itchen Creek. Her object was evidently to keep the closest watch upon the *Nashville*, and her proceedings showed a nervous excitement which had something of the ludicrous, for she kept her fires banked up and her cable on springs, ready to start at a moment's notice. The *Nashville*, nevertheless, was still in the dock, whence she could not issue without a long foreknowledge by her antagonist.

The proceedings of the *Tuscarora* naturally caused much irritation in England. Such hostile demonstrations are scarcely within the law of nations, when made within a neutral harbour; and here was a belligerent ship of war moored within an inland harbour, blockading the entrance to one of its docks. Officers and men of the *Tuscarora* were also landed under various

pretexts upon the dock-quays, who stood by and watched every movement on board the Confederate, and armed men were found one night close under the ship's bows. It seemed the determination of the Federal commander to capture or destroy the enemy, without any regard to the rights of a neutral country. Such a state of things could not be permitted, and the British Government took steps to vindicate our rights. Earl Russell informed Mr. Adams that the Federal Captain Craven must refrain from all acts of this kind, that no act of hostility could be permitted to take place within British waters, and that whichever vessel first started to leave the British port, the other would not be permitted to follow her until the expiration of 24 hours. To enforce these intimations, H.M.S. *Dauntless* was brought into Southampton Water. The *Tuscarora's* captain now thought that the best plan of intercepting the Confederate would be to lie at the mouth of the harbour, to keep his steam up, and to start the moment the *Nashville* was seen to be in motion, thus always to have the priority; he also kept an initiative by making short trips. The British Admiralty stopped this evasion of the law of nations, by requiring that the captain of either ship should give notice to Captain Patey, the Captain Superintendent at Southampton, of the precise time when he proposed to go to sea, in order that the British frigate might take care that he had due law. The Federal captain fell a victim to his own 'cuteness. He sent notice to Captain Patey that he intended to proceed to sea "to-morrow (Tuesday) at 11 A.M." At 11 A.M. he sent a letter, "In consequence of the inclemency of

the weather, I shall defer my departure until to-morrow, or the first fair day." Capt. Patey was not to be so "done." He replied that, "Not seeing anything in the state of the weather to prevent you proceeding to sea in accordance with your intimation, I have to request that you will lose no time in leaving the Southampton Water and proceeding to sea accordingly." As Captain Patey was thus decided, and the *Shannon* also had been sent to the port, Captain Craven saw that nothing could be safely attempted. He, therefore, quitted Southampton Water and the Solent on the following day; the *Nashville* ran out the next day, and eluded pursuit. After committing considerable mischief, she was finally chased by Federal gun-boats into Gibraltar, where she was disarmed and sold into the merchant service.

13. DOUBLE MURDER AT CLAVERING.—A terrible tragedy has occurred at a lonely cottage, at a place called Starling Green, near Clavering, Essex. This miserable hut was occupied by Samuel Law, a farm labourer and ratcatcher, about 27 years of age, and his family. He had been married to his wife Rebecca, aged 25, for seven years. They had two children, the eldest about six years of age, and the youngest, a boy, 16 weeks old. Law was a man of loose habits. The pair were miserably poor. In December last Law was convicted of having broken down a gate, and being unable to pay the penalty, was sent to Hertford Gaol for a month. During his imprisonment his wife had gone into the Union-house with her two children. Law's term of imprisonment expired on the 10th January. He went to her on the following day, and pro-

mised to take her out if, as he said, he should sell every stick and rag he possessed. He redeemed his promise on the very next day, and early on Sunday morning he brought her out of the union and took her home. On the morning of the following Tuesday, the 14th, the woman presented herself at her mother's house, about three miles from Starling Green, accompanied by her eldest child. Her hands and dress were besmeared with blood. They had walked across the fields and through a wood in the dead of night. Upon gaining admittance she said that some one had broken into the house and had murdered her husband. She went into her mother's bed, and some time afterwards told her mother that she herself was the murderess. Soon after daybreak two neighbours, who had been made aware that something had happened, drove over to the cottage. On going upstairs a frightful spectacle was presented. Law's body, covered with blood, was lying partly on and partly out of the bed. The head was fearfully mutilated. Subsequent examination disclosed nearly a hundred wounds on the head, face, and neck, and from 15 to 20 terrible gashes on the right hand and arm. While looking at the body, Mr. Codling was startled by hearing the cry of an infant. It proved to be the youngest child, which he wrapped up in a blanket and gave to Prentice, without suspecting that any violence had been used towards it. Mr. Codling went back to Langley, where the woman was, and went to her mother's house. When the woman first saw him she reached out her hands and said, "Oh, my dear sir, poor Sam's

gone." This she repeated several times. She said, "I didn't want to hurt him, but I could not help it; I was forced to do it. I chopped him with the bill. He went to bed first, and then I went upstairs and struck him when he was asleep, and he shrugged his shoulders and jumped up. I struck him again, and he groaned very much." She said that she struck him again several times after that. She then, according to her account, went downstairs and remained in the house nearly an hour, and then went up again and asked him if he knew her. He made a kind of expressive grunt of "Yes," and then she struck him again several times. She further said that all the time she was striking him there was such a noise on the stairs. She told witness, "This murder I have seen a month ago, and heard Sam's shrieks and groans just as I heard them last night." She also said that she went downstairs and put the light out, and then started off to her mother's; that, going along, she looked for a place to drown the child (referring, as witness presumed, to the one left alive), but she did not find any, and was afraid lest the shrieks of the child might be heard by any one. On examining the younger child it was found to be suffering from very severe injuries about the head, apparently committed with a hammer. It died the same evening. It appeared from the evidence of the surgeon of the union in which the poor woman had been while her husband was in gaol, that she had shown evident symptoms of derangement, that she had been put under restraint, and that the master had refused to allow her to leave until a certificate had been

given that she was in a fit condition to do so. When placed at the bar at the ensuing assizes, to be put on her trial, the poor creature was in a most dreadful state of exhaustion and distress. As it was abundantly evident that she was iusane, a verdict of acquittal was immediately returned.

13. FARM BOILER EXPLOSION.

—At the village of Stanton Wyville, in Leicestershire, an accident happened which caused great alarm amongst the agricultural community of that district from the explosion of a boiler of an engine attached to a movable thrashing-machine, by which four men met their deaths. This engine was about three or four horse-power, but, from the remains of it, did not appear in good working order. About 12 o'clock in the day, the labourers were obliged to stop working to repair the feed-pump. Nearly the whole of the men, 13 in number, were gathered round the engine while the repairs were going on, and while thus congregated, the explosion took place. Three poor fellows were killed on the spot; a fourth died the same day; and several others were wounded.

14. THE GREAT PYTHONESS AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—A very singular event, of great interest to students of Natural History, has occurred in the Zoological Gardens. In the fine collection of *Reptilia* which form part of the Zoological Society's establishment in the Regent's Park is a female Python, captured in West Africa, and placed in the gardens eleven years since. The English climate and food seem to have agreed with her, for she has yearly waxed in length and girth, without loss

of strength or liveliness. She has sometimes gorged 10 full-grown rabbits at a meal. In the same den is a male Python, much smaller than his companion, and treated by her with apparent disdain. It is stated in the article on Reptiles in the last edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, that "no reptile is known to hatch its eggs." This dictum was now destined to be refuted in a very remarkable manner. The pythoness had abstained from food for 23 weeks, when at the beginning of January she was observed to be in a very enlarged state. It was suggested that she had swallowed a blanket, a feat which was achieved by a python in (if recollection serves) the same Gardens. While measures were under consideration for her relief, it was found, on the 14th January, that she had extruded about 100 eggs. These, as far as could be observed between the close coils of the dam, were each of the size of a goose egg, enclosed in a white leather-like substance, and connected with each other by a membrane. They seemed to be piled in a pyramidal or spiral coil, over and around which the python had folded herself. The dam was so assiduous in the duty of incubation, that for long the keeper never detected her to be absent from the pyramid of eggs. At length he found her uncoiled, but before he could get round the cage, she was coiled over them again. She would accept no assistance from her mate, but seemed, on the contrary, to be angry when he approached, and pushed him away by extending one of her coils. She drank freely, but did not eat—the presence of her ordinary food, rabbits,

seemed rather to excite her anger, for one of these animals having once approached too near, she seized it by the throat and cast it away.

On the morning of the 29th of January (the fifteenth day after extrusion), one of the eggs had been accidentally detached by the python and rolled out. This was examined by Mr. Bartlett, the experienced resident manager of the Gardens. Cutting off a portion of the thick, leathery, parchment-like skin which represents the shell—for the substance of the shell-skin is not hardened by calcareous matter, as in birds' eggs—he found the young snake alive, comparatively well developed, and about five inches in length, attached by a cord to the yolk, and crawling freely about in the fluid albumen, or "white" of the egg. The pythoness continued the process of incubation with great perseverance, until it was singularly interrupted—the period had arrived when the creature had to shed her skin. For performing this operation she quitted her eggs for a time so considerable, that they became quite cold. When she had "cast her slough," she resumed her position, and continued her task for a total period of 12 weeks. It had then become evident that the whole were addled. A very fetid stench issued from the heap, and the dam had become greatly attenuated and exhausted. She had abstained from food for 32 weeks. It was therefore resolved to remove the ova—a task which was not performed without danger, for the pythoness exhibited great irritation. When, however, they had been taken away, she speedily became tranquil. It is supposed that the embryos had been killed

by the chill which resulted from the dam's absence while casting her skin. Dr. Sclater, the Secretary of the Zoological Society, has published the following valuable observations of the temperature of the body of the female during incubation, compared with that of the male during the same period; from which it would appear that, in the case of this cold-blooded vertebrate, the heat of the female's body is abnormally increased during the process of incubation.

Date.		Female on	Male in
1862.		her eggs.	samen.
Feb. 12	Surf. of body	73° 0'	70° 2'
	Betw. coils.	81 6	74 8
Feb. 23	Surf. of body	75 4	71 8
	Betw. coils.	83 2	74 0
Mar. 2	Surf. of body	84 0	71 6
	Betw. coils.	96 0	76 0
,, The eggs with the bulb of the thermometer inserted, 94° 7'.			

BIRDS OF PARADISE IN ENGLAND.—The spectacle of the incubating python drew large crowds of spectators to the Zoological Gardens, and the public curiosity on that strange sight had scarcely decreased when another of far greater beauty, though perhaps not of so much scientific interest, was added to the attractions of the collection. A celebrated zoological traveller and collector, Mr. R. A. Wallace, had obtained for the Society, in the island of New Guinea, a pair of those beautiful creatures, the birds of paradise (*Paradisa Papuana*). These he succeeded in bringing alive to England, and they were placed in a spacious apartment carefully fitted up for them, in which they were able to display their rare and beautiful plumage to advantage. Unfortunately they were both male birds, and therefore there is no chance of the public witnessing the method of incubation practised by their

kind. These were not, as is generally supposed, the first specimens of their species brought alive to Europe. The late Princess Augusta possessed one, which died at Windsor about forty years ago.

16. THE HARTLEY COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—In approaching the subject of an accident which consigned 204 of our fellow-creatures to a lingering and terrible death, it seems to be a positive relief to be able to say that the records of previous colliery accidents afford but slender help to the imagination in its attempt to realize the extent of the present calamity. On Thursday morning, the 16th of January, at about half-past 10 o'clock, in the great Northumberland coal district, one among a hundred other mines—the Hartley coal-pit—was in regular operation. There were no less than 199 men and lads down in the ramified passages below, and there were five men in the shaft—strong, healthy fellows, the bone and sinew, the prop and stay, of the villages around. There was no negligence; for in work so perilous as this, when the lives of all hang upon the lightest action, no one trifles. No precaution had been omitted, the whole machinery went steadily, and the hive below was working in security; for no one, we may be sure, thought of danger from that massive iron beam which stretched across the pit, and forming part of the machinery of the engine, raised to the surface the subterranean water. But suddenly one of those mysterious actions which will sometimes take place in metals, which cause a watch-spring to snap in a frosty night, or an axle-tree to fly like glass, without any appreciable extra friction, operated upon that great beam, when it parted, and in

a moment a mass of 21 tons was hurrying down the shaft, gathering force and velocity as it fell; sweeping away the stages, props, and linings of the shaft; crushing the five men who were coming up to the surface, and carrying all down with it in one mass of ruin; but not to the bottom of the shaft, unfortunately, as the details of this distressing calamity will illustrate. The timber and planking which lined the pit being torn away, the sides in many places collapsed, and what had been a safe, open passage was the next moment choked densely many hundred feet deep, and the men and boys in the passages below were cut off from all communication with the upper world; and into those passages the water continued to pour at the rate of 1500 gallons per minute—the mine bordering so closely upon the sea as to render necessary the incessant action of the engine to keep it sufficiently free from water for the safe employment of the miners.

For nine weary days and nights did the ablest mining engineers and pitmen in the coal trade continue their unceasing labours in the attempt to force a way through the obstruction in the shaft, in the vain hope of rescuing from their premature sepulture these poor creatures, if haply the inscrutable decrees of Providence should permit the aid of their fellow-mortals to be yet available to them. This humane aspiration of as heroic a band as ever trod a battle-field was not to be realized. The work to be done must be done in darkness, occasionally almost in solitude, quite out of sight of applauding companions, and the only excitement to sustain them in the doing of it was that which grows

out of sympathy with the suffering. For several days the rescuers, familiar with all the sounds underground, heard the efforts, by "jowling," as it is termed, of the buried men to penetrate through the mass of obstruction; and at midnight on Friday, they could distinguish that they were signalling to the diggers above. On Monday morning the remains of the five killed in the shaft by the fall of the beam were brought up from the high seam, and at once removed to their homes. Then, the shaft being reported clear of gas, a large working gang of colliers proceeded down into the workings, in search of the missing living, the dead, or the dying. When these colliers got into the upper or yard seam, they found the body of a man—a fine-looking fellow—sitting, apparently sleeping, on a seat made in the side of the seam coal, only a few feet from the shaft. His flannel trousers were doubled up, and he looked as if he was resting after a hard day's toil. Five or ten yards within the seam there is a gallery five or six yards from the shaft. Here a large body of men and boys were lying in rows, those next the wall of the coal seemingly asleep in a sitting position, and the next row in advance of them resting on the others' knees. They were lying in three rows on each side, all quiet and placid, as if sleeping off a heavy day's work. Boys were lying with their heads on the shoulders of their fathers; and one poor fellow had his arms clasped round the neck of his brother. Brothers were locked in each others' arms, but all lying as if death had quietly crept upon them and stole away their lives, whilst they, perhaps, might be dreaming of home and liberty.

Beyond the company of sleepers a man lay propping open a door, as if he had resisted the poison of the mine longer than the rest, and had arisen to open one of the doors to bring a little more fresh air in. Two men were lying on the ashes at the furnace. The whole of these bodies were lying within an area of something like 50 or 60 yards.

Early on Sunday morning the work of bringing up the bodies of these sufferers was ended. It was at first intended to coffin them down in the pit; but it was afterwards determined to save time by bringing them up in slings and confining them at the bank. The first two brought to bank seemed not to have suffered seriously from the effects of starvation. Several others were found to have corn in their pockets, evidently part of a distribution which must have been made from the contents of the horse-bin in the stable. During daylight, with two or three exceptions, and these from decomposition, the aspect of the dead was far from repulsive, and many had evidently slept quietly away. The bodies, as soon as they were brought to bank, were wrapped in a cotton sheet, and, if identified, their names were at once inscribed upon the coffins in which they were placed. These coffins were put upon rolleys and removed to the carts in waiting, and therein immediately taken to their bereaved homes. Pitiful and distressing indeed were many of the scenes then witnessed. Upon the discovery of the bodies in the mine—so many days after the accident—the "fountain of tears" had been nearly dried up. But as each poor wife began to put her house in order, to receive home the remains of her lost husband—or a mother, her child—

the scene of renewed misery in this bereaved community cannot be described; and it is right to say that but few persons obtruded themselves upon it by wandering about the cottages of the pitfolk—the humble sanctuary of so much distress—although large crowds continued to assemble round the pit all day.

On Sunday, the day appointed for the funeral, long strings of carts arrived at 1 o'clock, when the coffins were brought to the doors, previous to being lifted into the carts, and a hymn beginning with the words "O God, our help in ages past," was sung to mournful music, amid the wailings of the widow and the sobbing of orphan children; the effect of which was quite overpowering. Almost every cottage contained a coffin, with the remains of a lost one—some two, one five, and one poor woman had no less than seven coffins piled up in her cottage, containing the remains of her husband, five sons, and a boy they had brought up and educated.

Some idea of the extent of the frightful disaster will be gained from statistical returns that have been compiled by the parochial officers, assisted by the officers of the colliery. The number of nearest relatives only, of those whose lives were lost in the pit, amounted to 407; the dead, including those who were killed by the falling of the beam, to 204; and yet, these figures only indicate those immediately affected by the calamity. The male population of three pit-hamlets had been swept away at one fell swoop; and of all the males employed at this important colliery, at the time of the accident, only 26 remained alive. Amongst the records of the dead, there were

found several of an extremely affecting character. In a memorandum-book taken from the pocket of the "overman" who was in command of the party, was found the following consolatory record:—

"Friday afternoon, half-past 2. —Edward Armstrong, Thomas Gledson, John Hardie, Thomas Bell, and others, took extremely ill. We had also a prayer-meeting at a quarter to 2, when Tibbs, H. Sharp, J. Campbell, H. Gibson, and William Palmer (the sentence is incomplete). Tibbs exhorted to us again, and Sharp also."

From this we learn not only the resigned frame of mind in which the poor fellows met their fate, but that the gas had begun to take effect on them at an earlier period than was supposed.

On Monday, a large collection of the tin flasks, candle-boxes, and other articles which miners use, was brought up; and all day long the heap was wistfully turned over by the poor widows and orphans, each anxious to discover some memorial of their lost relatives. On one of the tin flasks was found—scratched in rude characters, probably just at the moment when the writer had discovered the full horrors of his situation—"Mercy, O God!" On another were scratched the words, "Friday afternoon. My dear Sarah, I leave you," as though the poor fellow had succumbed in the act of taking an affectionate farewell of his wife.

It is now, however, time to turn from the mournful details of this most heartrending calamity, to notice the generous impulses which vibrated from one corner of the kingdom to the other, on the intelligence of the disaster becoming known to the public. And first

with her sympathy came our widowed Queen, with her own deep sorrow fresh upon her—her grief and she having less than a month kept company; but she was not so absorbed by it but that she could hasten to offer her noble tribute of sympathy with the lowliest who suffered a like bereavement with herself. Accordingly, telegraphic messages were despatched from Osborne, anxiously seeking the latest information that could be obtained at the seat of suffering. The first of which ran thus:—

“The Queen is most anxious to hear that there are hopes of saving the poor people in the colliery, for whom her heart bleeds.”

And the following letter, written to the head viewer of the colliery, by command of Her Majesty, was read by the incumbent of Earsdon at a large religious meeting, held on the very scene of the accident, after the funeral:—

“Osborne, January 23, 1862.

“Sir,—The Queen, in the midst of her own overwhelming grief, has taken the deepest interest in the mournful accident at Hartley, and up to the last had hoped that, at least, a considerable number of the poor people might have been recovered alive. The appalling news since received has afflicted the Queen very much.

“Her Majesty commands me to say that her tenderest sympathy is with the poor widows and mothers, and that her own misery only makes her feel the more for them.

“Her Majesty hopes that everything will be done, as far as possible, to alleviate their distress, and Her Majesty will have a sad satisfaction in assisting in such a measure.

“Pray let us know what is doing.

“I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,

“C. B. PHIPPS.”

And Her Majesty's subjects were not less anxious to testify, by their liberal provision for the afflicted survivors of this sad visitation, their own deep sympathy with them. The sum at first estimated for the permanent relief of the widows and orphans was 17,000*l*. But in London alone, it was stated by the Lord Mayor, that the amount received at the Mansion House was within a trifle of 20,000*l*. And so far from finding it necessary to stimulate the public liberality on the occasion, it was discovered, before the end of the following month, and announced to the public, that no further aid was required, the amount actually subscribed having exceeded the munificent sum of 81,000*l*.; which merciful remembrance of the poor which cried for help will remain an enduring testimony to the benevolence of our fellow-countrymen, who, when their sympathies are evoked by such calamities as this, are prepared to prove that in works of charity they have in no wise degenerated from the fame of their forefathers,

Before closing the account of this catastrophe, it will furnish, perhaps, some alleviation if we refer to the medical evidence given before the coroner at the inquest held upon one of the sufferers, John Gallagher, whose body was the first discovered, sitting apparently asleep, in the yard seam. Dr. Davison stated, that he had examined a great many of the bodies brought to bank on Saturday and

Sunday morning, and had arrived at the conclusion that the cause of death consisted in the deceased having been suffocated by carbonic oxide gas, which would be but a very few minutes in its operation, although not quite instantaneous in destroying life. In accordance with this evidence, the jury found their verdict, which they accompanied with a strong recommendation that all working collieries should be supplied with at least a second shaft or outlet to afford the workmen the means of escape in case of similar obstructions occurring, and that beams of colliery engines should in future be made of malleable instead of cast metal; adding, that "the jury took occasion to notice with admiration the heroic courage of the miners and others, who at the risk of their own lives, for so many days and nights devoted their best skill and energies to rescue the unfortunate men who were lost; and that everything which human ingenuity could accomplish was done towards this humane object."

31.—ACCIDENTS TO LADIES BY MACHINERY. — The newspapers have lately recorded the deaths of several ladies by careless approach to machinery.

The Bedlington Iron Works, situated near the scene of the Hartley Colliery disaster, having been closed for a long time, had recently been taken and reopened by Messrs. Dixon and Mounsey, two gentlemen well known in connection with the iron trade of the north-eastern counties. The family of the latter had subsequently taken up their residence in Bedlington. The new firm had greatly enlarged the works, and added also some new rolling and saw mills. These new works

having been opened on the 31st January, Mr. Mounsey took his wife, with their three eldest children and some lady visitors, down to see them in full operation. Having examined the other portions of the works, the party came into the rolling and saw mills, where they saw the circular saw in full operation, and were proceeding to leave for another portion of the works. To do so they had to cross a spindle, connecting the circular saw with the engine belonging to the rolling mill by a leathern belt, and which spindle, being made of two pieces of iron, was connected together in the centre by nuts. Mrs. Mounsey had stepped over the spindle, which was flying round at a rapid rate, but the bottom of her dress was unfortunately caught by one of the bolts or nuts described. In a moment she was thrown over, and though seized hold of by Mr. Dixon who was accompanying her, her limbs and the lower part of her person were as instantaneously drawn through an aperture only six inches between the revolving spindle and the ground, literally crushing her out of all form up to her breast. She had not time to scream, for she was dead in a moment. The engine was immediately stopped, and the workmen ran from all parts of the factory to help. The ladies and children, a minute before constituting the happy group, now paralyzed with terror, were taken away as rapidly as possible, and, the spindle being unscrewed, the remains of the deceased were got out as speedily as practicable, in a condition too horrible to describe. The poor lady was the mother of six children.

On the 11th February, the town

of Birmingham was thrown into a state of excitement, occasioned by the frightful and melancholy death of Mrs. Stanley, the proprietress of the Stanley Saw Mills, Hesingforth Street, which happened under the following circumstances. This unfortunate lady was in the act of stepping over a spindle in the mill when, her dress being caught, she was dragged into the machinery. Her son, who was standing close by at the time, immediately took hold of her, and prevented her being carried round by the shaft, and raised an alarm. The engine being stopped, the poor woman was extricated from her awful position. It was then found that her body was almost severed in two, and that death must have been instantaneous.

On the 14th February, another similar accident occurred at Bird-sall, a Wold village, a few miles from Malton. The sufferer, on this occasion, was Mrs. Hudson, the wife of Mr. Hudson, a shop-keeper at Burythorpe, a neighbouring village, who went to Mr. Walton's farm at Birdsall, where a corn-thrashing machine was in use. In attempting to step over the "tumbling shaft," which revolves rapidly, and presents sharp angles very likely to catch and retain hold of a dress brought within its reach, Mrs. Hudson's dress was caught in this way, and was instantaneously wrapped several times round the shaft, the wearer being, of course, brought down with it, and, to the horror of all present, whirled round and round with every revolution. The machinery was stopped as quickly as possible, and when the unfortunate woman was extricated, it was found that her knees were dislocated, and that she had received many

wounds and very serious injuries.

A few days later, the Yorkshire Wolds were again the scene of a similar accident. As in the previous case, a thrashing-machine was at work, when Miss Charlotte Boulton, daughter of Mr. F. H. Boulton, of Acklam Lodge, the occupier of the farm, was standing near, looking at the machine at work, when the wind carrying her dress too near the "tumbling shaft," she was drawn in and whirled round and round repeatedly. So soon as the machine could be stopped, it was found that, in addition to other serious injuries, both the young lady's legs were broken.

LOSS OF H.M.S. CONQUEROR, 100 GUNS.—Intelligence has been received of the loss of one of the finest ships of the Royal Navy. The *Conqueror*, of 100 guns, was built at Devonport, and was considered a *chef-d'œuvre* of the constructive abilities of the Navy Office, under the superintendence of Sir Baldwin Walker. Her armament consisted of 101 guns of the most improved artillery; and her screw-engines were of 800-horse power (nominal). She was launched in 1855. When the civil war in the United States rendered it desirable that our West-India squadron should be re-inforced, the *Conqueror* was despatched to that station, under the command of Captain Sotheby, C.B. While at Port Royal Captain Sotheby received orders to join the squadron at Bermuda. The *Conqueror* accordingly sailed on the 24th of December, 1861, purposing to shape a course through Crooked Island Passage, a strait which is sufficiently wide and deep, but rendered dangerous by the strong currents which sometimes set to

the Bahama Bank. It was supposed that every precaution had been taken for making a safe passage; but at 5 o'clock in the morning of the 29th, the ship went upon a reef of coral rocks which surround a low island, known as Rum Cay. No warning was given of the proximity of this dangerous reef, no surf or even ripple having been visible. The ship appears, indeed, to have been drifted on to the rock by the force of a strong steady current. As the ship had grounded on an even keel, hopes were entertained that she might be got off; but this expectation was soon seen to be vain, by the appearance of water in the hold. There had been little or no wind; but soon after the ship grounded, a stormy wind sprung up which raised a great sea, and made the saving of the ship hopeless. The officers and crew, nevertheless, worked with great energy, and every means of relief which experience could suggest were used. But the action of the waves in lifting the ship made her fate hourly more certain, by grinding her bottom against the rocks. Although a few hours made it certain that the ship would never float again, the vast and wonderful fabric was by no means destroyed; the hull was fast aground, but the sides and decks were unharmed. The officers, therefore, turned their labours to landing on Rum Cay the stores and armament. On the 3rd of January, a ship hove in sight, which proved to be the sloop-of-war *Bulldog*. This ally gave her assistance to get the *Conqueror* off the reef; but as this was seen to be impracticable (at least without much more aid), she took 40 guns on board, and sailed for Nassau for further help. On the 10th, the

Diadem frigate arrived; but between the 9th and 11th a very heavy sea arose, and it was then found that the *Conqueror* had bilged, broken her back, and would speedily break-up. Under these circumstances, all the remainder of her guns, stores, and ammunition were landed or got on board the *Diadem*; and as much of the machinery as was possible was afterwards saved by wreckers. Nothing, in fact, was ultimately lost but the ship herself—she, however, was the pride of the Royal Navy.

STORMS AND SHIPWRECKS.—

During the greater part of this month a series of gales prevailed on various points of our coasts, which, in some cases, rose to the force of great storms, and occasioned fearful wrecks and loss of lives.

On the western coast, during a violent gale which blew continuously for the last days of the month, the *Angelo*, which escaped with much damage, reports that, while passing between the Lands' End and the Bristol Channel in company with five other vessels, they were caught in a hurricane, and four of them went down, one after the other. Although the *Angelo* was within hearing of the cries of the despairing mariners, it was impossible to render assistance, and every man of the four crews perished. On the 26th inst. a French brig went on the rocks in Freshwater Bay. The Captain sustained himself in the surf by the ingenious contrivance of forming two large "demi-johns" (glass bottles) into a life-buoy, and was dragged ashore alive; one of his seamen was saved, the other five perished with the vessel.

A very melancholy shipwreck occurred in Mount's Bay on the 22nd inst. An Italian or Austrian brig, whose name could not be ascertained, was seen on Tuesday to be embayed in this deep and dangerous spot; the next morning it was found that she had gone on a reef on the eastern side of Pelgew Cove. She heeled broadside to the breakers, and drifted up the cove on the flood tide. Standing out from the western headland is a detached rock, which rises abruptly to the height of 40 feet, and against this huge mass the vessel was forced, with her deck lying towards it. Mr. Williams, of Angrouse, the nearest farm, hastened to the spot. Fortunately he found a boat-hook, and by its means saved the life of one man. A party from Gunwalloe now came up, and, having thrown a line to two poor fellows who were on the rock, they beckoned to them to lash themselves together; but only one made fast the line to his body, and before the rope could again be lowered, his comrade was dashed by a heavy wave with such force against the cliff, as must have instantly killed him, and he was washed out and not seen afterwards. Through the gorge between the cliff and the rock the sea was now running with furious velocity, and between the black and rugged sides of this foaming channel, amid broken timber and tangled cordage, two more of the sailors were carried, and eventually saved. The vessel now began to go to pieces, and two large portions of the hull drifted away landward on the top of the tide. Just after she struck, the body of a fine little boy was washed ashore, having a night-dress on, and looking rosy

and fresh. The front part of the poop had been washed away, and the infant must have been in a bassinet, which was shortly after picked up, as also a little flock mattress and quilted counterpane, with a small lace-up boot, which had not been worn. Those who found it, say that it seemed as though the poor child had just been awakened from sleep. The captain's wife was probably on board, as a chest of woman's linen was found, and a packet with several unused wedding cards. From the signs made by the rescued sailors, it is thought that 13 persons perished.

These gales raged with immense fury in the Irish Channel. Near 600 vessels found shelter in Milford Haven; but three perished at the very entrance of that secure harbour. The sea ran mountains high, and overwhelmed them in a moment—they perished as they stood, with all hands, and only a bucket or two floated on shore to suggest their names. On the 25th a brig was driven water-logged into Cardigan Bay. Seven of her crew took to the boat, which was speedily capsized, and all perished. The only survivor of the crew was a seaman, who had not courage enough to trust himself to the boat, and stuck to the wreck, whence he was taken by the Cardigan life-boat.

On the 23rd the iron screw-steamer *Kangaroo* foundered at midnight between the Isle of Bardsey and the South Stack. Her crew took to two boats. The smaller, with six men, reached the shore in safety; but 14 persons are thought to have perished, the boat in which they had embarked having been found on the rocks.

On the southern coast of Ireland there were many wrecks. On the rocks near Waterford a Bristol ship was lost, and seven persons drowned; near Dunmore a ship went to pieces, and all hands perished; a large vessel was driven on Brownstown Head; a large American ship was driven on shore at the mouth of Waterford harbour. The *Crisis*, of Liverpool, of 1000 tons, was wrecked upon the Arklow Bank; it is thought that one boat, with the captain, mate, and nine seamen, perished.

A schooner was wrecked in Dundrum Bay. A Mr. Redmond and five brave men went out in a private boat to rescue the crew. The boat was capsized, and these six men were buffeted in the waves in danger of perishing where they went to save. Happily, they had brave friends ashore; Mr. Cunningham, the Marquess of Downshire's agent, mustered a crew and went out in a boat, and succeeded in rescuing them all. In the meanwhile the waves were washing away the crew of the schooner; and when the lifeboat arrived, only the captain remained.

The gales were very severe on the Scotch coasts. The communication with the Orkney and Western Islands was so interrupted, as to occasion much inconvenience. On the 23rd inst. the *Columbus*, of Leith, was totally lost on a rock on North Ronaldshay. Of the crew of 13 men and two passengers, all perished but one seaman.

o'clock a lamentable accident, causing injuries more or less severe to nearly 30 people, of whom one has since died of the injuries he received, occurred in the Waterloo Road. For some days a sheriff's officer had been posted in 10 of the little houses and shops on the left side of the short row of buildings called Wellington Terrace, running from the south side of Waterloo Bridge to Stamford Street. The occupiers were tenants of a kind of middle-man, named Jeffs, a builder in the Corn-wall Road; Mr. Jones, living in the vicinity, being the superior landlord. They had, it is said, in every instance paid their rents, due up to last quarter-day, to Jeffs. Jeffs, however, had not paid his rent to his landlord, and the latter put in a distress in every one of the houses held by him, to the great inconvenience and annoyance of the under-tenants. The houses there follow the incline of the roadway leading up from Stamford Street to the bridge, and in front of them there is a space, about 6 feet wide, and in some places 30 or 40 feet deep, covered over with flagstones mostly, with here and there an iron grating to ventilate and light the abyss below. It appears that "the man in possession" of the house and shop there of a widow named Clayton, a blind-maker, presuming on her forbearance, had left the place to go to a neighbouring public-house for some refreshment. Her nephew, a young man, occupying apartments in the upper part of the house, taking advantage of the absence of their unwelcome guest, locked the door upon him, and when the man returned, amused himself by laughing and jeering at him from one of the

FEBRUARY.

10. FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE WATERLOO ROAD.—At about 1

windows. The neighbours around and people passing, treated this as a practical joke, and the fun continued all the forenoon. At length the discomfited bailiff, procuring advice and assistance, attempted to break-in the door, using for that purpose, and with much violence, a piece of short, stout planking. With this he stove in two of the panels, and effected an entrance. The nephew of the widow Clayton, rather than allow his and her furniture to be retaken for rent which they conceived they did not owe, began pitching chairs and tables out of the windows into the street. Of course, a scene like that in a great public thoroughfare, attracted the notice of every one passing, and a crowd collected in front of the house. Most of them unhappily—men, women, and children—stood upon an iron grating, about six or eight feet square, near the adjoining shop. In an instant this grating gave way, and some 25 or 30 of the unfortunate people fell pell-mell into the area beneath, a depth of about 35 or 40 feet, shrieking terribly. Several others were caught by bystanders as they were falling with the rest, and so rescued. After the iron grating had given way, it hung by the edge for a moment or two, and then fell with a fearful crash, carrying some of the flagstones with it, upon the people who had just been precipitated into the area below, and also upon two children who were playing there. The greatest consternation prevailed above and below. The people in the street rushed down to the Belvidere Road, which is on a level with the bottom of the area, to render assistance. A yawning gulf appeared in the street above.

By degrees, the people who had fallen were got out through an adjoining house on the lower level. They were in many cases shockingly injured. Some had both their legs broken; others their skulls fractured; all were more or less wounded. The sufferers were conveyed as speedily as possible in cabs to the nearest hospitals, except a few who lived near and were removed to their own homes. One of the sufferers, named James Robbins, a carver and gilder by trade, sank a day or two after, from the effect of the injuries he had suffered. In a few days there was a further fall of the footway, when the massive stone slabs with the iron gratings in front of three other houses, without the slightest warning, snapped in the centre, and fell into the area beneath. Several persons were passing, and some were within a few inches of the spot. Providentially, however, no one was injured.

FALL OF HOUSES AT HACKNEY, AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Two days afterwards an accident of a somewhat similar kind occurred in the Amherst Road, Hackney. On the south side of the road a range of houses, three stories in height and having shop-fronts, the rear abutting on the North-London Railway, were in course of construction. The roofs had been covered in, and the carpenters were busily engaged in laying the floors, and plasterers and labourers were occupied on the front scaffolding in cementing the coping and upper cornices, when a sharp, loud, rattling noise was heard, and the next instant the front walls and the roofs and the whole of the floors of the second and third houses from the Hackney end of the road fell with a great crash, dragging with them a

portion of the end or corner building. The unfortunate men at work fitting up the interior of the houses fell with the floors, and were buried beneath the mass of ruins. The plasterers and labourers who were on the front scaffold fared but little better. The front wall in falling carried away the scaffolding, and the men who were on it came to the ground on the shattered brickwork. The workpeople from the adjacent premises and a body of police soon arrived, and prompt measures were taken to rescue the sufferers. After great exertion 12 persons were got out, of whom two were quite dead, a third died immediately after, and at least one other appeared to have received mortal hurts. The accident appears to have originated in bad materials, bad supervision, wet weather, and constant jarring by the passage of trains upon the railway.

11. FATAL FLOODING OF A LEAD MINE.—*Sixteen Persons drowned.*

—On the morning of Tuesday, the 11th instant, the water in the disused Hendre Mines, near Mold, Flintshire, broke into the adjoining Bryn Gwiog Lead Mines, and drowned 16 miners, only one of the whole number in the pit making his escape.

The mines are near the high road connecting Mold and Denbigh, and four miles from the former town. The old Hendre Mines, which were formerly very productive, had not been worked for some years; and, as the country is hilly, and there are many streams in the neighbourhood, these mines have been filled with water for a long time. About two years ago a new company was formed, called the Bryn Gwiog Company, for the purpose of working the same bed

of lead ore higher up the mountain than the Hendre Mines. On Tuesday morning 17 men descended the mine, and, after working for some time, they penetrated the wall dividing the new workings from the Hendre levels. The water rushed through the aperture, and the men had no chance of escape. One alone got to the shaft, the water being up to his chin, and there he seized a rope which was hanging down from the mouth of the pit. By means of the rope he reached the top, passing several times through torrents of water on his way. When nearly at the top he became quite exhausted, and was only saved by being dragged up by the hair. He states that he fancies he heard some one else climbing up the rope after him; he was the only one, however, that arrived at the top. As the water in the mine was 240 feet deep, and would be constantly supplied by the floods from the adjacent mines and springs, it was stated that a very considerable time must elapse before the mine could be so cleared as to allow of search for the unfortunate sufferers. Some days after the accident the engine had reduced the water in the shaft, and one corpse had been recovered.

A DERELICT SHIP—THE “*SULINA*.”—A strange story of the abandonment and recovery of a valuable merchant ship is told. The *Sulina* was a fine iron barque, of 228 tons register, the property of a firm at Liverpool. On the 5th January she sailed from that port for Vera Cruz, with a cargo of coals. The ship encountered heavy weather at starting, and the master reported badly of her qualities as a sea-boat. On the

26th February, the master and crew abandoned her in mid-ocean, alleging that she was unsafe, although at that time she had suffered no injury beyond the loss of a top-mast and some sails. The crew got on board a passing vessel. How little occasion there was for this shameful desertion may be seen from the fact that the abandoned vessel drifted about the ocean, without injury to her hull and little to her spars or rigging, for nearly three weeks. She was then described by a colonial barque, whose commander put on board her a mate and four seamen; by whom she was brought in safety into the harbour of Kinsale.

FIRES IN LONDON IN 1861.—A return has been made of the fires which occurred in London in the year 1861. In the whole year there were 1183 such mishaps. Of these, 53 resulted in the total destruction of the buildings in which they broke out, 332 caused considerable damage, and 798 were of slight importance. Four were proved, and 14 were suspected, to be wilful. The fire-brigade, which is maintained at the expense of the insurance companies, costs no more than 25,000*l.* a-year; and excepting the useless parish engines, is the only body to which the safety of this vast metropolis, its millions of inhabitants, and fabulous wealth, is entrusted.

19. FEARFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR MERTHYR.—A month only had passed since the terrible accident at the Hartley Colliery, and the 204 corpses had hardly been withdrawn from the depths of the mine, when the public feelings were again lacerated by the intelligence of an-

other colliery disaster which, but for the overwhelming horror of that event, would have seemed frightful indeed.

The Cethin Colliery is situated about two miles from Merthyr Tydvil. It is the property of Messrs. Crawshay, and, like all the undertakings of that great firm, is conducted with the utmost care. The shaft is 126 yards in depth, and the works extend underground for a mile and a-half in the furthest direction. They are so subdivided, and the arrangements are so excellent, that, in the event of an explosion, it would be confined to the place in which it originated. The supply of air was also arranged on so ample a scale, that the miners sometimes complained of the cold. These precautions had proved so effectual that, although the pit was subject to great effusion of gases, only one considerable explosion had happened, about 10 years since, and then no one perished.

It is supposed that on Wednesday the 19th inst., about 250 men were employed in the different workings. Between 1 and 2 p.m. a loud explosion, followed by several smaller reports, was heard by the men engaged at the mouth of the pit, and almost immediately a body of smoke and flame issued forth from the shaft. As it was at once apparent that a great disaster had occurred, the miners assembled from every side, and some experienced men heroically descended the shaft. But the insidious 'choke-damp' and the noisome smell of singed bodies and burnt horses overpowered them, and they were with difficulty withdrawn alive. By forcing down quantities of water the air was at

length so much cleared that the rescuers could penetrate the workings. The explosion had taken place in the "four-foot seam."

When they reached this spot the spectacle presented was most harrowing. In every direction corpses were seen in every conceivable posture of death. Some lay as in tranquil sleep; others were frightfully burned and battered; but the most terrible spectacle was that presented by many poor fellows who had been at their dinner when they were slain, for their food was still in their mouths. Some of these had died from the effect of the "after-damp," and exhibited no sign of suffering. With much difficulty and danger the bodies were collected and brought to the mouth of the shaft—47 dead men, who had descended that morning into the bowels of the earth to earn the means of living. Their lifeless remains were conveyed to Merthyr by the railway. The scenes to which these dreadful calamities give rise in the surrounding country have been often described. As each batch of corpses was brought to the surface, the trams were eagerly surrounded by frantic women and children, who sought to recognize the features of fathers, husbands, or brothers. The whole country was agitated by wailing and woe, and in the villages and on mountain sides were to be seen groups of miners' families repeating the tragic tale with the violence and pathos of Welsh eloquence. The interment of the sufferers in the cemetery of Cefn was a wild and mournful spectacle. Merthyr and the great iron works of Cyfartha poured forth their thousands; the miners left their mountain cottages and poured down the glens.

Each coffin had its hundreds of mourners, who, as they wound their way from the dwellings of the deceased to the various spots chosen by their families for their last resting-places, sang, according to an impressive Welsh custom, mournful funeral hymns. When the inner portions of the works had been searched, two more corpses were found, making the whole number who had perished in this disaster 49.

24. THE DURRAN HILL MURDER.—At the Carlisle Assizes, William Charlton, engine-driver, was indicted for the wilful murder of Jane Emmerson, at Durrant Hill, on the 21st of November last. The deceased, Jane Emmerson, lived at a cottage close by the side of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, at a place called Durrant Hill, about three-quarters of a mile from Carlisle. At this place the highway crosses the railroad on a level, and it was the duty of the deceased to look after the gates at the crossing, and to keep the lamps lighted at night which were used as signals. She was an old woman of 72, somewhat peculiar in her habits, and was supposed to have some money laid by. It was her duty, after the last train at night had passed, to open the gates across the highway and close them across the railway. On the night of the murder, the 21st of November last, the last engine passed the Durrant Hill crossing at about a quarter to 10 o'clock, P.M., and the engine-driver saw the usual signal light burning, close by a small cabin which is on the side of the railway, opposite to the cottage where the deceased lived. A person who passed near the crossing about half-past 10 observed no light. The crime with which the

prisoner was now charged was, therefore, in all probability, committed after a quarter to 10 o'clock and before half-past 10. The first train in the morning leaves Carlisle at 4.15, and on the morning after the murder the engine-driver of that train observed that the gate was not shut across the line. A man named Hind, who passed over the line about 20 minutes to 12 at night, observed that one of the gates was shut across the line. Some one, therefore, must have put back this gate between that time and the time of the approach of the early train. About half-past 5 o'clock on the morning of the 22nd November, a plate-layer, named Blaylock, found the deceased lying dead in a pool of blood a few yards from her cottage. The body was warm, but the blood about was coagulated, and the extremities were cold. There was a wound on the cheek-bone, one on the eye, one on the right side of the head, a star-shaped wound on the crown of the head, and other wounds. These were such as would bleed slowly. The murdered woman must have lived a considerable time after she had been wounded, or so large a quantity would not have flowed. On examination, the police found near the body a number of footprints. The footprints commenced at a spot on the road at the side of the railway opposite to the cottage. They were then tracked across the line to the cottage, and back again across the railway. The footsteps going from the cottage appeared to have been made by a man running or taking very long strides. It appeared as if the murderer had gone up to the cottage in order to ascertain that the old woman was alone, had then crossed the railway again, and

waited there till she had come out of her cottage to close the gates for the night. The signal lamps were found close by the body, as if the old woman had been attacked while going to close the gates with the lamps in her hand. A large stone and a large iron pin used for fastening the gates were found lying near the body, and with these the deceased appears to have been first assailed. In the garden a bill or slasher was found which belonged to the deceased, with blood on the handle. There were a number of bloody footmarks about the body, and footmarks leading to a garden at the back of the house where the deceased kept a pickaxe. The deceased was in the habit, when she went out of her cottage at night to close the gates, of fastening the cottage door after her. The door of her cottage had been broken open, apparently with the pickaxe, for it was found to fit into the marks which were made on the panel of the door. The pickaxe was found under the bed, and had marks of blood on the handle. At the bottom of the door there was the mark where a man's foot had been pressed flat against it, as if to force it open. The drawers in the cottage were broken open, evidently with the same pickaxe which had been used to force the door. Some sheets, three spoons, a ring, and about 7*l.* in money were missing. Besides the footsteps already described, there was one footstep in the coagulated blood round the body. This imprint must have been made some time after the blood had flowed, because, had the blood not been coagulated, it would not have retained the impression of the foot. It was suggested, on the part of the prosecution, that after the murderer had committed the

deed he had gone away and returned some hours afterwards to put back the gate which had been left open across the line ; and that after he had put the gate back he had gone to see whether his victim was dead, and that he had then left the print of his foot in the coagulated blood. The footprints were of a peculiar character. They had been made by a man wearing shoes with nails in them ; a double row of nails round the sides of the shoes, and a semicircle of nails on each side of the sole near the toe. The prisoner was an engine-driver in the service of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway Company. He was well acquainted with the deceased. He had often been in her house, he knew her habits, and the times at which the various trains passed the crossing. As the prisoner drove the second morning train from Carlisle, he was usually called at 3 o'clock and spent the intervening time in the engine-shed. On the morning of the 22nd November, he came to the shed about 3.20 ; but instead of staying there he left, saying he was going home to breakfast. About 4 o'clock a man, named Carruthers, met him coming in a direction from the scene of the murder. The house of the prisoner was in another direction altogether. A policeman found that it took him 17 minutes to walk from the engine-shed to Durran Hill and back. The prisoner returned to the engine-shed, having been away just long enough to enable him to go to the scene of the murder, and put back the gate and return again. The prisoner was not arrested for a month after the murder. When he was apprehended, a pair of shoes was found in his possession. In the soles of these shoes were found two semi-

circles of holes, marking the place where nails had been. The semicircles corresponded in all respects with the semicircles in the footprints. The shoes corresponded in all other respects with the footprints. Some days after the murder, the prisoner said to the stoker, " I have burnt my shoes in the pit-hole, and the muds (the nails) are dropping out." About a month after the prisoner was taken into custody 52 shoe-nails (called sparibles), wrapped up in a piece of paper, were found concealed under the slates in the privy at the back of the prisoner's house. These nails were of the same size and character as the nails which formed the semicircles in the footprints. These nails had the appearance of being worn, and there were marks upon them as if they had been drawn by pincers. When the prisoner was taken into custody, he was asked how the nails forming the semicircles had got out. He could then afford no explanation. After he had been in custody for some time, and had heard the evidence given before the magistrates about the footprints, he then volunteered a statement. He said that he had lent the shoes on the Thursday night in question to Thomas Robinson, his brother-in-law ; that on Friday morning Robinson returned the shoes and said, " I have had a — good spree." The evidence, however, put it beyond question that Robinson was miles away on the night in question.

The case, as stated on behalf of the Crown, was fully sustained ; and the prisoner's counsel could do no more than comment on the circumstantial evidence. The jury, after five hours' consideration, returned a verdict of *Guilty*, with a

recommendation to mercy on account of the prisoner's previous character. This step will seem strange, when it is considered that if the jury thought the prisoner guilty at all, they must have thought him guilty of a murder so premeditated and barbarous, that no degree of previous good conduct could palliate his guilt; and that he had attempted the additional heinous crime of throwing the suspicion upon a perfectly innocent person. Notwithstanding this hideous aggravation of guilt, considerable efforts were made to obtain a commutation of the capital sentence; but the Home Secretary refused to interfere, and his course was justified by the written confession made by the murderer before his execution.

25. SALMON-POACHING — MURDER. — At the Carlisle Assizes, Robert Robinson, blacksmith, 50; William Robinson, blacksmith, 22; and Hugh Earl, blacksmith, 40, were placed at the bar upon the charge of the wilful murder of Edward Atkinson, water-watcher, on the 14th of January last, at Brocklewath.

The homicide for which these persons were now indicted arose out of the Act passed in 1861 (the 24th and 25th Vict.) for protecting the salmon fisheries. The Earl of Carlisle is lord of the manor of Cumwhitton, and has there the manor and the fishery in the river Eden at a place called Brocklewath, a place to which salmon resort very much to spawn. On the 13th of January the deceased, Atkinson, who had been a watcher for a long time, with another watcher called Bowman, a policeman named Cowman, and a labourer named Irwin, went in the direction of Brocklewath for the

purpose of watching during the night. They arrived at Brocklewath about one o'clock in the morning. There is a little island in the river there; and, their object being to conceal themselves, Atkinson took off his stockings and carried first one and then another across the small stream which separated it from the river bank. They concealed themselves among the willows till between 6 and half-past 6 in the morning, when they heard a dog bark in the direction of a house occupied by a farmer named James Milburn, situated about 50 yards from the river side. Waiting for a short time they heard footsteps in the main stream, and presently they saw a man in the river, evidently fishing. They kept quiet, and presently he came nearer to them, and went on fishing by the side of the island. The men went side by side with him for some 20 yards, and then, for some reason or another, he suddenly gave a whistle. Immediately on his doing so, the deceased, Atkinson, jumped into the water and seized him, and then called to Bowman, "Come in, Bob, and help me." Accordingly Bowman went in, and Atkinson said, "Put the twitch on him." A twitch is a small handle of wood, with a piece of string attached to it, which is put round the arm and secures a person more effectually. Accordingly Bowman and he were engaged in putting the twitch on when the man said, "There is no occasion to do that; I will go quietly." Cowman was told by Atkinson that he need not come into the water. Immediately afterwards two persons rushed upon the watchers; Cowman (notwithstanding that he announced himself as a police offi-

cer) and Bowman were knocked down into the water, and Irwin fell in avoiding a blow—all three had difficulty in escaping from drowning. Bowman was the last who recollected anything about Atkinson. He saw two men close upon him, and one of them, without a stick, had got his arms round him; so that it would appear that the man, instead of going quietly, immediately after his companions came, turned round upon Atkinson. Afterwards he heard heavy blows upon something—whether on Bowman or Atkinson he could not tell. When Bowman and the policeman recovered their senses and had crawled to land, they saw nothing of their companions, and went away: but Irwin afterwards found Atkinson lying by the river side, the upper part of his dress being quite dry, while the lower was saturated with water. He had been struck down, but had not fallen full-length in the water, as the upper part of his body was dry. He had been dragged out of the water for some distance, and left on the shore in a state of insensibility, with his clothes pulled over his face. After a little time Milburn showed himself in one of the fields. Irwin called out and told him there was a man in a bad condition, upon which Milburn got a cart and horse and conveyed him up to his house and placed him upon a sofa. He was attended by a medical man, but he died about 1 o'clock. Close to the place where the poacher had been seized in the water were found a pole and a net, with a salmon in the net; this was probably the reason why the whistle was given. The younger Robinson was clearly identified as one of the assailants. The elder Ro-

binson and Earl had made statements which proved that they were the other two.

The defence turned chiefly on that difficult point of law, what is lawful resistance. If they merely went out to poach, and resisted, without preconcert, any sudden attack to apprehend them and death ensued, their crime would be manslaughter; but if they combined to go out poaching and to resist any attempt to apprehend them made by properly-authorized persons, and death ensued, all would be guilty of murder. For the Crown it was argued that the prisoners had so combined; for the prisoners that the common object of all was to fish for salmon, and that there was no evidence to show that they had any common intent to resist capture at all risks. And indeed it appeared that none of the prisoners were armed with any formidable weapon, while the watchers had "batons," and Atkinson a kind of flail, and had used their weapons pretty freely. Moreover, it appeared that the watchers had not been appointed by the conservators under the Act, and therefore had not the powers conferred by it; their powers were only such as were conferred by the old law. The prisoners were all found guilty of manslaughter; the younger Robinson and Earl were sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude, the elder Robinson to 12 months' imprisonment.

In May some poachers invaded the fishing preserves of Captain Byron at Thrumpton, on the Trent. The keepers coming down upon them in force, two of the gang jumped into the river, with the purpose of swimming or wading across. One of them reached

the other side, but saw no more of his companion, who was swept away and drowned.

26. MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A painful case of this double crime has occurred in Nelson-place, Bethnal-green. A poor woman named Mobbs, had been observed to be in a very depressed state of mind. She had three children, to whom she was much attached. This morning, one of the poor children, about five years old, came running to her sister-in-law, and exclaimed, "Oh, aunty, mother is lying on the bed in such a mess, with daddy's razor in her hand." On the room being entered the poor creature was found dead on the bed with her throat cut, and by her side her youngest child, about 11 months old, also with its throat cut.

27. BOILER EXPLOSION NEAR DUDLEY.—*Six Men Killed.*—A fatal accident happened on the premises of Messrs. Blackwell and Sparrow, at the Corbyn's Hall Iron Works, situated about two miles from Dudley, which resulted in the death of six men and very serious injuries to about ten others. From the evidence of several engineers given at the inquest, held upon the bodies of the sufferers, it transpired that the explosion in the present instance resulted from the boiler being short of water, and from the crown plate being heated, which reduced its strength, and caused the boiler to give way under the excessive pressure. Another witness, who was also the chief engineer of the works, having investigated the cause of the accident, arrived at the conclusion that the boiler burst from shortness of water, arising from the negligence of the engine driver to keep up the supply of water from the donkey-

engine. The jury, having heard the statement of Simpson, the man inculpated, found a verdict to the effect that the explosion had been caused by his negligence, and he was accordingly committed to take his trial for manslaughter.

28. THE THREEPWOOD CONSPIRACY.—At the Spring Assizes, held at Newcastle, John Dodd, William Hutchinson, and John Daglish, were separately indicted, tried for and convicted of conspiracy and wilful perjury, under circumstances which, in some respects, recall to memory incidents not uncommon in the early feudal and lawless history of the Border Counties. On the 28th of February, in the preceding year, a country gentleman of ancient lineage, Mr. William Bewicke, had been put upon his trial at Newcastle for shooting at two sheriff's officers in the execution of their duty. At that trial, it appeared that a sheriff's officer, named Stainthorpe, accompanied by three assistants, the prisoner Dodd, Hutchinson, and Daglish, went to Threepwood Hall, in the county of Northumberland, to recover a small debt of 40*l.* from the proprietor, Mr. Bewicke. Mr. Bewicke was in bed at the time, but on being informed of the visit he rose and dressed himself. His reception of his visitors was rather sarcastic, perhaps, than violent. It seems, however, to have irritated them; for each instantly produced a pistol, and Stainthorpe levelled his at Mr. Bewicke, upon which Mr. Bewicke armed himself also, and coming down stairs into the yard confronted the officers with a revolver in his hand. This seemed to have produced the effect of humbling Stainthorpe, who touched his hat and begged Mr. Bewicke

to pay the money and let him go. But, his blood being aroused, that gentleman told the man that as they had begun they should finish their seizure, and accordingly Hutchinson and Daglish were put in official possession of a cart-shed and of certain property outside the house. This done, Stainthorpe and Dodd left, the other two men remaining behind in possession. In the evening Mr. Bewicke, who was in the habit of beguiling his leisure at Threepwood by rifle practice, called for his rifle, which he had shortly before directed his housekeeper to clean for him, but which had not been done in consequence of the rifle being found to be loaded. Upon hearing which Mr. Bewicke said he would go and discharge it, for which purpose he proceeded up-stairs and committed the act, which was the subject of the offence charged against him. Mr. Bewicke, it seems, went into a small water-closet having a narrow window out of which he thrust his head, and calling out to the two men left in possession, asked if they were in the cart-shed and was answered that they were. He then said he was going to fire, and they replied "All right." Mr. Bewicke then discharged all the barrels of his revolver out of the window. Later in the evening, he went down stairs to the cart-shed and had a little conversation with the men, which was said to have been perfectly good-tempered on both sides. In a few days, however, the man Stainthorpe re-appeared at Threepwood with a peace warrant against Mr. Bewicke, and carried him off in custody. Brought before the magistrates, he then heard for the first time of the charge made against him, of feloniously firing at Hutchinson and Daglish with

intent to do them grievous bodily harm. For this supposed crime, he was indicted and convicted, and sentenced to four years' penal servitude. Just one year had rolled round, when the whole case against Mr. Bewicke was reversed; his accusers were now brought to trial, and were convicted of the conspiracy and perjury charged in the indictment. A part of the evidence on the trial of Mr. Bewicke consisted in the discovery of a flattened bullet, pretended to have been found in the cart-shed before referred to, but which bullet it was now charged against the prisoner Dodd had been placed there by himself, to confirm the depositions which had been concerted with Hutchinson and Daglish. Dodd was therefore accused of this malicious device, and the two others of perjury in support of the story.

For the prosecution, and in exculpation of Mr. Bewicke, it was urged and proved that he could not possibly have so fired his rifle as to have struck the cart-shed, and this argument involved a melancholy piece of evidence, which turned upon the size of the window as compared with the personal dimensions of the man who had discharged the rifle. Imprisonment and degradation had so reduced the bluff old squire, that he was but the shadow of his former self; and it was essential to show what his former stature had been, to bring out the truth. To this and other arguments was added the conclusive allegation that the prisoner Dodd had, on several occasions, admitted the device he had practised. After a trial, which occupied the entire day, the jury took but ten minutes to return a verdict of guilty against Dodd, and Hutchinson, after an equally pa-

tient investigation, was found guilty at the sittings on the following day; the other prisoner, Daglish, pleading guilty to the indictment against him. Such was the result of a trial producing no common excitement in the county of Northumberland, and a general sympathy with Mr. Bewicke for the unmerited sufferings of which he had been made the victim, through a wicked conspiracy on the part of men employed to execute the lowest offices of the law—a position which, of all others, such persons should be held to the duty of rigorously respecting, and failing in which they deservedly suffer the penalties the law provides for outrages such as in the present instance were satisfactorily proved against the actors in this Threepwood conspiracy.

28. MURDER AT WINDSOR.—At the Reading Assizes, John Gould, 36 years of age, was charged with the wilful murder of his daughter, at Windsor, on the 30th of December last. The prisoner, who has been a bricklayer's labourer, lived with his wife and only child, in a cottage, situated at Clarence Clump, Clewer-lane, Windsor. He was a man of unsteady and dissolute habits. His wife had a situation as under or day-nurse, at the Windsor Dispensary and Infirmary. The murdered girl, who was about eight years old, was their only child. On Monday, the 30th of December last, the day of the murder, the prisoner's wife went out as usual to the Infirmary, leaving her daughter in charge of her neighbour, Mrs. Clark. About 8 o'clock on the afternoon in question the prisoner returned to his home, evidently the worse for liquor. The deceased was in the house at the time with a daughter of Mrs. Clark, of about the same

age, both of whom had been engaged in lighting the fire. The prisoner said to his daughter, "You're a naughty little girl not to clean up the place." The poor child replied, "I could not do it." The girl Clark then proposed to leave the house, and asked the deceased to go with her; but the prisoner said, "No, I want to do something with her." The girl Clark left the house, and just as she got to the door she saw the prisoner take a razor from off the shelf. She then walked away, and two little boys who had also been in the house, accompanied her. In about half-an-hour afterwards, the prisoner went into Mrs. Clark's house, and said, "Mrs. Clark, I want you." She left with Gould to go to the house, and he did not utter a word to her on the way. When Mrs. Clark got into the house she saw a large quantity of blood on the floor. Gould entered the house first, and Mrs. Clark, seeing what had happened, said to him, "Oh! you vagabond, you have cut the child's throat." He made answer, "I done it; I done it." The child was lying at the bottom of the stairs on her knees, with her head lying on the bottom step, and her throat out. Mrs. Clark was so frightened, that she ran out of the house, and when she looked round she saw the child on the bricks in the passage, having evidently been thrown out by the inhuman father. When the neighbours came the poor child was lying outside the house, covered with blood, and struggling in the agonies of death. She was conveyed to the infirmary where her mother was at work; but died before the bearers arrived there. The prisoner was immediately seized. His hands were covered with blood,

and blood was on his clothes. He did not attempt to deny the deed. He was found *Guilty* and sentenced to death; he heard his doom unmoved. He was executed on the 14th March.

STORMS AND WRECKS.—The month of February has maintained its reputation for marine disasters, there having blown a succession of gales in which many vessels perished.

On the 22nd the barque *Success*, timber-laden, was driven on the rocks at Ventry Harbour. As the scene of the disaster was at the base of one of those vast cliffs that enclose Dingle Bay, no assistance could be given to the unhappy crew, nine of whom perished. The captain and one seaman were saved by clinging to an air-bed which was drifted to the shore.

On the 26th a fine barque, the *Johann*, from Bremen, went upon the Ling Sand. Her situation was observed by several smacks, which were unable to approach her from the fury of the surf. The next morning the mate, who had a life-belt, threw himself into the sea, and was picked up almost dead from cold and exhaustion. Soon after the ship fell over on her beam ends, and rapidly broke-up. The captain and 12 seamen perished. On the same night other vessels were wrecked upon the sands on the eastern coast, and many of their crews were drowned.

During the night of the 28th a brigantine ran into a schooner off Flamborough Head. The crew of the latter believed their vessel to be sinking, and scrambled on board the brigantine. This vessel was, however, in as bad a plight as the other. The two crews, therefore, took to a boat, and both vessels soon after went down.

MARCH.

3. SHOCKING CRUELTY TO A CHILD.—At the Lambeth Police Court, a jobbing carpenter, named William Fry, was charged with the following inhuman treatment of a child, his son.

Mr. Clifford, the relieving officer of Camberwell parish, said that on Friday last a poor little boy of 11 years of age, very thinly clad, and in a state of great exhaustion, was brought to him to the workhouse, and on examining him he was quite shocked at finding an iron manacle, weighing upwards of two pounds, made fast to his right instep. It consisted of a thick iron belt, secured at both ends with a strong bolt and screws, and attached to this bolt was the end of an S hook of sufficient strength to control an elephant. On questioning the boy he said that for at least ten months he had been compelled to wear this formidable shackle, and that it was by the merest accident he got a chopper, by which he was enabled to release himself from the block to which it had been made fast, and then escaped from the house of his father. On examining that part of the right leg round which the iron belt had been placed he found it much wasted and apparently bent, and very different from the left leg. His whole frame also appeared emaciated, and he only weighed 36 lbs.

Mr. Clifford here placed on the table in front of the bench the manacle, and the block to which it had been attached—the latter being found in the washhouse from which the poor child had made his

escape—and together weighing nearly 12 lbs.

The poor emaciated little fellow, who was clothed in the workhouse dress, was examined by Mr. Elliott respecting the nature of an oath, and, having answered with much intelligence, he was sworn, and said he was 11 years old, and that his father's family consisted of a sister older than himself, a brother younger, and a step-mother. He had been to school, but it was so long since that he forgot the time. Towards the latter end of the winter before last it was that his father put the irons on his leg and made them fast to the block, and the irons remained on from that time until Friday last, when he by chance got hold of the chopper, and chopped away until the staple came out, and he made his escape.

Mr. Elliott—What was the cause of the irons being put on?

Witness—Because my little brother and myself spent a half-penny I found under the grate in the back parlour.

Mr. Elliott—I suppose the iron hurt your leg very much?

Witness—Yes, sir, it did at first, very much; but not so much when I got used to it. It used to hurt me much to drag the leg after me.

Mr. Elliott—What was done at night? Was the log taken off?

Witness—At first I used to sleep on an old coat and trousers in the washhouse, and at that time father used to take the log and make the iron fast by a lock to a staple in the floor close to the place where I lay. In the morning he unlocked it again and fastened me on to the block again; but for the last eleven months I should think it had not been off at all. I had

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to carry it up stairs every night, and down in the morning.

Mr. Elliott—What! and always sleep with it on?

Witness—Yes, sir, it was always on.

This question and answer produced a burst of indignation from all parts of the Court.

The magistrate refused to deal with the scoundrel summarily, but sent him for trial to the Sessions, which had power, in case of conviction, to inflict a punishment more adequate to his offence. By that Court he was sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

4. MURDER OF A GAMEKEEPER.

—At the Oxford Assizes, John Hall, labourer, aged 33, was charged with the wilful murder of Stephen Moulder, gamekeeper to Lord Dillon, on the 20th day of December last. On the night of the 19th of December, two gamekeepers of Lord Dillon's, named Stephen Moulder and Thomas Curtis, were watching a coppice known as Shears-coppice, part of Lord Dillon's estate at Ditchley. They commenced between 10 and 11 P.M., and remained there till between 12 and 1, when they heard persons in the coppice, and the sound of pheasants flying; in a few minutes they saw two men coming across the ride. They followed them along the ride, and when within ten or twelve yards of them one of the men turned round and deliberately fired at the keepers. Moulder received almost the entire charge of the gun in his chest (twelve shots were lodged in the heart) and fell to the ground, dying instantly. Some of the shots also struck the other keeper, Curtis, but did not injure him. The man who fired the gun ran off immediately

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he had done so, and Curtis, believing it to be Hall, called out, "Jack, Jack, I know thee." The man swung himself over a gate and got away. The other man who was in company with him was a labourer named John Tuckey, who was captured by Curtis, after a scuffle. It was clearly proved that the man who fired was the prisoner. But it was also shown that, during the day previous to the fatal occurrence, he had been drinking at various beer-houses, and in the evening, when he went out with Tuckey, was so drunk that he could not load his gun, and it was done for him by another man. The gun, also, was produced, and proved to be so rusty and worn that the slightest touch would bring down the hammer on the nipple. Under these circumstances, when the jury found him *Guilty* of wilful murder, they recommended him to the mercy of the Crown; and his sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life.

5. THE MARYLEBONE HOMICIDE.—At the Central Criminal Court, Henry Quail, aged 22, Thomas Cox, William Polton, and Thomas Walsh, (whose ages were between 18 and 25,) were indicted for the wilful murder of John Wincott, on the 3rd February last.

The wanton cruelty which had resulted in the death of an unoffending and very respectable tradesman had directed much attention to the case. The inquiries before the coroner and the police magistrates had been eagerly read, and the public expected that a severe penalty would be exacted for so shameful a violation of personal security and public order.

The deceased, Mr. Wincott, was about 32 years of age, with a wife

and children. He carried on a good business as butcher in South-street, Manchester-square. On the afternoon of the 3rd February a person, named Vialls, was removing bones from Mr. Wincott's shop into his cart, which stood at the door, when the four prisoners, who are costermongers, or of that class, came up the street. They were all drunk, and as they walked along the street they made a great noise, halloing, and shouting. They had already burst into a greengrocer's shop and thrown the vegetables about and committed violence. When they came up to the cart, they took down an empty basket that was hanging at the end and threw it at Vialls; they then seized upon the bones which they threw about and at the man. Vialls took up a bone and struck one of the men who had got upon the cart, and then, alarmed at their violence, ran into Mr. Wincott's shop, whither he was followed by the ruffians. Mr. Wincott then came forward from his private room, expostulated with them, and then endeavoured to force them out into the street. One of the men—probably the prisoner Quail—struck him and he returned the blow. A scene of great noise and confusion followed. One of the prisoners was seen to flourish a chopper over Mr. Wincott's head, and then Quail took up a knife which was lying upon a block and stabbed the unfortunate man in the belly. He was about to repeat the blow when his arm was arrested by a bystander. The other prisoners were still continuing the disturbance—one of them exclaimed, "Go and let the — have it," or words to that effect, and the person who had prevented the second stab was

knocked down. The prisoners then went away, but were followed and secured. The prisoner Quail, on being told that he had stabbed Mr. Wincott, asked his captor whether he had seen him do it? and then added, "that it was a bad job, but he supposed he should get over it somehow." Mr. Wincott, in his dying declaration, said he believed that it was Quail who had stabbed him, but he could not say so positively—there was, however, no doubt as to the fact. The knife had penetrated the liver, and the unfortunate man died the following evening. There is no doubt that, by the law of England, where several persons are jointly engaged in the commission of an unlawful act and death ensues, all are guilty; the person who causes death in the first degree as principal, and those who are present with and abetting him in the commission are guilty in the second degree as aiders and abettors. It was certain that the four prisoners were all in combination to do an unlawful act, and were jointly engaged in a violent infraction of the peace. Whatever, upon the most careful investigation of the facts, the law might pronounce to be the nature of the crime—whether murder, manslaughter, or homicide by misadventure—there could be no question that a most worthy man had been slain by a most wanton and cruel deed, his wife and young children deprived of their natural protector, and possibly reduced from a respectable sphere to poverty. Yet, strange to say, the sympathy of the lower classes, and especially of those resident in the neighbourhood of the scene of slaughter, was not with the murdered man, nor with the widow and the orphans, but with the murderers. The pro-

ceedings before the magistrate had a singular tone—even the policeman's evidence was all apologetic. The verdict of the coroner's jury found all the accused guilty of wilful murder; but the Recorder, in his charge to the grand jury, reviewed the circumstances in such a light that that body returned a "true bill" for murder against Quail only, and for manslaughter against the other three. All the ruffians might have been put on their trial for murder on the finding of the coroner's inquisition; but that ancient form has been surrounded with so many technical objections that hardly one in a hundred can be supported. It was, therefore, held advisable to proceed on the bill found by the grand jury; and the prisoner Quail was put on his trial for the capital offence.

The circumstances above narrated, with the addition of many minor details which had the effect of aggravating the prisoner's conduct, were proved. The prisoner's counsel did not attempt to deny that the prisoner had struck the fatal blow; there was no doubt, he said, that this unhappy affair had arisen out of the mad-drunk state of the prisoner and his companions, and that none of the party had contemplated the possibility of such a dreadful result. There could be no doubt, he said, that there was a good deal of confusion and excitement among the parties, and that nothing was more possible than that the deceased had struck the prisoner, and that in the excitement of the moment, aggravated by his condition from drink, he snatched up the knife and inflicted the deadly injury; and he argued that upon such a supposition the jury would be justified in convict-

ing the prisoner of the crime of manslaughter only.

The Chief Baron, in summing up the case, referred to the circumstances which in the eye of the law would reduce such a crime as this from murder to manslaughter; but, he said, the law did not allow drunkenness to be an excuse for crime, and that the safety of the public and the security of human life imperatively required that this should be so. The other alleviation offered was, that the prisoner had been struck by the deceased before he stabbed him. This fact had not been stated by the prisoner when the deceased made his dying statement in his presence; nor had any of the witnesses who had now come forward to state it, gone before the coroner or the magistrate. But if it were the fact, and the deceased had struck the prisoner, this would not have formed any excuse for the prisoner resorting to such an extreme act of violence; and the law made a great distinction between the cases of those who defended themselves from violence while they were doing right, and those who did so while they were doing wrong. In this case, the deceased was perfectly justified in resisting the violent and unlawful conduct of the prisoner and his companions; and, even if he had struck the prisoner, it would have been no justification for the act that he afterwards committed.

The jury, with no long deliberation, found the prisoner guilty of the lesser offence of manslaughter.

The other three prisoners were then put on their trial for manslaughter. The only defence their counsel could set up was, that the

four persons were not combined for any illegal purpose; they had no common purpose, nor any purpose at all. The affair, however unfortunate in its results, was nothing more than a drunken "lark," and it would be a cruel straining of the law to make all a drunken man's companions answerable for all his frantic acts.

The Chief Baron, however, pointed out that there were circumstances in this case which pointed to a common purpose: they all encouraged each other to acts of violence and outrage, were all engaged in one common fray, and had all one common mind to make an assault on the deceased. All were, therefore, answerable for the acts of each.

The jury found them all *Guilty*, recommending them to mercy on account of their youth.

The sentences were reserved for consideration. It happened that, on the following day, the Chief Baron was engaged in trying an important case, and the duty of pronouncing judgment fell to Baron Martin. The sentences were, that Quail should undergo six years' penal servitude, and the other three nine months' imprisonment. Now, Baron Martin expressed himself satisfied with the verdict; yet the Chief Baron had clearly identified Quail's offence with murder, and had warned the jury not to import into their deliberations circumstances which could be entertained by the Executive alone. It seemed strange, therefore, that six years' penal servitude should be considered a sufficient punishment for a crime which an experienced Judge could not distinguish from murder, and a less sentence than is frequently awarded for an assault

should be passed upon the rufians who abetted the commission of it.

This case made a very bad impression on the public mind, which had already been agitated by numerous acts of robbery with violence, committed in the public streets, and which, before the close of the year, had brought the people into such a state of indignation as will probably compel the Legislature to reconsider the whole subject of criminal punishment.

5. MURDER IN THE RATCLIFFE HIGHWAY.—Patrick Devereux, 19, sailor, was indicted for the wilful murder of James Gardner.

The prisoner looked like a good-tempered Irish lad, younger than described. The deceased man Gardner kept a lodging-house in Denmark Street, St. George's-in-the-East. It was one of those dens into which sailors are inveigled as soon as they come ashore with money in their pockets, and are kept there under the constant excitement of liquor and vice until their funds are exhausted; they are then turned out into the streets, diseased and ruined. The prisoner was a young sailor who had been thus treated. On the night of the 29th of January the deceased was at the "George and Vulture" public-house, when the prisoner came in and said, "Now, Mr. Gardner, are you going to give me my clothes or chest?" He asked four or five times, but the deceased took no notice of him; and he again, after going out for a short time, came to the door and repeated his demand, adding, "By —, I'll let you see in a minute," and then went away for about five minutes. Gardner left the house, and was standing outside, when the prisoner again came up and asked for his clothes,

and deceased said, "Go away, you rascal," and said he should not have the clothes. The prisoner then struck at him. The deceased ran into the public-house, and said, "I am stabbed!" Deceased then let his trousers down, and there was a great gash in the side of his belly. He was taken home in a cab, and died on the 2nd of February.

The prisoner's counsel made an animated address to the jury, and pressed upon the Court that the circumstances were such as reduced his crime from the capital offence to the lesser offence of manslaughter; but the jury, after long consideration, returned a verdict of *Guilty of wilful murder*.

A most distressing scene ensued. The usual proclamation enjoining silence in the Court while sentence of death was being passed having been made, the prisoner was asked what he had to say why the sentence of death should not be passed upon him. He suddenly mounted himself upon the dock, and, crying most bitterly and in a boyish manner, in a very clear and apparently truthful manner told the following story:—He said that he was fatherless and motherless, and he hoped most sincerely that the Judge would deal with him with mercy. He said that when his ship came to Gravesend on the Friday the man Gardner came on board and pressed him to go and stay at his house; that after some persuasion he did so; that on the Wednesday he went and took his pay; and that Gardner told him it would not be safe for him to keep the money, as he would get himself surrounded by thieves and have it stolen from him, and that therefore he gave him his money, and his clothes were at Gardner's house. When

they spoke about a settlement, Gardner said that he had paid 18s. 6d. for a pair of boots and some mending for him, and he also made a charge against him for the barber, which he (the prisoner) had himself paid the day before; that he tried to get him to give him his box with his clothes, but that he would not; that some of his ship-mates were there, and Gardner abused him and struck him, and he was shut in the room. They were drinking and playing at cards, and he could not get the deceased to give him up his things. He then went out of the house, and spoke to a police constable, who told him he must go before a magistrate. He again went back, and wanted to get his things, as he was going to Cork the following morning, and he then followed him to the public-house, and there he was again refused, and the deceased struck him. From that time he did not recollect what occurred until he found some girls holding him, and he was given into custody of the police. He concluded by leaning nearly half way out of the dock, and, with his hands clasped in the attitude of prayer, he begged most earnestly for mercy.

Mr. Baron Martin attempted to pass the sentence of death, but was so deeply affected that he had several times to pause to overcome his emotion, his tears flowing freely all the time. He said it was not in his power to give him mercy; all that was left him was to pass the sentence of death, but the jury had very properly recommended him to mercy, and that recommendation should be immediately forwarded to the Crown, from whom alone he could hope for a remission of his sentence. He hoped that recommendation would

have the desired effect. Sentence of death was then passed in the usual form.

The prisoner was borne in an almost fainting state out of the dock by the gaolers, and such a painful scene has scarcely ever been seen in a court of justice. From the earnestness with which he told his story, it gained a breathless attention, and there was scarcely a person in Court who was not sobbing, some most audibly. To add to the horror of the occasion, these tragic incidents took place while the dock was full of prisoners who had just been brought up for a fresh arraignment, and they seemed perfectly terror-stricken at what was passing around them. It is almost unnecessary to add that the poor fellow's life was spared.

12. GREAT JEWELL ROBBERY IN CORNHILL. — A very daring burglary, by which the thieves carried off a great plunder, was perpetrated in one of the most frequented thoroughfares in the City.

Messrs. Dodds Brothers are extensive jewellers, occupying the house, No. 40, Cornhill. The upper part of the house is used as a residence by one of the firm. The lower part is the shop, filled with a very rich assortment of the valuables proper to their trade. The front of the shop is in Cornhill. The front can scarcely be said to be divided; for the window recedes into a doorway, in which is a door of the light description usual in such establishments when open for business. At night a "stall-board," of the height of the window-sill, is let into the front of the doorway, and securely bolted into its place, and an iron shutter is then rolled down, and covers the whole win-

dow-front and doorway, and is fastened to the stall-board by a thumb-screw. Inside, the shop is shut off from the house by a sliding door covered with iron, which is rolled back during the day. There is a private door to the residence in a court leading from Cornhill, which is closed by an iron gate with a padlock. The inmates of the house were Mr. Dodd, his wife, her sister, an assistant (Mr. G. Williams), a porter named George Ellis, and a maid-servant. In the evening of the 11th of March, Mr. Dodd, his wife, and sister-in-law went out; they returned together about 10 minutes past 12. Mr. Dodd examined the sliding-door between the house and the shop, and finding it properly secured, retired to bed. Shortly before 6 o'clock the following morning he was awoke by a violent ringing of the bell, and on going out of his bedroom he found the porter Ellis on the staircase, in the act of going down stairs, although not required to be on duty before 8 o'clock. He was fully dressed. On descending, he found that the sliding-door was still secure; but on entering the shop he found that the cases in which the jewellery is displayed in the window had been broken open, and articles to a great value carried off. The list of the plunder reads like an adventure in the *Arabian Nights*. Among the articles missing were 100 fine gold signet rings, 120 ladies' fancy rings, 50 pairs gold sleeve-buttons, 120 gem and gold pins, 36 diamond, emerald, opal and gold bracelets, 60 fine gold guard-chains, 50 sets of gold chains, with lockets, watches, necklets, studs, and every imaginable article of personal jewellery. The total value of the pro-

perty carried off was estimated at 8000*l*. The rolling shutter was untouched; but the stall-board showed plainly that it had been tampered with. It was still properly fastened; but the top, bottom, and one end had been cut through at the beading, and the panel had been pushed inwards as far as could be done without breaking its connection with the framework at the opposite end, which was still perfect. The obvious intention of this work was to suggest that the shop had been entered by means of the broken panel. But on examination, it was found that the cutting had been performed from the inside, and that it was not possible that any person could have passed through the stall-board by such an aperture as that offered by the imperfect removal of the panel. It was obvious, then, that the robbery had been committed by some one who either had access to the shop from the house, or who had been concealed in the shop when it was closed, and who had since been let out by the private door. There was no difficulty in fixing on the porter as the principal in the scheme. He had many opportunities of procuring an impression of the key of the padlock which fastened the sliding-door; but even this was unnecessary, for it was afterwards discovered that the staple in the iron door could be taken out after the padlock had been fastened in it; that the door could then be opened and shut and the staple replaced, so as to give the door the appearance of being perfectly secure; and the stall-board was placed during the day-time in a cellar in which he worked when not otherwise employed; and he was found ready dressed two hours

before he was required to be at business; and there were suspicious circumstances in his conduct the preceding evening. He was arrested and committed for trial.

The jewellers and goldsmiths have suffered severely from a gang who have directed their especial attention towards their establishments. In January the premises of a watchmaker at Kingsland were broken open, and plundered of goods to the value of 3800*l*. One party concerned in this robbery proved to be an engineer in the service of Messrs. Perkins and Bacon. The knowledge that he was in possession of a great quantity of jewellery led to his apprehension; and it was then discovered that he had robbed his employers of a great number of unfinished private bank notes, which would have no doubt been completed and circulated by his confederates.

In May, the shop of a jeweller and silversmith in High Street, Camden Town, was burglariously entered, and more than 1000*l*. worth of property carried off.

This unfortunate trade has also suffered severely from the skill of foreign practitioners. In May, a watchmaker in Clerkenwell sold 500*l*. worth of watches to two gentlemanly-looking foreigners. The goods were packed up in a cigar-case, which was carefully placed in a black leather carpet-bag, and left in the charge of the seller until it should be called for and the money paid. Suspicion arising, the bag was opened, and the cigar-box was found to contain nothing but pebbles. A diamond merchant in Regent Street was robbed of 750*l*. worth of precious stones by the same trick, and probably by the same persons, a few days later.

12. UNPRECEDENTED MUNIFICENCE.—FREE GIFT OF 150,000*l*. TO THE METROPOLIS.—In all past ages men have been esteemed of noble and enlightened natures who have at their deaths disposed of the wealth which Providence had lavished on them, or which they had accumulated by their own enterprise and self-denial, to purposes of an enlightened philanthropy. Many have denuded themselves of lands and goods, and have devoted their worldly substance and their personal exertions to promote the happiness of their countrymen. To the latter seems to belong the higher praise; since, as a man cannot carry with him to the grave the wealth which was his enjoyment during life, he may, without any impulse of exalted virtue, be willing to enrich an institution rather than an heir; but he who gives during life shows an earnestness in well-doing which is beyond suspicion. The noble hospitals, colleges, and churches which are rising up on every side throughout this land, founded by the munificence of deceased worthies, or built and supported by the voluntary contributions of living men, prove that Modern England is no whit behind Old England in men of large beneficence or high-minded self-sacrifice. But the ANNUAL REGISTER has now to record a gift of unprecedented munificence, bestowed in the lifetime of the donor, on the chief city of a land of which he is not a native, but a sojourner. Mr. George Peabody has been long known in the city of London as an American merchant of the highest consideration. The extent of his transactions, the high honour which characterized his dealings, and his beneficent disposition, had for long made him a remarkable man even

in this city of merchant princes. The eminent qualities of their countryman, and the confidence they inspired, had proved of great service to the American merchants settled in England on more than one occasion; and, in particular, in the monetary crisis of 1857 had averted an immeasurable calamity; for when the panic was at its height, and these firms were about to collapse, the credit of Mr. Peabody obtained advances of almost fabulous amounts, and his countrymen were saved. This great merchant, mindful of his reception in this city of his long sojourn, has made to its citizens the splendid gift of 150,000*l.*, with the one only condition, the exclusion from its management of all sectarianism in regard to religion, and of all exclusion in regard to politics. The following is the letter which conveyed this noble gift:—

“London, March 12, 1862.

“Gentlemen,—In reference to the intention which it is the object of this letter to communicate, I am desirous to explain that, from a comparatively early period of my commercial life, I had resolved in my own mind that, should my labours be blessed with success, I would devote a portion of the property thus acquired to promote the intellectual, moral, and physical welfare and comfort of my fellow-men, wherever, from circumstances or location, their claims upon me would be the strongest.

“A kind Providence has continued me in prosperity, and consequently, in furtherance of my resolution, I, in the year 1852, founded an institute and library, for the benefit of the people of the place of my birth, in the town of Danvers, in the State of Massachusetts, the result of which has proved in every respect most beneficial to the locality and gratifying to myself.

“After an absence of 20 years I visited my native land in 1857, and founded in the city of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland (where more than 20 years of my business life had been passed), an institute upon a much more extended

scale, devoted to science and the arts, with a free library, coinciding with the character of the institution. The corner stone was laid in 1858, and the building is now completed, but its dedication has been postponed in consequence of the unhappy sectional differences at present prevailing in the United States.

“It is now 25 years since I commenced my residence and business in London as a stranger; but I did not long feel myself a ‘stranger,’ or in a ‘strange land,’ for in all my commercial and social intercourse with my British friends during that long period I have constantly received courtesy, kindness, and confidence. Under a sense of gratitude for these blessings of a kind Providence, encouraged by early associations, and stimulated by my views as well of duty as of inclination to follow the path which I had heretofore marked out for my guidance, I have been prompted for several years past repeatedly to state to some of my confidential friends my intention at no distant period, if my life was spared, to make a donation for the benefit of the poor of London. Among those friends are three of the number to whom I have now the honour to address this letter. To my particular friend, C. M. Lampton, Esq., I first mentioned the subject five years ago. My next conversations in relation to it were held about three years since with my esteemed friend Sir James Emerson Tennent, and with my partner, J. S. Morgan, Esq. I also availed myself of opportunities to consult the Right Rev. Bishop M’Ilvaine, of Ohio, and with all these gentlemen I have since freely conversed upon the subject in a way to confirm that original intention.

“My object being to ameliorate the condition of the poor and needy of this great metropolis, and to promote their comfort and happiness, I take pleasure in apprizing you that I have determined to transfer to you the sum of 150,000*l.*, which now stands available for this purpose on the books of Messrs. George Peabody and Co., as you will see by the accompanying correspondence.

“In committing to you in full confidence in your judgment the administration of this fund, I cannot but feel grateful to you for the onerous duties you have so cheerfully undertaken to perform, and I sincerely hope and trust that the benevolent feelings that have prompted a devotion of so much of your valuable time will be appreciated not only by the pre-

sent but future generations of the people of London.

"I have few instructions to give or conditions to impose, but there are some fundamental principles from which it is my solemn injunction that those entrusted with its application shall never, under any circumstances, depart.

"First and foremost among them is the limitation of its uses absolutely and exclusively to such purposes as may be calculated directly to ameliorate the condition and augment the comforts of the poor who, either by birth or established residence, form a recognized portion of the population of London.

"Secondly, it is my intention that now and for all time there shall be a rigid exclusion from the management of this fund of any influences calculated to impart to it a character either sectarian as regards religion, or exclusive in relation to local or party politics.

"Thirdly, in conformity with the foregoing conditions it is my wish and intention that the sole qualifications for a participation in the benefits of this fund shall be an ascertained and continued condition of life such as brings the individual within the description (in the ordinary sense of the word) of 'the poor' of London, combined with moral character and good conduct as a member of society. It must therefore be held to be a violation of my intentions if any duly-qualified and deserving claimant were to be excluded, either on the grounds of religious belief or of political bias.

"Without, in the remotest degree, desiring to limit your discretion in the selection of the most suitable means of giving effect to these objects, I may be permitted to throw out for your consideration, among the other projects which will necessarily occupy your attention, whether it may not be found conducive to the conditions specified above for their ultimate realization, and least likely to present difficulties on the grounds I have pointed out for avoidance, to apply the fund, or a portion of it, in the construction of such improved dwellings for the poor as may combine, in the utmost possible degree, the essentials of healthfulness, comfort, social enjoyment, and economy.

"Preparatory to due provision being made for the formal declaration of the trust, and for its future management and appropriation, the sum of 150,000*l.* will be at once transferred into your names

and placed at your disposal, for which purpose I reserve to myself full power and authority; but, as a portion of the money may probably not be required for some time to come to meet the legitimate purposes contemplated, I would suggest that, as early as possible after the organization of the trust, 100,000*l.* should be invested for the time being, in your names, in Consols or East India Stock, thus adding to the capital by means of the accruing interest; and the stock so purchased can be gradually sold out as the money is wanted for the objects designated. Meantime, pending the preparation of a formal trust deed, you shall be under no responsibility whatever in respect of the fund, or its investment or disposition.

"With these preliminary stipulations I commit the fund to your management, and to that of such other persons as by a majority of your voices you may elect, giving you the power either to add to your number (which I think should not at any time exceed nine), or to supply casual vacancies occurring in your body. It is my further desire that the United States' Minister in London for the time being should always, in virtue of the office, be a member of the trust, unless in the event of his signifying his inability to act in discharge of the duties.

"I have the honour to be, gentlemen, yours very faithfully,

"GEORGE PEABODY.

"To his Excellency Chas. Fran. Adams, United States' Minister in London.

"Right Hon. Lord Stanley, M.P.

"Sir James Emerson Tennent, K.C.S., L.L.C., &c., London.

"C. M. Lampton, Esq., London.

"J. S. Morgan, Esq., London."

13. MURDER IN WALES. — At the assizes at Welshpool Ishmael Jones was charged with the wilful murder of his wife at Llanfair on the 30th of December last.

The principal evidence against the prisoner was furnished by himself, in consequence of communications he had made to several persons, who, of course, appeared as evidence against him. It appeared that jealousy was the cause of the fatal act. The prisoner suspected that a neighbour named

Evan Evans was on terms of too great intimacy with his wife, and on the day of the murder he was in a field near to the road which led from Evans's house to his own, where he saw him and his (Jones's) wife walking and talking together, and also overheard some conversation about kisses, which was explained by Evans to have had reference to another man and woman who were a little before them on the road. According to the prisoner's own statement, he called to his wife over the hedge, and told her to come home and get him some dinner. She then left Evans and went home, her husband following. She went down the garden to get some potatoes from a "hod" or "tump." The prisoner took the spade from her and struck her several times, causing three deep wounds in her skull, which produced almost instant death.

The jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*, accompanied by a recommendation to mercy. The prisoner's sentence was accordingly committed to penal servitude for life.

14. THE BILSTON SAVINGS' BANK FRAUDS.—It has been the duty of the ANNUAL REGISTER for some years past to chronicle the defalcations of confidential clerks and managers of great banking and commercial associations, by which great losses were inflicted on the mercantile community. Last year was recorded the shameless appropriation of the moneys of a humbler class of depositors by the "manager" of the Bank of Deposit. This year the affliction has fallen upon the lowest rank of those who have money to spare from their daily wants, and that with circumstances well calculated

to cause distrust in the possible integrity of our human nature.

At the Stafford assizes the Rev. Horatio Samuel Fletcher, incumbent of St. Leonard's, Bilston, and a magistrate for the county, was indicted, under the "Fraudulent Trustees Act," for feloniously appropriating various sums of money, which came into his hands as secretary to the Bilston Savings' Bank.

On being placed in the dock the prisoner appeared much abased by the position in which he found himself, the Court being crowded by a number of persons who had known him in very different circumstances.

In the year 1832, when this country was visited for the first time by the Asiatic cholera, this unfortunate person was the minister of a district church in Bilston, and had exerted himself with a courage and devotion which left a deep impression upon the minds of his parishioners, and in consequence of his heroic conduct during that trying crisis he was shortly afterwards elected to the benefice, in their gift, worth 700*l.* per annum. He was in the enjoyment of this handsome income, and possessed the affection and confidence of his flock, when the painful disclosures were made, for which he was now standing in the dock of a criminal court. In 1838, a savings' bank was established in Bilston, and almost as a matter of course Mr. Fletcher was appointed one of its trustees. Applying himself with great zeal and intelligence in the office of trustee he soon after became the secretary and afterwards the treasurer of the institution. In 1861, in consequence of the death of several of the old trustees, it became ne-

cessary to re-organize the management of the bank. The revised system included the appointment of a new officer as actuary. That gentleman proceeded in due course to examine the books of the establishment, and speedily discovered that under Mr. Fletcher's management about 8000*l.* of the funds of the bank had disappeared. Further investigation revealed a commonplace story. The misappropriation had been effected as such transactions always are, and concealed as such proceedings always are concealed. The regulations of the bank provided that the secretary should receive and pay all the money passing between the bank and the depositors, and account to the treasurer for the balance; but as Mr. Fletcher was both secretary and treasurer, this check was of no practical avail.

There was another check, however, which might have proved effectual, had not the unfortunate speculator taken fraudulent measures to conceal his delinquencies. The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt are the custodiers of the funds of the Savings' Banks; and as such, the trustees must not only remit to them the moneys of the depositors, but must send to them a weekly and annual account, showing the balance due to the depositors, which must of course agree with the money standing to the credit of each institution. The discrepancy which true accounts would have shown between the figures and the funds, the prisoner concealed by increasing the figures of his payments, and decreasing those of his receipts.

The statute requires that the accounts shall be vouched by the

signatures of two managers or trustees, or one manager and one trustee. From deaths, indifference, or blind confidence, the trustees of the Bilston Savings' Bank had ceased to be an operative body; one trustee only, beside the prisoner, signed the accounts; and he did so, as a matter of course, without satisfying himself by inspection or comparison that they were really correct or honest. He took the prisoner's word, in short, for the accuracy of the accounts; and so, in fact, there was no check at all—Mr. Fletcher (at once secretary, treasurer, and trustee), did as he pleased; and for what he did, he now appeared to answer before a crowded Criminal Court. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Matthews; who freely admitted the receipts and the appropriation by the accused of the moneys charged, but suggested in his defence that his client probably had lent the money and lost it, and that, though such a mode of investing the funds entrusted to his care was not a judicious one, it did not amount to a deliberate fraud upon the depositors, so as to satisfy the statute. He further admitted that he should be ashamed to deny the fact, that the returns had been falsified to conceal the misappropriation. But the learned counsel rested his defence mainly upon an objection that the prisoner was not a trustee within the meaning of the "Fraudulent Trustees Act," *i. e.* "a trustee for public purposes;" or "a trustee for depositors;" or a trustee under "an express trust created by an instrument in writing;" which points were eventually left for the decision of the Court for Crown Cases Reserved, the prisoner, meanwhile, being found *Guilty* of

appropriating the moneys with a fraudulent intent. The points reserved being afterwards argued before the full Court at Westminster, the conviction of the prisoner was affirmed.

The negligence and mismanagement of these valuable institutions, as exhibited by the failures of the Tralee, the Preston, and the Bilton Savings' Banks, in the numerous cases in which the trustees were known, though not liable in law, to have made up deficiencies, proved the necessity for remodeling the whole system. Accordingly, in 1861, the Government introduced the Post-Office Savings Banks Bill; by which, the depositors and the State will be in direct connection, the arrangements will be simple and secure, and public functionaries substituted for private trustees. There are now about 600 savings' banks in the country—the new Act will establish 2500. The money received and paid at the old establishments does not exceed 3,000,000*l.* annually, and the losses and defalcations have amounted to a large percentage. About 13,000,000*l.* a-year passes through the Post-Office Money-Order Office; and the whole loss since that system has been established is trifling.

SHAKESPEARE.—Among the lots in a recent sale of choice and rare autographs were two of great interest—one, the original deed of bargain and sale to Shakspeare of a house in Blackfriars. It is the counterpart to this deed, bearing the autograph of the immortal bard, which is possessed by the Guildhall Library. The other, a conveyance to the uses of Shakspeare's will, in which, amongst other curious facts in relation to

the poet's family history, is recorded the name of the husband of Shakspeare's daughter, Judith. He appears to have been one Thomas Quiney, of Stratford, vintner. No information respecting him is believed to have been hitherto discovered.

17. THE "TRADE OUTRAGES" AT SHEFFIELD.—The flourishing town of Sheffield has long been notorious for that system of crime which has been popularly described as a "trade outrage." Like the "agrarian murders" of Ireland, these atrocities are not the deeds of individuals acting on impulses of their own; they are not always dictated by, although they frequently originate in private malice; and they are perpetrated, if not always in obedience to the order of a secret tribunal, at least, in conformity with a recognized system of terrorism, and express the resentment, not of any particular man, but of a class. They are perpetrated (so far as anything can be discovered) by persons who have no connection with the sufferer, and who are sometimes brought from distant places; and the ruffians have with them the sympathies of that class without whose connivance detection would be easy. The victims of these outrages are persons who have in some way or other offended against the laws by which "trade unions" affect to regulate trade; and the punishment is always of a uniform type—a grenade formed of a canister, glass bottle, or some other article capable of conversion into a formidable bomb-shell, with a fuse, is thrown into the offender's dwelling or workshop; or so placed that he or some of his family will probably be injured by the ex-

plosion. The ANNUAL REGISTER has frequently recorded instances of these dastardly offences.

On the 28rd November last, a crime of this character, of very great atrocity, was committed at Sheffield. Messrs. Hoole, extensive manufacturers at Masborough, employed a considerable number of men, who were all members of a "trade union." In consequence of a dispute, some of these men left their employ; others, who were not members of trade-unions, were engaged in their place. According to the custom in such cases, the unionists tried to bribe these new men to leave their employers—as much as 20*l.* a man was offered. The men refused, and were in consequence hunted down, abused, outlawed by the peculiar name of "knobsticks," and maltreated. Among the offending persons was a man named Wasney. One of the "turn-outs" was a grinder, named Thompson. He had been a leader in the dispute, and had been the most violent in ill-treating the new men. On the Thursday before, Thompson met Mrs. Wasney, and told her significantly, "it would be done." Wasney lived in a street called Acorn Street, and in his house lodged a woman named Bridget O'Rourke, who was a seamstress. Her bed-room was on the first floor, and Wasney and his wife and little boy slept in the room above her. On the night of the 28rd of November, she was out late, and Wasney and his wife had gone to bed, leaving the outer door unfastened for her to enter. The unfortunate seamstress arrived at home about 10 o'clock and went to bed. About 1 o'clock in the morning, Mrs. Wasney was lying

awake, suffering from face-ache, when she heard footsteps in the street, and then a loud crash through the window of Bridget O'Rourke's bed-room below them. She instantly jumped out of bed, and rushed to the window. It was a moonlight night. On looking out of the window, she saw two men running away down the street, and the coat of one of them, as he was running close to the wall, was caught by a "cotter," or window-shutter fastener, in the wall. The man stopped and turned round for a moment to unloose his coat, and part of his face was then seen by Mrs. Wasney, and she recognized him as the man Thompson, whom she had known several months. She spoke to an opposite neighbour, who had run to his door alarmed by the crash, but did not mention Thompson by name. She then went down-stairs to Bridget O'Rourke's bed-room, and found her out of bed, having in her hand a paper parcel which she said had been thrown through the window, and from which sparks were flying, and who asked her if she should throw it out of the window. She had scarcely spoken when the parcel exploded with a loud report. Mrs. Wasney was blinded, her night-dress set on fire, and she rushed upstairs to her husband, who was following her. He pulled her dress off to save her from being burnt, and the poor woman, in a half-frantic state, rushed to the bed to save her child, as the house was then discovered to be on fire, and was full of sulphurous smoke. Meantime, the neighbours had got a ladder, which they attempted to place at the window; but it was too short. Mrs. Wasney threw herself head foremost out of the

window, and fell on the ladder and was saved, though so dreadfully burnt, that it was supposed that she was mortally injured. Her husband held the child out of the window, and, at the appeal of the people below to let it drop and they would catch it, did so, and it was caught. He then contrived to get out himself, much burnt about the legs. The deceased was seen running about, her night-dress on fire, and, after the fire in the house had been put out, was discovered in the cellar, dreadfully burnt, and taken to the infirmary, where she subsequently died. When Mrs. Wasney had sufficiently recovered to make a statement, she distinctly indicated Thompson as one of the two she had seen running away. He was apprehended; and it was found that a short shooting-coat, or jacket, which was found in his house, and which he usually wore, had a tear at the pocket, as though it had been caught by a nail or a window-fastener. A tradesman and his shop-boy recognized (though not with certainty) the prisoner as a man who, two days before the outrage, had come to their shop with a can of a peculiar form and had asked for 2 lbs. of blasting powder; and a hairdresser, who sold fireworks, distinctly identified him as the man who had about the same time bought a fuse of him. When Thompson was apprehended he said to, the superintendent of police, in great agitation, "It's very hard, Mr. Jackson; if I don't tell, it seems I may be hung, and if I say anything they will kill me." He then used expressions which showed that he was no stranger to these "trade outrages," and afterwards said, "Hellewell, Cutler, Platts, and Byles were the persons who got Wasney's job done."

Thompson was tried at the Sheffield assizes, on the 17th March, when these facts were proved in evidence. In defence, it was alleged that Mrs. Wasney's evidence as to the person was uncertain, that the tear in the coat was such as might have occurred under the ordinary circumstances of life, and that it could be distinctly proved that the prisoner was engaged in actual work elsewhere, at the time he was said to have purchased the gunpowder and fuse. The jury thought the direct evidence insufficient and the *alibi* probably proved, and returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

After his acquittal, Thompson made a statement, which is a very extraordinary document. He spoke of the trade union to which he belonged as though it were an association to commit murder. He had himself been questioned about a room in which he had lodged at one Ripley's, because "They are going to blow Old Ripley up this week." At a club-meeting, in connection with "our union," at which Thompson was present, "It was said by several of us that something must be done" with one Tyberry. This unfortunate man was accordingly waylaid and maltreated, and would have been worse used but that some one happened to approach. "I suppose the club paid for doing Tyberry's job." He knew that "Wasney's job" was arranged, and had talked it over afterwards. And he stated that the men who had assaulted Mr. Hoole's grinders in Watery Lane had been paid 6*l.* for the job, and they wanted 10*l.*; but the club could not raise it without notice.

On the day following the acquittal of Thompson, three men,

named James and Isaac Watson, and Joseph Tomlinson, were indicted for maliciously placing gunpowder in a nailmaker's shop, occupied by James Hattersley, at Thorpe, near Rotherham, on the 21st December, with intent to damage and destroy the same.

Hattersley and Butcher were in the employ of a small manufacturer, and worked at a shop at Thorpe. The accused were "out on strike." Attempts were made by the idlers to induce Hattersley and Butcher to join them; and on their refusal, violent threats were used towards them, and Tomlinson was heard to declare that he "would blow every — up." On the night of the 21st December, the shop in which they worked was blown up with a loud explosion. The windows were shivered to atoms, and the tiles blown off the roof. Immediately afterwards three men ran past Butcher's daughter and her sweetheart. They did not see their faces; but in a few minutes afterwards the men ran back, and in passing the girl recognized two of them to be Tomlinson and James Watson, whom she had long known; the other she believed to be Isaac Watson. On searching the destroyed workshop were found some fragments of tin, such as is used in making tin cans, and in the nailshop at Chesterfield where Tomlinson and Isaac Watson worked, were found other pieces of tin, which had dropped from an anvil; on these being compared with the pieces picked up at Thorpe, it was evident that both had originally formed part of one piece. Chesterfield is at considerable distance from Thorpe; a railway runs from Chesterfield to Masborough, which is four

miles from Thorpe; but it was shown to be perfectly possible for the accused to have left Chesterfield, gone to Thorpe, completed their wicked plot, and returned to the former place within the time when they were first and last seen at Chesterfield on the 21st–22nd December, and it was attempted to be shown that they had made that journey.

For the prisoners it was argued that they could not, from the arrangement of the trains, have made the journey attributed to them; and that, in point of fact, they were in Chesterfield during the whole of that night; and a great number of witnesses declared that they had seen them there in various occupations. As to the pieces of tin, it was proved that there were other persons employed in the same shop at Chesterfield, one of whom had since absconded. The evidence of the girl Butcher as to identity was shown to be utterly uncertain; that the night was so dark that it was impossible to recognize even well-known persons; and one person whom the runaway men had passed, and who tried to distinguish them, was unable to do so; but he said that these men were of sizes that did not at all agree with the accused.

The evidence in exculpation was so decisive, that Mr. Justice Mellor asked the counsel for the Crown whether he intended to go on? Some of the jury, however, desired to hear it out, and the case proceeded. Witness after witness proved the prisoners to have been elsewhere at the time the outrage was perpetrated; the Judge and counsel looked at the jury with surprise that they did not stop the case. Finally the

learned Judge summed up the case, pointing in the plainest terms to the satisfactory evidence that the prisoners could not be guilty of the offence charged against them. The jury considered for more than an hour, and then, to the great surprise of the whole Court, returned a verdict of *Guilty* against all the prisoners, who looked simply astounded. The Judge had no course but to take the verdict of the jury, and pass a sentence proportionate to the crime; he sentenced them to penal servitude for 14 years.

The public opinion was very strong that these men had been wrongfully convicted; strong representations were made to the Home Secretary, who, after consultation with the learned Judge who had tried the case, promptly sent a free pardon.

This just administration of the law seems to have made no useful impression on the Sheffield unionists, for within a fortnight of the release of these men the outrages recommenced, and an attempt was made to blow up and set fire to some large building premises, by means of a can bound round with cord and carpeting (the usual form of the Sheffield infernal machines). Though the explosion was terrific, fortunately little harm was done.

22. TESTIMONIAL TO MR. CHARLES KEAN.—This eminent actor and most estimable gentleman and his highly-valued wife have recently retired from the stage, to a repose earned by indefatigable labours, directed by great study, learning, and taste. Mr. Charles Kean was educated at Eton, and the Etonians desired to express their appreciation of their eminent schoolfellow by

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a noble testimonial. A large number of the general public who appreciated Mr. Kean's talents as an actor, his endeavours to dissociate the drama from all elements of social contamination, and his judicious revivals of the great dramas of Shakspeare, desired to be associated in the gift. This assumed a fourfold shape—a vase in oxydized silver, containing portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Kean in various Shaksperian characters, with statuettes of Tragedy and Comedy, and of the great master of both; two candelabra of five lights; four dessert standards; and two groups, one representing Miss Chapman as *Oberon*, the other Mr. and Mrs. Kean as *Prospero* and *Miranda*. On the vase was the following inscription:—"Presented to CHARLES KEAN, Esq., F.S.A., by many of his fellow Etonians, together with numerous friends and admirers among the public, as a tribute to the genius of a great actor, and in recognition of his unremitting efforts to improve the tone and elevate the character of the British stage." The testimonial was offered to Mr. Kean in the great room of St. James's Hall, in the presence of a large party of the subscribers. Mr. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, himself among the most distinguished of modern Etonians, acted as spokesman of the donors.

TESTIMONIALS TO MR. MIALl AND MR. STURGE.—A large body of Dissenters have presented to Mr. Miall, the editor of the *Non-conformist*, and for many years the virtual leader of the political section of his party, a splendid testimonial of present utility and practical value—a purse of 5000*l*.

On the 4th June, a statue com-

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memorative of a departed worthy, the benevolent Mr. Sturge, which has been erected at Birmingham, was uncovered in the presence of a large number of persons. The statue represents the deceased philanthropist, his right hand resting on the Bible, his left extended.

22. THE ANGLESEA MURDER.—At the Beaumaris assizes, Richard Rowlands, 45, was charged with the wilful murder of Richard Williams, on the 1st of November last.

The prisoner was deceased's son-in-law, and both resided in the parish of Llanfaethen, in this county. The deceased, an old man of 70, rented the Garuedd farm, and the prisoner's wife, to whom he had been married four months, lived at home with her father at that place; the prisoner likewise living with his father a short distance off. On the evening of the 1st November, the deceased went out to see a neighbour at a village about a quarter of a mile distant, and remained there until nearly 8 o'clock. On leaving some of the witnesses watched him out, and he went across a field towards the boundary separating the two farms. Here a scuffle ensued, and one witness swore he heard the old man exclaim, "Richard!" The prisoner on this night went to Garuedd to see his wife. He asked where her father was, and shortly after he had ascertained that he had gone to Gaerwen he went out. He returned in about two hours, and asked for water to wash himself with. He appears to have passed a sleepless night, and the following morning he set out to apprise the deceased's son, who has another farm in that locality, of his

father's death. He informed the son that his father had died in a fit. A witness named Jones, who was one of the first that saw the dead man's body, stated he saw blood on prisoner's whiskers. He also mentioned some footmarks to the prisoner that were around the old man's corpse, but the prisoner maintained that they were fresh, having been made that morning. It had been raining heavily during the night, and Jones mentioned the fact that they were "rained over," when the prisoner was observed to rub some of them out with his boot. He subsequently had an interview with his wife and the children (by a former husband), when he said they were "talking ugly things about him, and saying that he had killed the old man;" and he impressed upon them all the necessity of concealing the fact of his having gone out about the time the murder was perpetrated.

The jury found the prisoner *Guilty*, and he was executed, protesting his innocence to the last.

23. DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF CAMPDEN HOUSE, KENSINGTON.—

This interesting relic of former times, once the residence of Sir Baptist Hickes, a wealthy silk mercer of Cheapside, founder of Hickes's Hall, Clerkenwell, and afterwards created by James I. Viscount Campden, was discovered to be on fire at about 4 o'clock in the morning. The mansion contained about 30 rooms, besides a private theatre, in which the Campden amateur artists have given their performances for charitable objects. The discovery was made by a police constable, who noticed a small quantity of smoke hovering about the side of the building, which he thought was

occasioned by one of the conservatory flues; but he soon discovered flames rushing out of several windows on the lower part of the house, and awakened the inmates. The whole of the residents were enabled to run into different rooms and effect their escape in safety. In less than five minutes afterwards the flames appeared to have obtained the possession of nearly 20 of the rooms, as well as the theatre, and, owing to the strong wind blowing at the time, it seemed impossible to prevent the conflagration from extending to the mansion of Mr. Augustus Egg, A.R.A., which adjoins it. The most vigorous attempts were therefore made by the police and others in removing the valuable furniture from the building, and books, pictures, and furniture were carried out of the house and deposited upon the lawn. The light of the flames gave notice to the different stations of the fire-brigade. When the engines reached Campden House immense sheets of flame were rolling out of every window in the establishment, making a noise like the rumbling of distant thunder. At the same time the fire was attacking the east end of Mr. Egg's house, the ground-floor, with the first and second floors, being in flames, as well as a portion of the roof. The firemen went to work, and with the aid of the parish engineers, and nearly 100 hired auxiliaries, succeeded in cutting off the further extension of the flames in the direction of "The Elms;" but the main body of flame in Campden House could not be extinguished for several hours, and not until the building and all it contained were reduced to ruins. The total loss was considerable, as the furniture was of

the most costly description, and some of the pictures destroyed were very valuable. As to the origin of the fire not the least information could be obtained. As this mansion was remarkable for considerable historical interest, it will not be out of place to observe here that the date of the building was said to be about the year 1612. The third Viscount Campden, on the occasion of the Restoration, had the honour to entertain Charles II. at supper, when doubtless the walls, which are now but a line of ruins, echoed with a roaring carouse, with kingly wit and courtly laughter. In the next generation the mansion was let to Princess, afterwards Queen Anne, who resided here with her husband, Prince George of Denmark. The Princess made an addition to Campden House at the western end, which of late years had been converted into a separate dwelling, and "The Elms" is still occupied by Mr. A. Egg, the Royal Academician. Of late years Campden House had come again into notice, as the residence of the unenviably famous Colonel Waugh, and the scene of some fashionable private theatricals, in which many literary celebrities of our day have acted for charitable objects. In the garden there was once a remarkable caper tree, which endured the open air of our forbidding climate for nearly a century, and though unsupplied with artificial heat produced fruit every year. The house itself has now followed the tree into extinction, and the lover of antiquity has sustained a loss which he will not speedily cease to regret.

24. MURDER AT DERBY.—At the assizes at this town Richard Thorley was tried for the wilful

murder of Eliza Morrow, at Derby, on the 13th of February last.

The deceased was a mill-hand at a mill in Derby; the prisoner was courting her, but she only felt annoyed by his attentions. On the night of the 13th of February a man was seen to place his arm round the deceased's neck and to pull her towards the end of the court in which she dwelt. This attracted the attention of some boys, whom the man spoke to angrily, and they ran away. Immediately after one of them, hearing a scream, returned to the court, where he saw the man forcing Eliza Marrow up against the wall upon one side of the court, apparently struggling with her. She staggered from the wall and fell, and he was seen above her, and she struggling beneath. Several neighbours ran from the adjoining houses, some of whom recognized the assailant to be the prisoner Thorley. He rose and ran away towards Agard Street. The deceased was helped up, but exclaiming, "Lord have mercy on my soul!" fell. She was assisted into her house, but when a surgeon arrived he found her dead. She had received three long gashes, one on the right side of the neck, which did not touch any vital part; another on the left, which had severed the principal vessels; the third across the jaw and neck. On her hands and arms were nine wounds, which she had received in her struggles with her murderer. Near what was described as a lake of blood a neighbour picked up a razor smeared with blood. About seven minutes after eight in the same evening the prisoner, agitated and with spots of blood upon his face, and his hands covered with blood, en-

tered the Spa Inn, in Abbey Street, about a quarter of a mile from Morrow's house. In answer to questions put to him by Chapman, the landlord, he gave a false account, and was soon after apprehended. He made statements which showed that his jealousy had been excited by having seen a soldier, who was a cousin of the deceased, in her company, and treated with attention. He (the prisoner) had gone to Eliza Morrow's on the Saturday night with some sausages, and had been refused admittance, and on endeavouring to force himself into the house the police were called and he was excluded. On the Sunday he had seen the soldier sitting in her company. On Monday he made up his mind, he said. On Tuesday he got a razor and sharpened it; sharpened it again on Wednesday, and tried it on a hair, and thought it would do.

The rejection of the gifts, which the prisoner had offered to the poor girl, the learned counsel who defended the prisoner, in a speech of six hours, endeavoured to represent as provocations, which, acting on a delicate and sensitive mind, had driven him to a frenzy. His expressions respecting the razor were merely the effect of excitement; he had connected the ordinary acts of life with the terrible purpose which he had, in a paroxysm of jealousy, used for so fatal a purpose. He did not deny that it was a very bad case of manslaughter.

The Judge and jury, however, thought it was a very bad case of murder. The prisoner was found *Guilty*, and was executed on the 11th of April.

LOVE AND MURDER. — The Spring Assizes have been remark-

able for the number of criminal trials, arising from jealousy and lovers' quarrels.

At Bodmin, Henry Spettigue, a young man of very respectable connections at Launceston, was indicted for shooting Ellen Burt, with a pistol loaded with gunpowder and ball, with intent to murder her. The prisoner and Miss Burt, who was the daughter of an innkeeper at Launceston, and a very pretty girl, had been neighbours and acquaintances from childhood. The prisoner grew into love with his pretty friend, and wished to marry her. His proposals were, however, refused by the father, and the young lady had engaged herself to another. On the 22nd of October the young lady was walking in the High Street of the town with her sister, when the prisoner came out of a shop, passed them, then turned round and fired a loaded pistol at Ellen. The bullet passed through her clothes below the hip, but did not touch her person. The prisoner was well aware that the young lady was engaged to another, and had seen her with him at a lecture the previous evening. This had excited his unreasonable jealousy, and led him to commit this serious offence. He had frequently been heard to threaten his former sweetheart, and seemed to be an excitable person. He was found *Guilty*, and sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude.

At Lewes, John Edward Besley was charged with shooting at several persons, named in as many indictments. The prisoner had courted Lucy Walder, servant of a professor of music at Brighton, and had engaged to marry her. This, however was not his real intention; he attempted to seduce

her, and failing, fixed the day for the marriage. On their way to the church he pretended to have left his gloves behind, quitted the party, and forgot to return to claim his bride. Notwithstanding this shameless conduct, the prisoner the same afternoon went to the house of Lucy Walder's master, to which the disappointed wedding-train had returned, and attempted to force himself in, and being resisted fired a pistol at the two persons who opposed him. Fortunately the ball hit neither. He was convicted, and sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude.

At Kingston, a lad of 18, the son of a very respectable tradesman at Chobham, was indicted for feloniously shooting at Eliza Dewberry, who lived with her mother at Sutton, a few miles off. The prisoner had courted the girl, but two months before this occurrence she had rejected him, and the acquaintance had been broken off. On Sunday, the 9th of February, the prisoner went to the house and wished to see the young woman, but her mother would not permit it. The prisoner was heard to express great resentment at this rebuff. On the following Thursday, between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, the prisoner was seen loitering about Sutton, near the girl's house, with a gun in his hand. The girl and her mother were sitting at work, the girl towards the window, so that she or her shadow could be seen by a person outside. Suddenly the explosion of a gun was heard, a bullet passed through the window and struck the wall inside, having passed within an inch or two of the hands of both the women. The prisoner was seen running away with what appeared to be a

gun in his hand. The gun, recently discharged, was found at his father's house, and in fact the prisoner did not deny that he was the person who had discharged the bullet. The prisoner's counsel attempted to show that no malice had been proven, and that in fact there was no intent to injure either the girl or her mother, the prisoner merely intended to frighten them. The jury, however, found him *Guilty*, and he was sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude.

29. MURDER AND SUICIDE AT HENDON. — While disappointed lovers of this savage kind were receiving the punishment due to their crimes, a terrible tragedy of the same nature was perpetrated at Hendon. Two persons of the labouring class, named James Lawrence and Ann Sarah Cox, were neighbours at Mill Hill, Hendon. Lawrence, who was a gardener, was paying his addresses to the young woman, but conceiving that he was slighted in favour of another, he became greatly excited against her. Early in the morning of the 29th the report of a gun was heard near the cottage, and then a second, and on a policeman entering he found the young woman lying on the ground in a pool of blood, which was issuing from a wound in her neck, occasioned by a gun-shot. She died before medical assistance arrived. A double-barrelled gun, recently discharged, was standing behind the door of the cottage. On proceeding to the cottage of Lawrence the constable found the man in a shocking condition. He had discharged his gun at his own head, but the charge, having taken a slanting direction, had blown nearly half his face away; the

upper and the lower jaws had been extensively fractured, the tongue lacerated, and all the muscles of the face dreadfully torn. He was conveyed to the Middlesex Hospital, and was thought to be mortally wounded. He, however, recovered, though he had injured himself so severely as to be unable to utter any speech.

When put on his trial at the Central Criminal Court, the prisoner presented a ghastly spectacle. The greater part of his left cheek had been shot away, and the eye nearly forced from the socket. He was found guilty of the murder, but was so strongly recommended to mercy by the jury that his life was spared.

28. THE CHICHESTER MURDER. — At the Lewes Assizes a soldier, named Cleary, was indicted for the wilful murder of a youth named Houghton, at Chichester, on the 16th of October last year.

The case excited a great interest, it being supposed that the prisoner had intended to kill his officer, and had shot the deceased by mistake. The deceased was a student in Bishop Otter's College, just out of Chichester, and the prisoner was a soldier in the 59th Regiment, the dépôt of which was stationed there in barracks near the College. On the evening of the 15th (the day before the murder), the prisoner was told that he was named for drill instruction the following morning. He said he would not go, and would know who ordered it. He was afterwards heard to say that he would drill somebody. That evening the prisoner went to bed after 8 o'clock, and went out shortly after 10 in his dark greatcoat, saying he was bad in his bowels. About half an hour afterwards the report

of a rifle was heard; and a witness stated that he saw the flash. After the smoke cleared, this witness saw a man in a dark coat and cap, running from the spot. No explanation could be given accounting for this shot, but it was suggested that the prisoner had shot at some person or object. The prisoner did not return to the barracks that night. On examining the rack at the head of the prisoner's bed, his rifle was gone, and of two packages of ball cartridge, one had been opened, and some of his percussion caps were missing—two were found on his bed. About 12 o'clock on the next night (the 16th), a man was seen standing under a hedge in a dark dress, with a rifle in his hand, who, being spoken to, said, "Go on; I don't want you." This person was seen hiding about in various places. Soon after 12 o'clock a shot was heard, followed by a loud cry. The deceased soon after was found in Love Lane (leading from the barracks to the college by a back way), shot in the stomach, just beneath the breastbone. He was writhing in pain, and said to a policeman, "Take me away, or I shall die of cold." When he was taken into the college the Principal spoke to him, but, although he seemed sensible of what was said to him, he did not make any answer. The prisoner's rifle was found in a field not far off, loaded and capped; the rifle appeared to have been fired since it was last cleaned; and the evidence of the surgeon went to show that the deceased had been shot by a conical rifle-ball, such as those served out to the prisoner.

The prisoner was found some distance from Chichester, going

towards Petworth. The moment the police-officer, who was in a cart, came up with him and stopped, the prisoner ran away, and got over a hedge into a field, and was found eventually, crouching in a ditch. He said, "You have got the wrong man: I am only a deserter, and left Chichester two days ago." While in prison he said that he had applied in August to Major Bush for a "pass" to see his brother, but had been refused. He said likewise on another occasion, that he had no doubt Major Bush would hang him if he could, and that he hoped the major would have him "drummed out" if he went back. He said also that it was reported in barracks that the major was shot at twice when in China; and that he knew the man who did it. He said also that the major was a strict officer. It was suggested that the prisoner bore a peculiar enmity to this officer, and that he had intended to make him his victim. He asked if the man was dead, and inquired his name. When told who the deceased was, and asked if any of the students ever came to the barracks, he said "No," and that he knew none of them. He said it was a "bad job," but if there was a God in Heaven, and no one swore falsely, he should clear himself. On another occasion, however, he said he expected that he should be hung.

The prisoner's counsel urged on his behalf, that his expressions implied no malice towards Major Bush; and, of course, there could have been none towards the unfortunate deceased, who was an entire stranger to the prisoner; and the learned counsel suggested that the only reasonable solution

was, that the prisoner was a deserter, whose rifle had gone off by accident in getting through the hedge.

Chief Justice ERLE, in summing up, said that before the jury could find the prisoner guilty, it was necessary to come to two conclusions—first, that a murder had been committed; next, that the prisoner was the murderer. Now, as to the crime, it should seem that there was no doubt it had been committed; for if the deceased had been shot by mere accident, as his cry was heard at some distance, surely the person who had fired would have gone to his assistance, instead of leaving him to die. It seemed, then, that the man who had fired the shot had meant to kill some one, and had left his victim to die. It was probable, therefore, that the crime of murder had been committed. The great and important question was, whether the prisoner was the man who fired the fatal shot?

The jury consulted for a few minutes, and returned a verdict of *Not guilty*.

This verdict appeared to strike all in Court with surprise, and none was more astonished than the prisoner; he seemed scarcely to understand it; he glanced quickly at the Judge, and hearing the officer repeat "Not guilty," he drew a long breath, said in a low voice, "thank you, my lord," and quickly vanished out of sight. In May, this desperate ruffian, with two other desperadoes, broke out of the guard-room in which they were confined awaiting their sentence for desertion, and made their escape.

29. THE EVERLEY MURDER.—At the Wiltshire Assizes, John

Stocker was indicted for the murder of Ann Hill, at Everley, on the 18th August last.

This case had excited very great interest in the county. John Hill, the husband of the murdered woman, was head-keeper of Mr. Monk, of Everley House; the prisoner was under-keeper, having been appointed to that situation on the recommendation of Hill. They were on very good terms, but the accused and Mrs. Hill had quarrelled. The Hills had saved money; some they had placed in the savings-banks; but they generally kept some in their cottage—a fact which was known to the prisoner, both from conversation, and because Mrs. Hill had frequently gone from her sitting-room into her bedroom to get money from a drawer therein for the purpose of paying the prisoner his wages. The prisoner, who was also married, lived in a cottage about half a mile from that of Hill; and, in pursuance of his duties, was very frequently at the latter dwelling, where he was, of course, well known to the dogs, who were clamorous on the approach of strangers. On the 16th August Hill took a week's holiday. He went to Upton-on-Severn, having first made arrangements that the prisoner should take his duties during his absence, and having requested him to permit his wife to sleep with Mrs. Hill until his return. Mrs. Hill had at that time 10*l.* or 12*l.* in her drawer.

On Sunday, the 18th August (two days after Hill's departure), about 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the prisoner went to his employer, Mr. Monk, and told him that he had found Mrs. Hill with her throat cut, lying in the

boiling-house. On entering the boiling-house, the body of the poor woman was found lying on the back, with the knees gathered up. There was a wide gash on the throat, from which, however, no great quantity of blood had flowed. On further examination, it was discovered that this wound was not the real cause of death—the murdered woman had been strangled before her throat was cut. This was apparent from a mark which went once and two-thirds round the neck, and had evidently been made by a tapering band, and at the thinner end terminated with the mark of a knot. It was, in fact, exactly such a mark as would be made by the thong of a whip. This ligature, and not the wound, had caused death.

The poor woman had evidently been engaged, at the moment the noose was thrown around her neck, in preparing a mess of barley meal in the copper, and some of the meal was scattered over the floor. No instrument bearing any mark of having been used in perpetrating the crime was found. On examining the house it was found that it had been plundered, but only of money and a watch. The drawers had been opened, and two knitted purses were found on the floor empty; and a leather purse which Mrs. Hill usually carried in her pocket, also empty. There were some keys in the kitchen, one of which opened all the drawers.

The police, of course, immediately subjected the prisoner to close examination. He said that he had been talking with Mrs. Hill that morning, and made an arrangement with her that he would come back and mind the birds while she went to church;

and that coming back afterwards as he passed the boiling-house, he saw her lying on the floor with her throat cut. He said he had seen no strangers about. The dogs had not been heard to bark that morning. He was asked to give up what he had about him, and amongst other articles was a handkerchief, on which were two small spots of what was supposed to be blood; but they were scarcely visible. On searching his cottage was found a shooting jacket, on the sleeve of which were spots of fresh blood; drying at the fire were a pair of leggings, which had many marks of blood, and appeared to have been recently wiped; and in his bedroom were shoes on which were marks of fresh blood. They had been recently scraped with much force: but, in explanation of these very suspicious circumstances, it is right to say, that this blood was not only not proved to be human blood, but the stains were such as might, without much improbability, have been communicated in the performance of some of his duties as keeper. The knife with which the shoes had been scraped was found stuck between the rain-pipe and the wall. There was no attempt at concealment of these articles. In a drawer were found three sovereigns, some silver and copper; but Hill had paid him 2*l.* for earth-stopping some time before; and though his wages were only 10*s.* a-week, a gamekeeper's emoluments are not confined to the wages he receives from his master. But in the pocket of the shooting-jacket was made a discovery of fearful import to the question of the prisoner's innocence or guilt. There was there found a whip, of the exact size of the ligament

with which the deceased had been strangled—it was applied to the marks on the neck, with which it corresponded very exactly, even to the knot at the end. But, no doubt, it was very natural that the prisoner, as a gamekeeper, should have a whip of this kind, and that it should be in the pocket of his ordinary dress. The watch was not found, nor any money beyond that above mentioned.

There were other minute circumstances which pointed to the prisoner as the perpetrator of this murder; but they were, at the same time, not incompatible with innocence.

The jury, after considerable hesitation, returned a verdict of *Not guilty*.

HORRIBLE MURDERS IN FRANCE.

—DUMOLLARD.—French society has been greatly moved by the trial of a peasant named Dumollard, for one of a series of murders of extraordinary depravity, extending over a long period of years, instigated by motives apparently most inadequate, undetected, and even unsuspected. To make the tragedy more extraordinary, the murderer had a *confidante* in his wife, who connived at his crimes—although one of their incidents, and perhaps the governing motive, was that which is generally unforgiven—kept his secret, and accepted and wore, without one revolting pang, the clothes and trifling ornaments of the victims. There are to be found in the history of semi-civilized countries some atrocious histories which bear some likeness to this of the Dumollards—Scotland boasts her Sawney Bean—but that such shocking crimes should be committed in an educated country such as France, in a densely-populated

district, and watched by an ubiquitous police, is indeed extraordinary.

Some eight months ago a girl named Marie Pichon, in a state of the utmost terror and exhaustion, asked assistance from a villager of Ballan, near Lyons. She had been nearly murdered, she said, and her torn clothes and distracted appearance testified to the truth of her assertion. It appeared, on inquiry, that she was a servant-girl, who had been accosted outside Lyons by a countryman, who offered her 10*l.* a-year to look after a few cows. These enormous wages—for such they appear to be in the Department—tempted the girl, who made up her few clothes into a bundle, and followed the countryman, as she supposed, to his home. Towards evening the man, eager, it would appear, to be ready for a crime, laid down her box in a meadow, and the action excited a suspicion which was strengthened by seeing him pick up a stake and some stones. At last the man fumbled in his blouse as for a weapon, and drew out a cord, and the girl, distracted with terror, fled through the darkness, closely pursued by the murderer, to the nearest cottage. The village was at once aroused, and the police set on the track of a man of bad character, known to lead, with his wife, a recluse and peculiar life. Her confused answers led to his arrest, and the moment he was confined other accusers presented themselves, till, in a few weeks, no less than 15 capital charges had been received, while as many more demanded inquiry. The wife, tortured by cross-examination, confessed, and then it came out, that for at least six years past the peasant Dumollard had lived

in the habitual commission of capital crime. His plan was, to entice servant-girls from Lyons by the offer of 10*l.* a-year, and walk with them to spots in the neighbourhood of his own house, where he would attack, ravish, murder, and bury them. Fifteen attempts and six murders were proved against him, one of the latter being attended by circumstances which seem to ordinary human nature almost incredible. The monster had ravished his victim, and then buried her alive! After committing the double crime, he would return home, tell his wife of his deeds, and give her the clothes, his only booty, which she retained and wore. The wretches, indeed, seem to have had a double object, the man seeking to indulge his lust, and the woman the few wretched clothes which might be in her bundle.

Dumollard, who is described as scarcely resembling a human being, displayed an apparent stupidity, which was, however, not incompatible with a ferocious cunning. This was displayed in a remarkable manner in the defence he set up; he was, he said, the unwilling agent of a band of murderers, who compelled him to do their bidding. He was tried at Bourg, and condemned to the guillotine.

As he was to be executed near the scene of his crimes, he was sent a whole day and night's journey to Monthiel. Throughout he displayed the same insensibility, with the same cunning; and underwent his sentence without displaying compunction or any other feeling. His wife, a wretch scarcely less detestable, escaped with 20 years' imprisonment.

It is the more extraordinary that these criminals should have

continued so long a career of crime without falling into the hands of the police, because the nine girls who had escaped from his hands had told their stories to the police, and four had sought their assistance to recover the property they had abandoned in their headlong flight; but in vain. It seems, too, that the villagers of Ballam had suspected Dumollard in a vague way for years.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—The winter quarter of the present year affords a gratifying contrast to the corresponding period of last, in the comparative infrequency and extent of accidents on railways.

On the 2nd of January a collision occurred on the Portadown, Dungannon, and Armagh Railway, between a goods and a passenger train, by which one of the passengers was killed and six injured.

On the 22nd of February a goods train and a coal train came into collision near Wolverton, on the London and North-Western line. Of three cattle-dealers who were in the drovers' van, one was killed and the others seriously injured; the driver, fireman, and breakman of the coal train also suffered.

On the 27th of January a fatal accident was occasioned by a very simple cause on the Brechin branch of the Scottish North Eastern Railway. On this branch there is a siding for the use of an adjacent farm, which is sometimes not used for weeks or months together. The points are therefore made to stand for the main line, and are moreover made secure in that direction by a padlock on the switch-handle. This is unlocked when occasion requires by an official who accompanies the train. On the 25th the Brechin

pointsman went by a train, and brought away two carriages which were standing in the siding. It would seem that this man did his duty negligently, for it is thought that he relocked the padlock without putting down the "keeper," and consequently the switch-handle was left at liberty. On the same day (Saturday) two passenger trains traversed the line in safety. On Sunday no trains ran. On Monday at 7.45 A.M., a train left Brechin, and on reaching this spot, the engine-driver perceived with horror that his train had turned into the siding. Before any step could be taken to check the speed the engine crushed against the buffer-stop and mound of earth at the end, and the engine, tender, and van forced themselves over the mound and forward into a field below. The engine-driver was killed on the spot; the fireman jumped from his engine and escaped with many hurts, and some of the passengers were injured. This disaster was occasioned by the idle play of three young urchins, who on their way to school had discovered the free condition of the switch-handle. They therefore amused themselves for some time by playing "the pointsman," and when they finally ran away, left the points in the position which ensured an accident.

At 7.35 P.M. on the 6th March the mail train left Maryport for Whitehaven, and had approached the station at that town, when the driver perceived the danger-signal, and had just time to shut off the steam and reduce his speed, when his engine came into collision with a train of 32 empty waggons, which were coming along the same line from the other direction, at a speed of six or seven miles an hour.

A severe concussion was the necessary consequence, and of 24 passengers 13 were injured. The Whitehaven terminus is singularly dangerous of approach, and this inconvenience is not remedied by any wisdom in the management; and in this instance, according to Captain Tyler, the proceedings adopted were about the most certain that could be devised for bringing about a collision.

The most serious disaster of this time occurred on the 20th March, near the Gravesend Station of the South-Eastern Railway. As the 3.10 P.M. passenger train from Strood to London was travelling at a speed of 30 miles an hour between Higham and Gravesend, the engine suddenly left the rails, ran some distance along the sleepers and ballast, and finally fell into a ditch on the left of the line. The train (which consisted of the tender, a break-van, five passenger carriages, and another break-van) was thrown into frightful disorder. All were thrown off the line. The foremost vehicles were swung round to the right, some were forced upon the down line; and the remainder, three upon their sides and three upon their wheels, formed an irregular curve between the down line and the tender. The guard in the leading break-van was crushed to death under the *débris* of that carriage; the engine-driver and fireman were frightfully injured. It is not stated how many passengers were travelling by the train, but they were all more or less injured.

STORMS AND SHIPWRECKS.—This month has witnessed a continuation of the stormy weather which has prevailed since the commencement of the year, and many casualties at sea have been recorded;

but in most cases of wreck the crews have been rescued. The *Onward*, London and Middleborough steamer, foundered on her passage near Flamborough Head. She was an iron screw vessel (built in compartments) and had on board several hundred tons of iron and 14 passengers. Off Flamborough Head the vessel encountered the full force of the snow-laden storm of the 20th. Her cargo made her unmanageable, and strained her severely. The consequence was that she gradually filled, the water put out the engine fires, and the crew and passengers had just time to embark in three boats, when the vessel gave a heavy surge and foundered in deep water.

During the storm of the 9th inst., as the mackerel-boat *Crystal Palace*, of Hastings, was running into the western entrance of Plymouth Sound, she shipped two heavy seas and went down instantly. Her crew of eight persons, all natives of Hastings, went down in her.

Early in the morning of the 15th, off Scilly, the ship *Negotiator* ran into a Russian brig. The latter sank, just allowing sufficient time for her crew to get on board the former vessel, except the mate who went down in her. The *Negotiator* was also in a sinking state, and both crews therefore took refuge on board a passing vessel.

DISASTERS AT SEA.—While our own coasts have witnessed so many disasters intelligence has been received by our underwriters of the loss of many fine merchant-men, with valuable cargoes on the seas. The Atlantic has been swept by terrible hurricanes.

The fine ship *Ocean Monarch*,

2199 tons, sailed from New York for Liverpool, on the 5th March. On the 9th she encountered the full fury of the gale, she was thrown on her side, her cargo shifted, and she sprang a leak, which could not be stopped. As she was evidently sinking, 22 of the crew abandoned the vessel; the captain and the remainder of his men stuck to their ship and were taken off by a passing schooner. The boat was picked up after 48 hours of perilous drifting. The ship soon foundered. Her cargo was one that could not be well spared by our starving workmen. It comprised 10,811 barrels of flour, 10,802 bushels of wheat, 33,774 bushels of corn, 193 tierces of beef, 76 hogsheads of pork, 62,020 lbs. of tallow, 298,643 lbs. of lard, 789,800 lbs. of bacon, 7,000 lbs. of shoulders, and 10 tierces of tongues. The ship and cargo were insured for 100,000l.

Upwards of 60 merchant-men are known to have foundered during these gales or have not since been heard of. Of these many were grain ships. Of those known to be lost the *T. A. Cole*, carried 24,478 bushels of flour and grain; *Queen of Sheba*, 29,847; *Grace*, 25,428; *Héros*, 33,359; *Duchess*, 19,022; *Sarepta*, 22,517; *Kenmore*, 27,189; *Englishman*, 22,750; *Samuel Killman*, 7,418; *British Tar*, 22,050; *George Marsden*, 15,487; *Ellen*, 12,450; *Aberfoyle*, 20,000; *Boynes*, 35,000; *Oriental Queen*, 28,281; *Coura*, 32,000; *Anayance*, 25,000; *Anomina*, 26,000; *Colinda*, 29,597; *Mary Ann*, 24,200; *Garland*, 15,814; *Jenny*, 14,240. In all upwards of 500,000 bushels.

The *Spartan*, a new iron-screw steamer, 1070 tons, was hired by the Government for the conveyance of stores to Halifax. She

sailed from Falmouth on the 2nd February. Nothing more was heard of her until a portion of the crew were picked up at sea. On the 16th February, in the midst of the Atlantic, the ship encountered heavy weather. She rolled so much that she sprung a leak. A sea struck her, crushed in the saloon, and drowned the captain, his wife, child, and servant. About the same time, the chief officer and two seamen were washed overboard and drowned. The survivors of the crew, after suffering much from exposure, abandoned the vessel, which foundered shortly after. The ship, freight, and cargo are valued at 60,000*l*.

The ship *Sultan*, 884 tons, from Peru to Liverpool, with guano, was fallen-in with on the 9th March, in a sinking state, having encountered a succession of gales since the beginning of February. She had only been kept from sinking by the action of a windmill pump which the crew fitted up with great ingenuity. She foundered soon after the crew had been taken off.

The *George Marshall*, 1361 tons register, a passenger-ship of the first-class, worth with her cargo upwards of 100,000*l*., was lost on Flinder's Island, on the 14th January. The crew and passengers were saved.

Intelligence has also been received of the loss of a great number of vessels in the Black Sea, in one of those storms which make the winters in that sea so terrible.

THE WEATHER.—The weather of the Winter Quarter exhibited a very remarkable alternation of cold and warm weather, the periods of the low temperature extending over five to nine days, those of higher temperature over seven to nine

days, with the one period of fifteen days. From the 1st to the 6th of January the thermometer marked an excess of $\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ above the average, from the 7th to the 15th an excess of $7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, and for the next six days a defect of 8° ; and so alternately. But as the general rate of excess was much above the general rate of defect, the general result was that the Quarter was warmer than the average. The lowest temperature recorded at the Royal Observatory was $20\cdot4^{\circ}$, the highest $63\cdot6^{\circ}$. As usual, in particular localities, extreme ranges were found. At Holkham the glass went as low as $11\cdot8^{\circ}$, and at Bournemouth as high as 70° . The mean temperature of the air at Greenwich, in the three months which constitute the popular "winter"—December, January, and February—was $2\cdot6^{\circ}$ above the average of the preceding 90 years. The total rain-fall in the quarter was 6·1 inches, being $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch above the average; but this excess was due to particular periods. The rain in January was about the average, in February it was less than has been noted since 1816, except in three years, and in March was greater than has been recorded except twice in the same period. At North Shields, however, it rained on 73 days of the 92; at Truro 11·7 inches fell, and at Hull only 4·4 inches.

The births during the quarter were 182,005; in the same period of last year they were 178,170.

The total number of deaths registered during the quarter was 122,192; in 1860 it was 122,617.

The marriages comprise 67,952, or 1·360 in 100 of the population; the average of the corresponding quarters 1·405 in 100. This decrease is indicative of the distress

which had already begun to be felt in the cotton districts, for there was an increase in London and in seven of the ten districts of England; while in the North-Western district, especially in Lancashire, there was a decrease which more than compensated the favourable returns from the greater part of England.

The excess of Births over Deaths during the three months was 59,813, which would give a natural increase of the population at the rate of 665 a day. But 5197 persons of English origin emigrated during the period, or 58 daily. Of the total 15,159 emigrants, only 7210 went to the United States—about a sixth part of the emigration to those countries ten years ago.

The average price of wheat was 60s. per qr.—higher than it has been in any quarter since 1856. In 1860, it was 44s. 5d. per qr.; in 1860, 55s. 1d. Potatoes were 142s. 6d. per ton. Beef and mutton were rather lower.

The season, on the whole, was healthy; in the large and the small towns, and in the country districts, the mortality was below the average. In Lancashire, however, it was higher; scarlatina, measles, bronchitis, and pneumonia prevailed, and were rendered more fatal by deprivation and depression. On the other hand, the mortality of infants and young children was diminished—a singular fact, explicable by the circumstance that the mothers, no longer required to absent themselves from home in the factories, were able to devote more time to their family duties.

APRIL.

1. WRECK OF A WATERFORD STEAMER.—*Fifty Lives Lost.*—The *Mars*, a steam-ship, plying between Waterford and Bristol, has been wrecked, with terrible loss of life. The vessel left Waterford at 10 A.M. on Tuesday, the 1st April. She had on board about six first-class cabin passengers, seven horse and cattle dealers, and 15 deck passengers; a number of horses, cattle, and pigs, and a crew of 28—in all 55 persons. Soon after leaving the harbour, the weather became thick, and, although there was little wind, there was a considerable sea. The captain is said to have been particularly careful of the navigation, which was perfectly known to him; and on the weather becoming hazy, he kept the patent log out, by which he supposed he learnt the distance run with perfect accuracy. Unfortunately, the ship was going at greater speed than was calculated, and consequently had run over to the Welsh coast while the captain thought it was still some distance off. Soon after 8 o'clock, the ship struck on a rock with a tremendous shock. All was instant confusion and terror. Attempts were made to get out the boats; but only one, and that the smallest, could be got afloat. The *Mars* was iron-built; and, as so frequently happens with such vessels, was unable to stand the ripping action of the rocks. She seems to have been torn asunder and sunk in deep water a few minutes after she struck. There were six persons in the boat, of whom two were seamen, two firemen, and two passengers. They had two oars, but no rudder; and the boat was scarcely able to live

in that sea, and their danger was greatly increased by the horses and cattle which had been stowed on the deck, and which now were swimming about and endeavouring to get into the boat. They were thus tossed about throughout the night, and at daybreak were washed ashore at St. Gorvan's Head. Of the unfortunate persons who remained by the wreck, the fate is not doubtful—they were engulfed with the sinking vessel. Among the cabin passengers were Dr. Blest, of Portlaw, and Captain Russell, his wife, child, and servant, who were about to sail for India. The deck passengers were pig or cattle drovers. It is supposed that nearly fifty persons perished in this disaster. The rock on which the ill-fated vessel struck is the Crow Rock, about three miles from the entrance of Milford Haven. A considerable sum was subscribed for the relief of the 13 widows and 50 children left destitute by this calamity.

11. FATAL EXPLOSION OF FIRE-DAMP.—The Westwood Colliery, near Sheffield, was the scene of a melancholy accident, by which six miners lost their lives.

This colliery, which is the property of Messrs. Newton, Chambers and Co., is a very extensive one, and on the morning of the explosion, there were nearly 200 men and boys working in it. About 8 o'clock, A.M., a loud report was heard in one of the extreme workings of the south side of the mine, and it was found that an explosion of fire-damp had taken place. Adjoining the workings at the extreme south side of the mine, and running, in fact, parallel with the roads along which the hurriers and trammers constantly passed, was a large "goaf,"

or place where the coal has been excavated. Falls of roof were of frequent occurrence in this goaf, and from the nature of the case, the goaf being unventilated, and the mine "fiery," an explosion might reasonably have been apprehended when any fall of roof took place to drive the gas out. Yet it seems that in the banks or working-places immediately adjoining this magazine of explosive gas, the colliers were regularly permitted to work with naked candles. The explosion in this case was caused by a sudden and extensive fall of the roof of the goaf. The accumulated fire-damp was driven out into the workings of the mine, and, of course, exploded immediately on coming in contact with the naked lights of the men.

12. CONFLAGRATION AT FALMOUTH.—At 2 A.M. a very destructive fire broke out in the premises of a grocer in High Street, Falmouth (the narrowest part of the borough). Owing to a fresh easterly wind and dry weather prevailing, both sides of the street became most rapidly involved in flames, and the fire could not be effectually checked until 8 o'clock, and only then by pulling down three houses, after 15 or 16 were consumed in the main street, and a great many others in Britton's Yard, in the rear towards the sea. Happily, no lives were lost; but in addition to the families and inmates of the houses in High Street, embracing about 30 shopkeepers of various trades, fully 120 men, women, and children of the poorer classes were driven in the dead of the night from their beds, many unable to save anything beyond the clothes they escaped in. The loss of property has been estimated at 15,000*l*.

12. OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE.—The Cambridge men had been too frequently victorious in their contests with the rowing men of Oxford, to acquiesce tamely in their defeat in 1861. Arrangements were made for another struggle, and the match came off this day over the usual course from Putney to Mortlake. The odds were at first as high as 6 to 4 in favour of the Oxonians, who were a fine powerful crew; but during the preliminary exercises the Cantabs showed so much spirit and good training that the betting became nearly equal. The race proved, however, that the latter were completely overmatched. The Cambridge men dashed off with a rapidity which sent their boat ahead; but they were soon after reached by the long steady stroke of their competitors, passed, and in spite of fine exertions, never regained a chance. The time occupied by the winners in traversing the course was 24 min. 45 secs. This was the nineteenth boat-race between the Universities. Cambridge has been victorious ten times; Oxford, nine. (*See* p. 42 of the Vol. for 1861.)

15. BOILER EXPLOSIONS. — A fearful boiler explosion happened at the Millfield Iron Works, Priestfield, Staffordshire, which resulted in the death of 28 persons, and the severe wounding of ten others. The works in question consist of two forges and three mills. One forge, the only one at work at the time of the explosion, consisted of 20 puddling furnaces, a shingling hammer for beating the dross from the iron balls produced at the puddling furnaces, and a train of rolls for rolling the iron into bars, after leaving the shingler's hammer, preparatory to being cut-up,
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re-heated, and rolled into merchantable iron in the mills. The engine which worked the massive shingler's hammer was of 80-horse power, high pressure, and was supplied with steam from two cylindrical boilers with hemispherical ends, 8 ft. in diameter by 20 ft. in length. These boilers were heated by the flame from a set of puddling furnaces, and were set upright on one end—one being heated by the flues of four, and the other by the flues of two, furnaces.

At the moment of the accident, the puddlers working at the four furnaces attached to the boiler, No. 1, were taking out their charges and dragging their red-hot balls of iron to the shingler's hammer. For a quarter of an hour previously, the furnaces had been working at the utmost heat required in the operation, and everything was supposed to be going on as usual; when, without any previous warning, a noise like thunder was heard, which was followed immediately by the destruction of the roof and walls of the forge, which were tossed into the air and converted into a mass of ruins. The boiler had exploded; three-fourths of it, weighing about eight tons, had been tossed to a height of between 200 and 300 feet into the air, falling at a distance of 250 yards from the spot on which it had been fixed, and the remainder, in three parts, had been driven through the forge in three different directions, tearing down the iron pillars which supported the roof and rending the massive timber beams resting upon them into splinters. At the same time, the brickwork and masonry of the furnaces, with their contents of molten iron and the burning coals

from their fires, completed the appalling catastrophe. Men fell bleeding and lifeless with the falling fragments, some into boats in the adjoining canal, and one at a place 20 yards distant from the boilers; others were buried beneath the molten iron, burning coals, and red-hot brickwork. Within an hour after the explosion, 14 bodies had been recovered, all of them so terribly mutilated that it was almost impossible to identify them. On the following day, the number of victims to this catastrophe had increased to 23, and within a few days to 27. At the coroner's inquest, evidence was given to the effect that the accident had been caused by an excessive pressure of steam, the deposing witness, who had examined portions of the plates after the explosion, pronouncing them to be composed of good iron, and that he could not account for the accident in any other way.

In May, a boiler in the building-yard of Messrs. Scott and Co., Greenock, exploded with fatal effect, killing four persons and severely wounding nine others.

16. FATAL EXPLOSION OF GAS IN HOLBORN.—As several workmen of the London Gas Company were engaged in relaying the gas mains in Holborn, and were connecting a small service pipe with the larger pipes, an explosion suddenly occurred, two lengths of the pipe were blown up, one of which was driven over the house-tops into Lincoln's Inn Fields, and four men were frightfully injured. Both legs of one of these were so dreadfully smashed, that it was necessary that both should be amputated; but he lived only two days after the operation. A second had his face blown to pieces

and his shoulder crushed; and he also died two days after the accident. The cause of the explosion is supposed to have been the contact of a small stream of gas escaping from the main with a red-hot iron used by one of the workmen.

16. SUICIDE IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—A suicide has been perpetrated under very singular circumstances. At 12 o'clock a train of the North Kent Railway left the London Bridge terminus. In a compartment of a third-class carriage were several persons, among whom were a tradesman of Blackheath, named Missing, and a friend. While the train was passing through the Blackheath tunnel, and while it was quite dark, a loud report was heard; and on the train emerging into daylight the passengers were horrified to find the unfortunate Mr. Missing reclining on the seat with a frightful wound in his head, and still holding a small pistol in his right hand. He was removed at the Woolwich station, but died that afternoon. The poor man's affairs had become embarrassed; but letters were found upon him shewing that his friends were prepared to relieve him from his difficulties.

Other suicides of a remarkable character occurred about this time. A foreign merchant, who had shown some depression of mind, retired into the water-closet. Not returning, the door was broken open, and the unfortunate man was found a corpse. His head was hanging over the pan, which was filled with blood from a wound in his throat, and on his head were severe wounds which he had himself inflicted with a small chopper, which was found on the floor.

In June, the managing clerk of a city merchant was apparently engaged in business in the neighbourhood of Mark Lane. Suddenly he left the crowd on the pavement, walked up to a coal-waggon heavily laden and drawn by four horses, kneeled down, and placed his head deliberately in front of the fore-wheel. The next instant the wheel passed over his head, and crushed it completely flat.

Another suicide was committed about the same time, in a somewhat similar manner. A young man, employed as book-keeper in some print works at Burnley, had seemed despondent and absent. He was observed loitering about the Horwick Station of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, watching a number of men removing empty waggons. Suddenly, but with great deliberation, he took off his hat and placed his head over a rail before one of the wheels. Before the waggon could be stopped the wheel had passed over his neck.

18. DESTRUCTION OF THE BATH THEATRE BY FIRE.—This elegant theatre, built in 1805, was, at about half-past 10 o'clock in the morning, discovered to be in flames, and so rapid had been the combustion, that the house was enveloped from the stage to the back of the gallery before the disaster became known. The cause of the disaster is unexplained. The last performance in the house took place on the previous Wednesday, when the Lyceum drama of "Peep o' Day" was played, and the house was closed, as far as theatrical representations were concerned, until Saturday in Easter week.

The theatre was built from a design by the late Mr. G. Dance,

R.A. The ceiling was formerly richly ornamented with some exquisite paintings by Cassali, which were purchased at the sale at Fonthill; but in 1839 these were removed. The theatre was first opened on the 12th of October, 1805. The Bath stage long held the reputation of being the nursery for the metropolis. Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Abington, Miss Brunton, Miss Smith, Mrs. Edwin, Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Egerton, Miss Paton, Miss Ellen Tree, Mrs. Maria Tree, Mrs. Glover, and many other ladies, were transplanted from Bath to London, while among male actors were King, Henderson, Edwin, Murray, Incledon, Lovegrove, Gattis, Wrench, Abbott, C. Taylor, Elliston, Ward, and Macready.

19. ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH-WALES RAILWAY.—A fatal accident occurred on this line, near the Lydney station. The morning express train from Milford, which left Chepstow at 1.40, had approached the Lydney station, and was passing over the viaduct over the Lydney Canal, when the engine suddenly ran off the rails, and after tearing up the line and destroying 230 feet of the brickwork of the platform, went over a low bank and some sidings, and was apparently in the act of turning round when it fell over on its right side. The driver was found amidst burning coke and scalding water, under the engine, with a fractured rib and badly burnt; and his fireman was badly scalded and bruised. Fortunately, the carriages had become detached; but they also ran off the rails and came into contact with the goods-shed, by which the carriages received much injury. The front corner of a second-class carriage was destroyed. In this corner an unfortunate pas-

senger, Mr. Bennet, a tradesman of Bath, was riding. He was struck by the same force which was destroying the carriage, was thrown out upon the line, the wheels passed over him, nearly cutting off one of his legs, and otherwise mutilating him. He expired soon afterwards of hæmorrhage. Some other of the passengers received injuries, but not of a serious character.

21. GRAND VOLUNTEER FIELD-DAY AT BRIGHTON.—During the last twelve months the "Volunteer Movement" has shown very remarkable signs of a steady settlement into a national institution. Previous to the great step taken by the Government during the session of Parliament, to place the Volunteer army in somewhat of the position of a national force, a noteworthy progress had been made in the arrangements for a Volunteer field-day on the Brighton Downs. It will be remembered that at Easter last year, the corps in the metropolitan counties desired to have a muster in which they should be moved and commanded entirely by Volunteer officers. The War Office and the Horse Guards refused to give any countenance to such a proposal. In defect of some over-ruling authority, dissension arose: Colonel Lord Ranelagh and Colonel Lord Bury (two of the most distinguished commanders of metropolitan corps) differed in their views, and were supported each by his own partizans; and the result was, that instead of one *corps d'armées* of 20,000 men, Lord Ranelagh took command of a brigade of less than 7000 men at Brighton, and Lord Bury of another of less than 4000 at Wimbledon. The best result of the Brighton expedition was

that it showed that a fully-equipped force of 10,000 men could be sent to any part of the southern coast in a few hours. The rival colonels were taught by experience that if they aspired to command they must learn to obey; and on this occasion they submitted themselves to the authority of the Horse Guards. A grand field-day was arranged, the assembled force was to be manœuvred on the Brighton Downs, and all jealousy was extinguished by the appointment of the great Indian hero, Lord Clyde, to the chief command. The divisions were placed under two general officers of high rank, Major-General Crauford, and Major-General the Hon. A. Dalzell. The Commander-in-Chief and the divisional generals were assisted by staffs of distinguished Queen's officers. In order to secure steadiness and precision in the movements, the Horse Guards also gave the command of five of the nine brigades into which the infantry corps were divided to officers commanding brigades in the Royal army, and the other five to Volunteer officers who had formerly held high positions in the regular force.

In addition to the objects of gratifying the Volunteers by giving them an opportunity of displaying their efficiency, and teaching them their duties as a field force, the Government had a great purpose in view—to test the possibility of throwing upon any point of our coast, in a few hours, a complete *corps d'armées*, collected in the metropolis as a central *place d'armes*. In trying this experiment the military authorities were aided in a most remarkable manner by the extraordinary intuition of organization which has characterized the Volunteer movement

throughout. With no higher organization than that of battalions, without a brigadier or even a field officer, much more without a commander, the Volunteers have on all occasions of assembly—on their inspections, reviews, and field-days—acted as though they were supervised by a perfect military hierarchy. They did not fail on this trying occasion. The metropolitan railway companies whose lines run to the southern coast, under the superintendence of Colonel McMurdo, had made admirable arrangements for the conveyance of the corps, and the effect was that before 10 o'clock A.M., near 12,000 men had been conveyed from the London Bridge and Victoria stations to the Brighton terminus. The coast railways brought up their contingents from Dover on the east and the Isle of Wight on the west. By 11 A.M. about 20,000 men had assembled in the open squares of Brighton. They were rapidly brigaded, and were directed to the field of operations in White Hawk Down, where at noon the whole force was drawn up in line of contiguous quarter-distance columns, in review order.

The force thus rapidly brought together was composed of the following arms:—Artillery—4 field batteries, Lieut.-Col. Ormsby, R.A., commanding, 16 guns, 667 men. Garrison brigade, Lieut.-Col. Estridge commanding, 1169 men. Infantry: Two divisions of five brigades. First division, Major-General Crauford commanding. Brigadiers, Lieut.-Col. Duke of Wellington, Lieut.-Col. Marquess of Donegall, Lieut.-Colonel Viscount Ranelagh, Brigadier Gen. Haines, C.B., Major-Gen. Taylor. Second division, Major-General Hon. A. Dalzell commanding. Brigadiers,

Lieut.-Col. Lord Radstock, Brigadier-Gen. Brown, Lieut.-Colonel Moorsom, Brigadier-Gen. Garvock. There was also a cavalry brigade, composed of the Queen's 18th Hussars, and the 1st Hants Light Horse, a small corps splendidly mounted, and "decidedly good in going across country."

When the force had taken up its position on White Hawk Down, Lord Clyde, accompanied by his staff and a large number of notables, rode on to the ground and passed down the line, giving the corps a rapid inspection as he passed. Then taking up his station in front of the Grand Stand, the whole force "marched past" in open column. The favourite battalions—the Inns of Court, the Civil Service, the Queen's Westminsters, the West Middlesex—were received by the spectators with much applause. This interesting but rather monotonous spectacle over, the field operations commenced.

The programme of the manoeuvres was understood to be this. The enemy were supposed to have landed in force somewhere between New Haven and Rottingdean, and to have established themselves in a position of great strength on a spur of the Downs flanked by the sea. The object of the national force was to dislodge them from this position. The "enemy" were represented by the Inns of Court (who undoubtedly had a terribly hard day's work), supported by two light guns. The attack was commenced by the 1st Division. The first to come into action were the 1st Hants Cavalry, who skirmished with the enemy's advanced pickets in a manner which excited great admiration. They were, however, compelled to retire; but

the enemy's skirmishers were driven in on their main body by the rapid advance of the assailant's skirmishers. The attacking force, supported by field guns, and by the Garrison Brigade guns in position, had arrived at the foot of the enemy's position, which they were preparing to assault, when the "enemy" launched against them a strong force of imaginary cavalry, followed up by infantry. The brigades were thrown into squares with great rapidity, the skirmishers retiring through the squares and forming squares in their rear. These movements were very beautifully executed. The enemy were supposed to be repelled by the fire which searched their ranks from every quarter, and retired to their position, but in retiring were charged by the 18th Hussars, who swept the whole ground from the left to right, and finally wheeled up to the rear of the 2nd Division, which had hitherto been held in reserve. Again and again the 1st Division advanced to the attack; and when their first line had failed, retired through the second, which advanced to relieve it. These efforts having exhausted the 1st Division, it became necessary that it should be withdrawn, and replaced by the fresh vigour of the 2nd. This movement, requiring great steadiness, was admirably executed. The 2nd Division now advanced upon the enemy; their first attacks were repulsed; but finally, by a general assault, the enemy were supposed to be overwhelmed and their position carried.

The opinion of so capable and plain-spoken an officer as Lord Clyde (who had in vain warned the Government of the condition

of the Indian army years before the mutiny broke out) was one of "marked approval," both of officers and men.

The proceedings of this day gave a very satisfactory solution to the question of the efficiency of the Volunteers as a defensive force. A division of 20,000, collected from every part of the metropolis and a district exceeding 60 miles square, had been assembled at one point in a few hours—before breakfast in fact—fully equipped for fighting an action; the incidents of a continued fight had been acted, and the whole force dislocated and the several corps returned to their homes before night.

There is a feature of this field-day which must not be passed without notice. The heavy guns of the Garrison Brigade, 18-pounders, were drawn from their stations along the coast entirely by Volunteers. The farmers have very generally registered their names and the number of the horses and oxen in their possession, undertaking that whenever the necessity shall arise, they will horse the guns and move them from point to point. This promise they performed upon this occasion. The heavy guns were not only conveyed to the field but were there moved as occasion required by the powerful cart and plough-horses of the farmers, but the teams were managed by the masters themselves and their smock-frocked carters.

21. **FRIGHTFUL ARTILLERY ACCIDENT AT DOVER.**—This fortress has been the scene of another fatal accident during artillery practice. The artillerymen of the garrison were being exercised in the rapid manning of the

batteries in case of alarm, and a party had occupied the Drop Battery. This is one of the new batteries overhanging Snargate Street, and near the Western Heights barracks. It appears that the 42-pounder guns mounted at this part of the fortifications were to be fired immediately after the discharge of the guns at a certain battery at the Castle, which is situated at the opposite side of the town. After the guns had been loaded, some of the artillerymen seated themselves upon the parapet; the men whose duty it was to fire took their places beside the pieces. At the appointed signal the guns were discharged,—or one of them, for the account is not clear. Three of the artillerymen had placed themselves so incautiously that they were blown off the parapet by the discharge. One of them was killed on the spot; he was indeed frightfully mutilated, for one of his arms and parts of his body were blown over into the town. The other men were carried to the military hospital, apparently mortally injured.

In June a serjeant and private of the 3rd Northumberland Volunteers were killed, apparently by their own negligence, at Blyth. A daughter of the commander of the corps was married, and the men proposed to unite artillery practice and a *feu de joie* in celebration of the event. The prescribed number of rounds had been fired, when the men desired to have another round. The drill-sergeant objected, but the men took the matter into their own hands, and joyously set about reloading the piece. The vent was not properly attended to, and while the two deceased were ram-

ming down the cartridge it exploded. The consequences were frightful, for the heads and arms of the two unfortunate men were in a line with the muzzle. Of one the lower jaw and one hand were blown away; of the other, one arm was blown to a great distance, and the face was laid bare; pieces of flesh and fragments of uniforms were scattered around. They were both, of course, killed.

21.—CAPTURE AND RE-CAPTURE OF A BRITISH VESSEL.—The operations of the Federal navy in blockading our own ports, both at home and in the colonies, detaining, searching, and seizing British vessels, and otherwise annoying our commerce, had produced much irritation in seafaring communities. An incident has, however, occurred, which caused some amusement, and which deserves recording as an instance of great presence of mind, daring, and perseverance on the part of a British merchant captain.

At an early hour of the morning of the 21st April, the people of Liverpool were surprised by the entry into their port of the ship *Emily St. Pierre*, in such a condition as showed that her crew could scarcely navigate her. When it was found that she was a British merchant ship that had been captured by a Federal cruiser off Charleston Harbour, had been recaptured from the prize crew under circumstances of surprising courage and management, and had been safely navigated across the Atlantic by a crew not strong enough to man a boat, the seamen of Liverpool were in great exultation. The *Emily St. Pierre*, a fine vessel of 884 tons, sailed from Calcutta for St. John's, New Brunswick, with

orders to call off Charleston Bar, to ascertain whether or not any blockade of that port existed. She had a cargo of gunny cloth, and was in charge of a crew of 13 or 14 men, under the command of Captain Wilson. While off the port of Charleston she was espied and captured by the Federal vessel *James Adger*, one of the blockading squadron. The major part of the crew were removed, and the vessel was put in charge of a prize crew of 16 men, under command of Lieutenant Stone, of the United States navy. Captain Wilson, the cook, and steward, were allowed to remain on board their own vessel; and she was put on her course for Philadelphia. As soon as Captain Wilson, who is a native of Scotland, became aware of the intention of leaving him on board the *Emily St. Pierre*, he came to the determination that the vessel should not be taken to Philadelphia, and resolved that he would recapture her, if practicable, and bring her into a British port. He inquired of the cook and steward whether they would assist him in his efforts to retake her. One of them immediately agreed to assist in the bold enterprise, the other consented after some hesitation. The captain then determined on his course of action. The prize master's mate was asleep in the cabin on the morning of the second day after the capture; and he determined to secure him in the first instance. This was done by throwing a cloth suddenly over his head; his arms were secured, and irons placed upon his hands; and he was prevented from creating any alarm by a gag being placed in his mouth. Captain Wilson then returned to the deck, and in a familiar manner

inquired of the prize lieutenant, "Well, Stone, what is the position of the ship?" The officer replied that they were somewhere off Hatteras, and were about to change the course. The captain invited Lieutenant Stone into the cabin to prick upon the chart the vessel's position. Lieut. Stone accompanied the captain into the cabin; the door was closed, and the cook and steward being also present, Captain Wilson drew a belaying pin—had he presented a pistol and been compelled to fire, the report would have alarmed the crew—and demanded instant submission. The officer, intimidated by the aspect of the captain, yielded without resistance; he was put in irons, and a gag was inserted in his mouth. This important officer having been made safe in the cabin, Captain Wilson returned on deck, where he met three of the prize crew. One being a very powerful fellow, he was doubtful as to his treatment of these men, who were still in ignorance of the proceedings below. Captain Wilson's ready wit, however, soon suggested an expedient. He ordered them to go aft, and get out of a scuttle a coil of rigging, of which Lieutenant Stone was represented as being in need. The three men, suspecting nothing, entered the scuttle; but as soon as they were within, the hatch was placed over the egress, and they were thus imprisoned. The fore-castle door was next fastened up, and in this manner the whole of the watch below was prevented from taking any part in the affray. The other men of the prize crew were still unconscious of what was going forward. The captain sent forward one of his men to ask whether they would assist in navi-

gating the ship to a British port, as he was determined that she should not go to Philadelphia. One man consented to assist him; others, who refused, were placed with the three men in the scuttle. After the men on deck had been disposed of in this manner, the watch below were brought out of the forecabin one by one, and interrogated as to whether or not they would assist Captain Wilson in navigating the vessel. Three consented to give their assistance; but only one of these was a sailor, the others being landmen. In the course of a few days, however, two more of the prizemen expressed their willingness to assist Captain Wilson; but one of the men was afterwards confined in consequence of violence. With this slender crew, Captain Wilson was compelled to navigate his ship to Liverpool, and in the course of the voyage encountered a furious gale, which broke the tiller; but in this emergency also, the ingenuity of Captain Wilson was equal to the occasion; the serious defect was remedied, and the vessel was safely brought into the Mersey.

Mr. Adams, the United States Minister in London, made a reclamation of the vessel recovered by her owners under these circumstances, stating "with confidence, that the law bearing upon the case was quite well established." Earl Russell replied that Her Majesty's Government were unable to comply with the requisition, "inasmuch as they have no jurisdiction or legal power whatever to take or to acquire possession of her, or to interfere with her owners in relation to their property in her." His Lordship also pointed out that the answer of the British Government was in conformity with a

legal principle of international law, established and confirmed by the unanimous consent and uniform practice of all civilized nations, "but more especially of the United States."

26. THE SMETHURST CASE.—In the "Law Cases" of the *Annual Register* for the year 1859, will be found the trial of Thomas Smethurst for the murder of Isabella Bankes. A perusal of that report will be necessary for the full understanding of the verdict this day given in the Court of Probate in respect of the will of the deceased woman, which had been propounded for probate by her alleged murderer.

The facts of the case, told in brief, were these. Smethurst was a licentiate apothecary, who had taken out a foreign degree, and had once been in practice. Early in life he had married a cast-off mistress, who was twenty years older than himself. Subsequently he retired from practice. About a year and a half prior to the date of the will now disputed, Smethurst and his wife were residing in a respectable boarding-house in Bayswater, of which, subsequently, Miss Isabella Bankes and her sister became inmates. Miss Bankes, who was a lady of the mature age of 42, was possessed of about £1800 absolutely. She had a life-interest in the sum of £5000, and in contingent reversions in considerable sums. Soon after these parties thus came together in the boarding-house, a great familiarity was observed between Smethurst and Miss Banks, in consequence of which the landlady gave the latter notice to quit. This was on the 29th November, 1858.

On the 9th December (all the parties being still resident to-

gether) these two persons left the house, and went through the ceremony of marriage at Battersea Church. On the 11th, Smethurst and the unhappy woman left Bayswater. They resided as man and wife at several places, and early in 1859 were residing at Richmond. Here the lady became exceedingly ill. The circumstances attending her sickness, those attending the making of her will on the 1st May, and her death two days subsequently, will be found in detail in the report of the trial of Smethurst for her murder. The result of the trial, after a careful investigation of eight days, was that Smethurst was found guilty and sentenced to death. Although the experienced judge who tried the case, Chief Baron Pollock, expressed his approval of the verdict, a very great controversy arose in the legal and medical professions whether the evidence had been conclusive that a murder had been committed, and that Smethurst was the murderer. The result was that Secretary Sir George Lewis came to the decision that there was sufficient doubt about the case to require that he should recommend Her Majesty to grant to the convict a free pardon. Another felony was, however, still charged against the prisoner—that of bigamy, in having married Miss Banks while his first wife was still living. Smethurst set up a defence of characteristic baseness, but was convicted, and (probably on the consideration of the maxim *volenti non fit injuria*) was sentenced to a year's imprisonment only. At the expiry of this term he propounded the will of the unfortunate woman, obtained under circumstances of such terrible suspicion, for probate.

The instrument, as stated, bore the date of May 1st, and with the exception of a brooch given to a female friend, bequeathed all her estate real and personal "to my sincere and beloved friend, Thomas Smethurst," whom she also appointed sole executor. Probate was opposed by the brother-in-law and two sisters of the testatrix, on the ground that it was not duly executed; that it was procured by undue influence and control; and that the deceased was not of sound mind at the time of the execution. To this during the trial was added a plea of fraud.

The case was tried before the Judge Ordinary of the Court of Probate (Sir C. Creswell) and a special jury. Dr. Phillimore for the plaintiff did not attempt to deny the shameful facts of the case, but said the only issue the jury had to try was whether the will propounded was or was not the will of the deceased. If it was her will, it was entitled to probate, for it was competent to all persons in this country to dispose of their property as they pleased, however immoral, however whimsical, however foolish that disposition might appear to be. Smethurst himself was his own principal witness, and gave his evidence with perfect self-possession. For the defendants Sergeant Ballantine urged all those circumstances which were proved on the trials for murder and bigamy which supported the pleas. The first plea was merely formal. There was no doubt that the will had been executed with all the formalities required by law. As to the allegation that it had been obtained by undue influence the learned Sergeant urged that the position in which Smethurst had placed the

unfortunate woman gave him an immense and immoral power over her; that she was not of sound mind at the moment of execution was shown by the state of utter prostration to which the medical evidence had proved she had been reduced by the effect of antimony. The plea of fraud was sustained by the allegation that the plaintiff had by fraud—namely, by representing his first marriage invalid—prevailed on the deceased to consider herself as his wife, and that under the influence of the fraud so committed by him she had been induced to leave her property to him.

In summing up Sir C. Cresswell told the jury that they had nothing to do with the former trials; he trusted that justice had been done, but that was no affair of theirs, and the plaintiff came before them by the grace of the Crown a free man. As to the pleas of undue execution, the learned Judge said they must weigh the evidence of the respectable solicitor who had acted on this occasion; as to that of unsoundness of mind he stated the law according to the best authorities; as to the plea of undue influence, his Lordship told the jury it was for them to consider the probability of her leaving her property to the plaintiff, taking in view the strong passion that had induced her to sacrifice her respectability for his sake, and that he always acted in her view the part of an affectionate husband; as to the plea of fraud, his Lordship said it would be difficult to get over the fact that the deceased was described in the will as "spinster," and had signed it with her maiden name.

The jury, after about an hour's consultation, found a verdict for

the plaintiff on all the issues, thus establishing the validity of the will.

That this verdict was the correct one, few will question. It is no doubt revolting to the moral feelings of mankind, that a person guilty of such shameless conduct as this Smethurst, should obtain possession of 1800*l.*, bestowed under such circumstances of shame and guilt as those under which Miss Bankes made her will. But the law is open to all, and it will, of course, be sometimes put in motion by the most unworthy; but when the most unworthy seeks a right or a remedy at its hands, the law must be administered without distinction of persons. Were it otherwise, the most worthy would be liable to injustice; for the lines of moral distinction are difficult to draw, and right would always depend more or less upon the power of a skilful advocate to impress the tribunal. Then, in bad times, justice would yield to the passions of the times, and would soon cease to be. It is a wise maxim, *Jus incertum misera servitus*. The evil of such a man as Smethurst enjoying the reward of his sin, is a much less evil than a popular verdict.

29. MURDER IN SCOTLAND.—A woman, Mary Reid or Timney, has been executed for murder at Dumfries. The murdered woman, Ann Hannah, lived with her two brothers at Carpshead, a small farm in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. The house in which they lived stands by the roadside, and about 50 yards from it was the cottage of the prisoner, who was the wife of a labouring man named Francis Timney. On the 13th of January last, the two brothers went away, about 9 o'clock, to work at a

place about three miles off, leaving the deceased alone in the house. She was seen well a little before 10 o'clock by some school girls.

About 1 o'clock a woman passing the deceased's cottage, called, and found the deceased lying in a pool of blood in the middle of her kitchen. It was found that the poor woman's skull was fractured in four places, two of her ribs were broken, her arms were discoloured, and other parts of her body were wounded. Blood was splashed about, a butcher's knife was found on the floor covered with blood, and also a poker marked with blood and hair. The deceased was not quite dead, but died that evening. The neighbours remarked to the prisoner that it was strange she had heard nothing of the murder; but she said she had never been out of her house all day. Upon search being made in her house, however, clothes marked with blood were found tied up in a bundle, in a dark loft, and some of the clothes which she wore were also stained. The blood-stained tartan dress in which the things found in the loft were wrapped was identified by the prisoner's own children as that which she had worn on the morning of the murder. A wooden mallet which had been recently washed was found behind a meal-tub, marked with blood and hair. When apprehended, the prisoner endeavoured to criminate her mother, for whom, however, an *alibi* was clearly established. The prisoner was tried and found *Guilty*. When the Judge was passing sentence of death, the wretched woman interrupted his words by heart-rending appeals, "Oh, my Lord, dinna do that! Give me anything but that, let the Lord send for me!" A

very urgent petition was sent to the Home Secretary for a commutation of the sentence, that the town might be spared the dreadful spectacle of the public execution of a woman. But there was nothing in the circumstances of the crime palliating its atrocity; and the sentence was allowed to take its course. Previous to execution the woman confessed her guilt.

CONFLAGRATION AT JAMAICA.—Intelligence has been received that the city of Kingston, Jamaica, has suffered greatly by a conflagration which commenced at an early hour on the morning of Saturday, the 29th March. The fire broke out in the Red-house Bakery, in Harbour-street. Although the engines were promptly on the spot, unfortunately no supply of water was to be had; and the flames therefore spread unchecked on every side. As the buildings in these tropical regions are constructed in great part of very inflammable materials, dried to matchwood by the heat of the sun, the fire, fanned by a fresh north-west breeze, leapt from building to building, and it soon became evident that the whole "block" of building, from King-street to Church-street, and from Harbour-street to the sea, would be destroyed. The area forms a large part of the commercial district of the city, and is intersected by several small streets. These, however, formed no obstacle to the progress of the flame, which leapt across them and ignited the houses on the other side. The light of the conflagration spread the alarm far and wide. The Governor and garrison were soon on the spot; the boats and engines of the men-of-war at Port Royal hastened up by water; other engines came from

Spanish Town by railway. Although at length water was amply supplied by the plugs, and the engines were vigorously plied, nothing could be done to extinguish the flames in the area of the block, though the aid was effectual to prevent them from over-passing the principal streets and devastating other districts. In fact, the fire seems to have burnt out by reaching the wharfs in the harbour. The devastated area contained large stores and extensive wharfs, filled with merchandize of all kinds; for some days the fire lay smouldering, and occasionally bursting forth among the ruins. The value of the buildings and merchandize destroyed is estimated in the island journals at 250,000*l*. Three persons lost their lives, and many were burnt or injured.

ENGLISH CRICKETERS IN THE COLONIES.—The ANNUAL REGISTER of 1849 records the exploits of "The Eleven of All England," and their victories over the Americans and Canadians. Our countrymen in the Australian Colonies desired to try their strength against these champions, and a sufficient sum having been subscribed to defray the expense, the famous cricketers, Mudie, Griffith, Mortlock, Caffyn, Lawrence, Bennett, Sewell, Iddison, E. Stephenson, Wells, and H. H. Stephenson, proceeded to Australia, and reached Melbourne in January. The success of these experienced players in Australia was as great as in America. In their first match against eighteen colonial players, the latter obtained 209 runs in two innings; the All England Eleven 305 runs in one inning. Still more irresistible was their skill in a match

against twenty-two colonists. They obtained 264 score in a single inning, and prevented their opponents obtaining more than 73 in both innings.

From Melbourne the Eleven proceeded to Sydney. Here they played against twenty-two of Sydney, and beat them by a score of 241 to 192. On the 13th of February, however, victory crowned the gallant efforts of the Australians. The Eleven obtained a score of 135 only; while their opponents had twelve wickets to spare when they had reached this score. The performances of the English cricketers excited immense interest. The Governors and high colonial dignitaries witnessed the matches, and the spectators numbered from 15,000 to 20,000.

MAY.

1. **OPENING OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.**—This day having been fixed for the opening of the International Exhibition, and the Queen having notified her desire that the proceedings should bear as much as possible the character of a national ceremonial, the occasion was observed as a general holiday in the metropolis. Vast crowds of people of all ranks thronged to the neighbourhood of South Kensington, to which the numerous buildings which had sprung up, as by magic, gay with bright colours and rustling with flags of every nation, the mansions decked with stream-

ers and filled from ground-floor to garret with well-dressed people, bands of music, and street performers of every denomination, gave all the aspect of a vast fair. The roads of approach were kept free by lines of Life Guards, Lancers, and Horse Guards. The weather was such as to shed the utmost brilliancy over the gay scene. The atmosphere was singularly clear for this country; the sun shone with a brightness rarely equalled, and cast a glow over the moving masses very different from the usual chilliness of an English spring day.

A very large number of those who had entitled themselves to be present at this grand ceremony had beset the entrances long before the time of opening, and by obtaining early admission had made the interior gay and animated for the reception of the principal visitors and officials. When the carriages of the nobility, Ambassadors, and Royal Commissioners passed through the long lines of cavalry and the streets gay with bunting, the scene was full of life and splendour. The foreign Ministers came in full state, their servants in gorgeous liveries, varied by the singular costumes of the Haitian and Japanese Embassies. The Lord Mayor also came in great state, with a suite of Aldermen, Common-Councilmen, and City officers in 70 carriages. H. R. H. the Duchess of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, and the Princess Mary were received with a royal salute. At 1 p.m. the state carriages conveying the Royal Commissioners deputed by Her Majesty to open the Exhibition, arrived in procession from Buckingham Palace. The Commis-

sioners, who had been greeted with cheers as they passed through the crowd, were received at the eastern entrance with military honours. Immediately following the Royal Commissioners came a *cortège* the mournful aspect of which impressed the spectators deeply by its contrast with all that had gone before. It was merely a file of carriages, driving at the same pace as the rest; but the deep black liveries of the servants, and yet more painful associations connected with the event which was being celebrated, at once recalled to the spectators that the great and good Prince who should have been the chief actor in that great spectacle was gone, and that our widowed Queen was at that moment meditating the great bereavement which was common to her and to her people. In the Royal carriages were the Crown Prince of Prussia and Prince Oscar of Sweden, with their suites.

Of the nature and dimensions of Captain Fowke's wonderful structure a full account will be given elsewhere; but it is necessary to state here the principal features of the interior. These consisted of two vast domes of glass, 250 feet high and 160 feet in diameter — larger than the dome of St. Peter's — connected by a nave 800 feet long, 100 feet high, and 85 feet wide; with a closed roof, and lighted by a range of windows after the manner of the clerestory of a Gothic cathedral. The domes opened laterally into spacious transepts; and the nave into a wide central avenue and interminable side aisles and galleries, which, being roofed with glass, much resembled the crystal inclosure of the Exhibition of 1851. These domes, naves, transepts, and

corridors formed the main building, and covered 16 acres of ground; but in addition were two *annezes*, of unpretending ugliness, which covered or enclosed $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres: the whole area occupied by the building was $24\frac{1}{2}$ acres. At one time there had been great misgivings that the contractors would be unable to complete their labours by the day fixed for the opening. By very extraordinary exertions this failure was avoided. But although those parts which were to be the scene of the opening ceremonial were ready, the workmen were engaged in the other portions up to the very last moment—were indeed thrust out as the building filled with visitors. However, by working the heads of departments day and night, and by the strenuous exertions of near 1500 men, the planking and machinery, the shavings, the packing-boxes, were got out of sight, and all the preparations made which were essential to a gorgeous spectacle.

The ceremonial with which the International Exhibition of 1862 was inaugurated was, without doubt, the grandest, the best-managed, and most imposing public pageant which has been seen in this country for many years. The grandeur and interest of the display were equally divided between the eastern and the western domes. On a raised dais under the latter crystal roof had been raised a canopy of Utrecht velvet, underneath which were ranged chairs of state for the Royal Commissioners. As the formal and business part of the ceremony was to be enacted here, the seats on all sides and in the galleries above were occupied by masses of brilliantly-dressed ladies, and by gentlemen, all of whom were in uniform or in full dress. On and

around the platform the noblemen and gentlemen who were to have place in the procession were to meet. This circumstance gave a lively interest to that spot. The most celebrated men of many nations were to be seen exchanging greetings, themselves the subjects of individual recognition. As none were admitted onto the dais except in uniform of some kind, the scene was most varied and brilliant. The western dome, though its splendours were reserved for a later portion of the ceremonies, was not without its attractions. A gorgeous seat of state was placed upon a dais in the centre, and the platform was occupied by the bands of the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Fusilier Guards. The seats and galleries around were occupied by even more splendid masses of spectators than around the eastern dome; for here the most illustrious foreign visitors were placed. These eminent personages were decorated in the most gorgeous costumes—the splendid uniforms of the diplomatic corps, the rich dresses of Turks, Greeks, Albanians, Hungarians. Among the glittering masses were the strange sombre dresses of the Japanese Ambassadors, conspicuous amid such a blaze of colours, gold, and jewellery, by their absence of lustre—here also the scarlet robes and massive gold chains of the City dignitaries formed conspicuous objects. Behind the dome, at the western end, was a vast orchestra, occupied by 2000 singers and 400 instrumentalists, with Hedgeland and Walker's organs behind.

The arrangement was that the procession should be formed in the south court. While the members were forming their ranks, Earl Granville, to whose personal quali-

ties and untiring exertions (the good Prince to whom the task would have been a labour of love having been removed) the Exhibition owed much of its success, read to his delighted friends the following telegram, which had been placed in his hands as he left his residence:—

“BERLIN PALACE, May 1, 9 A.M.

“From Victoria, Crown Princess of Prussia, to the Earl Granville.

“My best wishes for the success of to-day's ceremony, and of the whole undertaking.
PRINCESS ROYAL.”

The procession having been formed, the shrill tones of the trumpets of the Life Guards announced the commencement of the ceremony. On either side of the nave a wide space had been railed off for the passage of the pageant; the central space between being occupied by the statues, trophies, and other large works of exhibitors. Issuing from the south court the procession turned to the left and passed along the southern avenue to the western dome. It is impossible to give the names of the hundreds of gentlemen who, under different classifications, formed part of the pageant; all that can be done is to name the several classes. It may be best said that the long line was formed of the officials who had designed and superintended the building of the vast and beautiful edifice in which they were now assembled, or who were to act as voluntary superintendents hereafter; of the Council of the Horticultural Society and of the Society of Arts; of the Guarantors; of the Chairman of Juries (an assemblage of persons learned in every science such as has rarely been seen); of the acting Commissioners for the Colonies; foreign

acting Commissioners; the Lord Mayors and Provosts of Glasgow, York, Dublin, and Edinburgh, and of London, with his Sheriffs; Presidents of Foreign Commissions; the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851; the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862; the Bishop of London; Her Majesty's Ministers; the Special Commissioners for the Opening, viz. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.; His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Right Hon. Lord Westbury, Lord High Chancellor; the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, K.G.; the Right Hon. Viscount Sidney, Lord Chamberlain; the Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, K.G., G.C.B.; the Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons: Royal personages attending the opening: His Royal Highness Prince Oscar of Sweden; His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Prussia. The long line was closed by the pipers of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

When the members of the procession had grouped themselves around the dais on which the Royal Commissioners were placed, the scene was singularly splendid and grand. For, beside the rich variety of uniforms, there were to be seen glittering among the throng military and civil dresses rich with stars and orders, and some national dresses blazing with jewels and golden embroidery; and this splendid group was set within an enclosure of the simpler but gay dresses of thousands of ladies, spotted with the more sober costumes of the gentlemen.

When the Duke of Cambridge and the other special Commissioners had taken their seats, the National Anthem was sung with the full powers of the orchestra,

and then Earl Granville and the Commissioners advanced, and the noble Earl with a short but feeling speech placed in His Royal Highness' hands an Address to Her Majesty, in which the origin, objects, progress, and completion of the undertaking were narrated. The Duke of Cambridge returned the following answer:—

"We cannot perform the duty which the Queen has done us the honour to commit to us as Her Majesty's representatives on this occasion, without expressing our heartfelt regret that this inaugural ceremony is deprived of Her Majesty's presence by the sad bereavement which has overwhelmed the nation with universal sorrow. We share most sincerely your feelings of deep sympathy with Her Majesty in the grievous affliction with which the Almighty has seen fit to visit Her Majesty and the whole people of this realm. It is impossible to contemplate the spectacle this day presented to our view without being painfully reminded how great a loss we have all sustained in the illustrious Prince with whose name the first Great International Exhibition was so intimately connected, and whose enlarged views and enlightened judgment were conspicuous in his appreciation of the benefits which such undertakings are calculated to confer upon the country. We are commanded by the Queen to assure you of the warm interest which Her Majesty cannot fail to take in this Exhibition, and of Her Majesty's earnest wishes that its success may amply fulfil the intentions and expectations with which it was projected, and may richly reward the zeal and energy, aided by the cordial co-operation of distinguished men of various countries, by which it has been carried into execution. We heartily join in the prayer that the International Exhibition of 1862, beyond largely conducing to present enjoyment and instruction, will be hereafter recorded as an important link in the chain of International Exhibitions, by which the nations of the world may be drawn together in the noblest rivalry, and from which they may mutually derive the greatest advantages."

At the conclusion of this ceremony, the procession again fell into order, and unwinding itself

from the dais, proceeded down the nave to the eastern dome. As the sun at this time shone with extraordinary brilliancy, and the whole building had become animated with the gay masses of the visitors, and the power of grand music, the spectacle offered during the march down the nave was of singular interest. The great mass of invited personages were seated under the eastern dome, and in the adjoining transepts and galleries; for here the finest and most delightful part of the day's programme was to be performed. Meyerbeer, the greatest of living musicians, had composed an "*Ouverture en forme de marche*," expressly for this occasion; the Poet Laureate had written an exquisite ode, which Sterndale Bennett, the Cambridge Professor of Music, had set to beautiful and appropriate music; and a grand march, by Auber (which proved to be a work of extraordinary spirit) was to complete the specialties of the ceremony.

This is not the place for offering criticism on the pieces thus contributed by the greatest living masters of poetry and music. It will suffice to say that Meyerbeer's overture is full worthy to take its place among the grandest "occasional" pieces of Handel, or Haydn; that Tennyson's touching lines could not have been wedded to music in a more kindred spirit; and that the performance seemed to make its way to the hearts of the whole silent assembly. Auber's march proved so broad, vigorous, and inspiring, so gay and *piquant*, and finishing with a coda so gay and animated, that the company were at once restored to pleasure and animation. At the close of the special musical performance,

the Bishop of London stepped forward and delivered a fervent prayer suited to the occasion. The prayer was followed by a grand performance — Handel's mighty choral hymns—the "Hallelujah" and "Amen" from the *Messiah*. The National Anthem was then again sung.

This concluded, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge rose, and in a loud voice proclaimed, "By command of the Queen, I now declare the Exhibition open."

This declaration was followed by a loud blast of the trumpets, and great cheering from all present; which, being heard by the crowd outside, was by them taken up, and the loud burst of congratulation was conveyed, amid the booming of artillery, along the lines of people to a considerable distance from the building. It is, indeed, a remarkable proof of the general interest taken in the day's spectacle, that the people outside took their share in whatever of the proceedings inside reached through the domes of glass to outer air. When the well-known sounds of the National Anthem were heard, heads were uncovered, and each burst of applause was taken up and re-echoed from without.

The International Exhibition being now officially opened, and the Royal Commissioners departed, the visitors (who are stated at 25,000), left their seats and explored the courts and avenues with avidity. It was evident that some time must elapse before the Exhibition would be complete. Some of the foreign nationalities were much behind: their *chefs d'œuvre* had yet to be unpacked and arranged, glass cases were unfilled, deal screens destined to display the choicest fabrics of the loom

were still bare, and in many all was disarrangement and confusion. Nor had all the Anglo-Saxons freed themselves from the national charge of unreadiness.

Although none could deny that the building of 1862 was greatly superior in extent, loftiness, and elegance both of constructive detail and of decoration, to the Crystal Palace of 1851, yet the general impression seemed to be that there was a magical charm about the latter which was wanting to its successor. The distinctive difference, probably was that the crystalline walls and roof of the Palace of 1851 admitted such an universally diffused light that the idea of "enclosure" did not suggest itself; while in the building of 1862 the solid roof and rayless walls of the nave, lighted by Gothic windows in the clerestory gave the unavoidable impression that you were within a building. The two great domes were certainly much inferior in effect to the glorious transept of 1851; nor was there within the whole structure any one spot which offered that unconfined *coup d'œil*—that sensation of space, to be felt but not described—which could be obtained from several points of vantage in its predecessor. The long avenue of the nave gave unquestionably a grand prospect—but it was so packed with "trophies" and other large and unmanageable objects, that it suggested a confined and crowded feeling.

3. ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.—A serious and fatal accident occurred on this line near the Maxton Station. The train, which consisted of engine and tender, a laden goods-waggon, four first and two second-class carriages, and a break-van, was run-

ning from Edinburgh to Berwick. About a mile before reaching Maxton the line runs over a considerable embankment. At this point, and while the train was running at the speed of 35 miles an hour, a concussion was felt, and the engine-driver, looking back, saw that some of the carriages had been left behind and had rolled over the side of the embankment, there about 14 feet high. There were in the train about 40 passengers. Several of these were travelling in a second-class carriage, which was turned bottom upwards and smashed to pieces. One of them, Mr. Easton, of Musselburgh, was killed on the spot; this gentleman's son was dreadfully injured; two others were so much hurt that they could not be removed from the waiting-room of the Melrose station, which was thus converted into a hospital; and from 18 to 20 other persons received injuries more or less serious. The Government inspector reports that this accident was, like so many other accidents of this nature, attributable to defective trenails.

4. MIDDLE LEVEL DRAINAGE.—A disaster similar to many that have befallen Holland—a country of which it has been said that it draws 50 feet of water—but which are unknown on a great scale to these more elevated islands, has occurred to the Eastern districts of England by the bursting of the sluice of the great Middle Level Drain, which was built in the embankment of the Ouse, at a point near King's Lynn. By this in-burst of the tidal waters of the Ouse, 10,000 acres of highly-cultivated land have been inundated and laid waste, a considerable number of prosperous farmers reduced to ruin, and many hundreds

of industrious peasantry brought to the verge of destitution.

The great fertile district which forms the interior sea angle of the counties of Norfolk, Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, and Hunts, has been produced by the labours of many succeeding generations, from the salt marshes caused by the meeting of the fresh waters of the Ouse and the salt waves of the sea, and once formed a part of the great inlet known as *The Wash*—the *Metaris Æstuarium* of the Romans. The district which now forms the eastern coast of England appears to have been subject to alternate geological elevations and depressions, by which the marshes were decreased or expanded. Lands now above the level of the sea contain evidences that they were once below it; and the immense quantities of the bones, teeth, and tusks of extinct species of elephants, horns of deer, and timber constantly dredged up along the coast of Lincolnshire attest that the present sea-beds were once high and dry. The Romans have left large works as evidences of their imperial rule. A great Roman embankment faced the waters of the Wash, curving inland to Spalding and Wisbeach, and secures a large area of land from the sea; and, more inland, a road of gravel and flagstones constructed by the same people spans the spongy moor for a distance of 24 miles from Peterborough to Denver. At various times in our modern history, attempts, more or less successful, have been made to obtain a more complete drainage, and thereby more cultivable land. But the great effort, to which all modern efforts are but complementary, was made in the reign of Charles I., by

Sir Cornelius Vanmuyden, an experienced Dutch engineer, who, under the auspices of the Earl of Bedford, successfully accomplished vast embankments, by which the area of the Wash was greatly diminished, land of great fertility reclaimed for cultivation, and towns raised from the condition of villages to considerable importance. The area reclaimed by the skill of this great engineer may be apportioned into three districts, secure from the irruption of tidal though not from the accumulation of inland waters—the Bedford Level, which commences 14 miles inland, from Lynn along the course of the Ouse; the South Level, which lies to the south of this river, and forms with the Bedford Level, a district of 120,000 acres; and the Middle Level, an area of 140,000 acres enclosed between the Nene and the Ouse, but likewise situate some miles away from the modern seaboard. Since Vanmuyden's time, our engineers have made constant encroachments on the domains of the sea by embankments, and have operated still more effectually for the benefit of the district by straightening the outfalls, whereby a more rapid natural discharge of the waters is secured; and districts which theretofore had been kept free only by the continual action of wind or steam pumping-engines, were now freed by spontaneous drainage. The most important of these large and skilful undertakings were those effected by the elder Rennie, which resulted in the formation of the Eau Brink Cut, and the improvement of the Nene, Welland, and Witham outfalls. These great works were completed at an expense exceeding 800,000*l*. Since Rennie's time, these works have

been continually improved by straightening and deepening—but the greatest engineering triumph of modern times in that district is the new Middle Level Drain. The large tract of land described as the Middle Level formerly discharged its drainage into the Ouse at three different points, the most seaward of which was ten miles inland of the Eau Brink Cut. Notwithstanding the improvements effected in the main arteries of this district, the drainage outfall was still some feet higher than low water-mark at Eau Brink Cut. The inadequacy of this system of drainage, and the necessity for securing the lowest available outfall, were manifested in a partial flooding of the district in the year 1841. In 1844 powers were obtained from Parliament to carry the drainage of the Middle Level across the intervening country of Marshland and Magdalen Fens, to a point of the Ouse near the upper end of Eau Brink Cut, called Wiggenhall St. Germans. This scheme was planned by and its execution entrusted to Mr. James Walker, and the work, with some subsequent improvements, was effected at an expense of more than 400,000*l*. It must not be imagined that this and similar "Cuts" and "Lodes" in these districts are small drains or ditches—far from that, they rather resemble rivers, shallow yet navigable, and discharging an immense volume of water into a great estuary. These rivers are confined within banks, of which the construction is perhaps the most difficult of all the engineering works: for they are formed of the sandy permeable materials of the locality, and, where made substantial by puddling, brickwork, or piling, often rest

merely upon beds of peat. The country behind them is little raised above the ordinary sea level at the best, and in high tides and great floods is much below the water surface. These extensive districts are, it must be noted, exposed to two dangers almost equally disastrous—an irruption of the tidal waters of the sea, should the sluice gates and embankments give way—and an inundation of waters from the inland districts should the outfall be obstructed. The works are maintained by a body of Commissioners with a staff of consulting and local engineers; and the annual cost is defrayed by a tax on the reclaimed lands proportioned to the benefit conferred, and may be taken at an average of 4s. an acre. The great sluice at Wighenhall St. Germans was constructed for the purpose of regulating the embouchure of the great Middle Level Cut into the Ouse. The Ouse being a tidal river and its banks therefore exposed to an alternate scour, great pains were taken to make this work very secure. Nevertheless, towards the end of March it was discovered that two deep holes had been excavated by the action of the tides and currents on the west side of the bank shutting out the waters of the Ouse. The local superintendents, though vaguely aware that there was great danger, took no efficient steps to avert it. An abortive attempt was made to fill up the holes with stones and straw; but these additions were swept away by the same action that had formed the excavations. At length, on Sunday, the 4th May, the sluice gave way, and a channel constructed to hold the sluggish drain-waters of an inland district suddenly received the strong tidal waters of a rapid

river. This sluice was constructed in 1846; it was of enormous size, and consisted of a kind of bridge of three arches, each arch closed by double sluice doors 20 ft. wide, opening and shutting with the advancing and receding waters. The brickwork of this sluice-bridge was massive, the sides of the Cut adjoining were of brick, the banks behind and for some distance above and below were of puddled clay, and the banks sloped down at a long angle. But unfortunately all this strong and substantial work rested upon a spongy foundation; the water had been for a long time—perhaps since the original construction—soaking through the substratum and banks. Four years ago, the superintendents were aware that there were leakages in several places adjoining the sluice; and it was the opinion of Sir John Rennie that during all this time a cavity was gradually forming behind the walls. On the 29th March the sluice-keeper observed that the water alongside the south wing wall was in a turbid state—that it was boiling up under the north abutment of the south arch, and that the two large holes above mentioned were forming. This showed that the silent action of the water had done its task. The original permeation had formed a small passage through the soil; then the current had enlarged it; had then swept away a mass; had burrowed under the foundations; the foundations then yielded to the weight, and the retaining power to the pressure behind; and then the whole structure gave way and fell a shapeless ruin into the waters it should have controlled. This weight and torrent of waters, borne along the banks of the straight long drain, swept backwards and

forwards as it ebbed and flowed for eight long days. It was known that the banks must break; everyone was surprised that they held out so long. Some said "They will go here," and some "They will fall there." The people interested in the matter, holding land on either side the drain, gathered together with the labourers who worked on the soil, and watched the weaker places eagerly. And so at an early hour on the ninth morning following the rupture of the sluice as many as two hundred persons were gathered together near to one specially weak spot, waiting for what they knew must come; when, at a distance of some three feet from the top of the bank a thin spout of water, such as would issue from a pump, burst through a hole in the side of the earthen wall, and poured in a clean water-spout straight out onto the surrounding land. This was only the affair of an instant, and then mass after mass of the bank gave way. Soon a breach of a hundred yards was made, and the waters ran in upon the land. The breach thus made was at a spot on the north-west side of the cutting, about four miles above the ruined sluice—and the loosened waters of the Ouse, spreading far and wide, soon overran the whole of the cultivated country of Marshland and Smeeth, together with the adjacent Fen district.

The Middle Level Commissioners took immediate measures to stop the disaster thus brought upon a neutral district by the failure of their great drainage work. The most eminent engineers both of London and the Fens were engaged, and already, before the breach in the bank occurred, an earthwork dam had been com-

menced some little way up the drain for the purpose of shutting out as much as possible of the tidal waters and to limit the mischief to the destruction of the sluice. The works undertaken were, however, quite inadequate to the emergency. On the bursting of the embankment a second attempt was made to dam out the invading waters by barricading the stream at St. Mary's Bridge—a wooden structure a short distance above the earth-dam already in course of construction; but while the work of pile-driving was still busily progressing, the high and strong tide rose and swept both bridge and piling away. The earth-dam itself fared little better—for the rush of waters grew so strong in these high spring tides, that as fast as fresh material could be deposited on the work it was washed away. To remedy this, a system well known in Holland, and called "cradling," was then set about. The plan consists in the formation of osier rafts or cradles, which are floated with sacks of clay on them, till, more and more weight being added, they gradually sink, and thus form a dam. After some days this work was likewise abandoned, but not until it had been raised to a height sufficient to serve as a breakwater to the works subsequently executed higher up the stream. These several undertakings had been entered upon rather as *extempore* expedients than deliberate engineering operations. The emergency demanded an immediate trial of the readiest and quickest means, and two peculiar difficulties presented in the treacherous strata of the soil and in the unusual rapidity of the Ouse tides, prevented their success. To persist, however, in repeating vain

attempts to form these dams after more than one failure had proved their futility, would be a mistake, and at last the engineers resorted to the tedious but certain construction of a coffer-dam. This barrier was formed by a framework of huge piles reaching in double column from bank to bank—the interstices of each wall of piles being fitted with panels—and the interval between the walls themselves filled with bags of clay, consolidated with clay puddle; the entire structure being firmly braced together in itself, and supported, front and rear, by solid timber stays pressing upon it diagonally from either shore. A large part of the necessary materials and labourers skilled in works of this kind were brought from the fortification and Government works at Spithead and Portland. Pending the erection of this barrier no attempt was made to stop the great breach in the north-western bank; but meanwhile the insidious action of the water was threatening an extension of the deluge to the opposite districts of Magdalen, Bardolph, and Downham Fens. The point at which this danger menaced was the portion of the south-eastern bank facing the original breach. At each retreating tide the waters poured off the flooded fens into the drain, and striking with force against the opposite bank, the current formed an eddy which was eating away the base of the bank, and had, when the extent of the scour was first sounded, already burrowed a hole some feet in depth in the trough-like bottom of the drain. This hole was promptly filled with bags of clay, and to counteract the sharp force of the tide at this point a defensive breastwork of piles and bags filled

with stone was built out in the drain. Pending the construction of these works the tidal waters continued to flow without break or hindrance along the cutting and over the district at first submerged; but the deluge had not increased, and the sheet of water, six miles long by about three wide, was bounded by a ridge along which ran a gravel road, and which, rising still a foot or two above the highest flood, held back the deluge from the broad plain beyond. The appearance of the country on the two sides of the cutting presented a startling contrast. Everything looked so prosperous on the one side; the gardens, the cottages, the barns, the comfortable meadows with the fat cattle grazing—all kinds of husbandry going on, and labourers busy and cheerful; while, on the other side, where a few days ago all had been gay and prosperous too, now all was desolation. Looking over those miles of water it was difficult to realize that underneath it were corn-fields and bright-looking meadows, and gravel roads, and little orchards and gardens, such as appeared on the other and dry side of the drain. But there were not wanting plenty of indications of the real state of the case. In one direction a row of telegraph-posts in a straight line showed that the railroad passed that way. In another direction appeared the parapet of a bridge erected over one of the watercourses by which the land was drained. The trees, too, appeared here and there, and the upper storeys of small farms and labourers' houses, and the straw-yards and outbuildings near them; while even the village alehouse could be distinguished, and the upper portion of a church with the flag-staff still standing. The upper

floors of the few scattered and deserted houses remained high and dry; but most of the windows were blocked up with closed shutters, and some of the doors were carefully padlocked; for at night the watery waste was infested by thieves who went out in boats in search of any plunder they could lay their hands upon. The depth of water on the deluged land varied according to the tide from five to ten feet, but its influx and efflux were so rapid that an opposing wind made it surge and swell like the waves of a troubled sea. Within the drain also, as the tide neared flood, the waters shot along the straight parallel banks as if they were the sides of a rifle barrel. To cut off the water supply from this inland sea, and to stop this tidal stream in the full strength of its flow, the strong works of the coffer-dam were slowly but surely proceeding. At length, on the afternoon of the 11th of June it was determined that the attempt should be made to stop the water. The iron-plated timber panelling had been fitted into the several grooves of piling, so that a solid wall 24 feet in height opposed the passage of the stream. One last row of panels remained to be lowered into their respective grooves. At flood-tide this was done, and the tidal waters were actually stopped. Messengers were at once despatched to spread the welcome intelligence; but the triumph was short-lived! Within an hour the appearance of boiling, seething waters on the upper side of the dam announced the fact that the dam had failed and that the waters had once more obtained the mastery. To abate the pressure of the water, which threatened to carry away the whole frame-work of the dam, a

great portion of the panelling was taken up—and the stream again rushed along the cut, and out upon the land beyond. During the next few days the most exaggerated reports of this fresh catastrophe were in circulation, and the confidence of the public in the ultimate success of the coffer-dam was, for the moment, rudely shaken. The simple cause of this failure was the fracture on each side of the dam of one of the twin piles which formed so many grooves for the panels, and which, unable to sustain its respective panels against the sudden rush of the cloven waters, broke in two below the surface of the stream. The remaining supports stood firm and erect, and the aperture created by the broken piles was soon closed by a serried range of sheet piling which was subsequently extended across the entire breadth of the drain. Within little more than a week from the first attempt to stop the flow of tidal waters, the energy of the engineers had repaired the breach in the works of the coffer-dam, and the portion of panelling which had been raised was finally lowered across the stream and the waters once more ceased to flow. For some days operations were continued to perfect the work, and at length this solid structure, with its massive supports and earthen slopes reared against each side, presented an invincible embankment, capable of resisting the strongest tide. An effectual barricade was thus established against the tidal invader, and the immediate peril to the land was stayed. But a difficulty remained behind. The cutting thus blockaded was the line of drainage outfall for the Middle Level district situate several miles away. What was to become of the drain

water of this immense and distant tract of land? The old system of outfalls for the Middle Level—imperfect as it had proved—could not be restored. The works of the drains had long been abandoned—the sluices had been neglected and partially destroyed—the level of the land had been adapted to another system of outfall—and the site of the drains themselves had become private property. Relief could not be expected from the neighbouring districts, for these drainage works were overcharged already with the task of drawing off the present deluge. This difficulty was overcome by the adoption of a very ingenious plan. Huge siphons of cast iron were placed across the dam, their aggregate capacity being such as to equal the whole discharge of the water through the old sluices. The siphons are put into action by a small steam-engine, which also exhausts the air which might otherwise accumulate in the upper part of the tubes. Valves prevent the reversion of the tide-water into the drain. By this ingenious contrivance the coffer-dam—by far the most effectual barrier against both the tidal and drainage waters that could be constructed—will remain undisturbed, the sluices will be superseded, and the simple continuous and economical action of hydrostatics will be substituted for the uncertain and costly apparatus hitherto in use.

The accumulated waters on the flooded land were gradually drained away through the local works. But the weakness occasioned by the soaked condition of the banks and subsoil led to more than one disaster of a character similar to the disruption of the great sluice at Wiggenhall St. Germans. The

mischievous, however, was of comparatively limited extent.

5. FATAL FIRE IN CLERKENWELL.—A fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Dean, a pocket-book manufacturer, in Berkeley Street, Clerkenwell, whereby three persons lost their lives. From the evidence given by a lodger—the father of the three sufferers, his daughters, aged respectively 20, 14, and the last an infant of 15 months only—it appeared that early in the morning of the day in question the eldest daughter came to his room, and stated that she had smelt something burning for half-an-hour, when, at the moment, a great knocking was heard at the street-door. He then called up the landlord, Mr. Dean, and proceeded to look after his own family. His wife and two of his children were saved: expecting the deceased were all behind him, he descended into the street. Finding his mistake, he wished to return up the ladder to search for them, when he was told that they were all out of the house, and had been taken into a neighbouring street. Unfortunately this statement turned out to be untrue, the poor girls having perished in the fire, which completely destroyed the premises.

— EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—As two of the great English painters of the day had exhibited two of their greatest pictures on other walls than those of the Royal Academy, the Exhibition of this year cannot be said fairly to represent the present state of British fine art. Mr. Maclise has completed for the state gallery of the palace of Westminster a magnificent fresco of the world-famous meeting of Wellington and Blücher at La Belle Alliance; and Mr.

Frith's picture of "The Railway Station"—a work excelling his other works of the same kind, the "Morning at the Sea-side" and "The Derby Day"—has been separately exhibited by the firm who commissioned it at a fabulous price. Sir Charles Eastlake, Messrs. Dyce, Maclise, Egg, and Foley were also absent; Mr. Ward was present only in a water-colour *replica* of one of his exhibited pictures; and Sir Edwin Landseer in an *applica* to Mr. Grant's portrait of "M. J. Higgins, Esq.," having inserted the portrait of a small terrier. Nevertheless, others of our popular artists have contributed works of sufficient merit to redeem the character of this year's Exhibition from tameness or notable inferiority. Mr. Cope, who had been absent from the walls for several years, re-appeared with two companion pictures, "The Mothers: Life well spent—Time ill spent," each telling the story it is intended to moralize admirably. Mr. Mulready contributes but a single work, "The Toy-seller," but that work, although unfinished, is a fine example of the artist's mastery of colour. A stalwart negro offers to a young mother a toy for her child, who shrinks alarmed from the bronze features of the seller. The subject offers a fine opportunity for contrasting colour of flesh, and the painter has achieved a triumph of his skill. The figures are life-size. Mr. Poole sends a fine work, "Trial of a Sorceress—Ordeal by Water." Mr. Elmore a single picture, "Invention of the Combing Machine," a worthy companion to his "Invention of the Stocking Loom," which was exhibited in 1847. Mr. Herbert also sends a single picture, but that replete with all the beauties and all the defects of this great

artist's mind. It is entitled "*Laborare est Orare.*" It represents the monks of the Abbey of St. Bernard, Leicestershire, industriously reaping a plentiful harvest from a once barren moor, which they have enclosed from a wild, desolate tract. The stone wall is broken down, in order that the poor and needy may enter to gather from their abundance. The story, though evidently difficult to tell, and conveying a false sentiment when told, is nevertheless well conveyed. The hard delineation necessary to this school is in this work softened by the necessities of colour and distance, and the work was viewed with great favour by those who admire the religious sentiment of the painter. Mr. Millais exhibited four pictures, replete with his peculiar beauties and mannerisms. Of these the two most remarkable—and they were very winning performances—were "The Ransom" and "Trust me;" remarkable for the completeness with which the stories are told, and the truth, harmony, and richness of the colouring. Mr. Leighton, whose "Procession at Florence in honour of Cimabue" placed him at once in a foremost rank, which his subsequent performances did not sustain, has this year vindicated his right to a very high place. He exhibited six works, full of beauty of execution and delicacy of feeling. Of these, three should be named, "The Star of Bethlehem"—one of the Oriental Kings who adored our Saviour standing on the terrace roof of his palace, contemplating with awe and wonder the newly-risen luminary which indicates that a child is born; "Michael Angelo nursing his dying Servant;" and "Sea Echoes," a fair girl, exqui-

sitely delineated, listening to the mysterious sounds in a sea-shell. Of other pictures which were favourites with the public, may be named Mr. Hook's "Trawlers," and "The Acre by the Sea;" Mr. Horsley's "Checkmate next Move," Mr. Webster's two pictures, "Roast Pig" and "Old Eyes and Young Eyes"—full of merriment, but the former appealing to one of the strongest and most universal of human sympathies; Mr. Calderon's "After the Battle;" Mr. Mark's "The Jester's Text" attracted much attention by the fun of the main action, but chiefly by the admirable delineation of a dog, who clearly perceives there is something wrong in the argument, but cannot make it out. It is also just to mention the last work of Mr. A. Solomon, whose fame will rest on his powerful picture "Waiting for the Verdict." His last exhibited picture was entitled "The Lost Found."

Of landscape painters the most prolific and the most effective are old friends, and could not paint bad pictures, and some of those now exhibited are good even for them. From these may be selected for mention Mr. Creswick's "River Tees;" Mr. Linnell's "Gleaner's Return," a sunset of astonishing power; Mr. Cooper's "Sunny Afternoon in Winter;" Mr. Lee's "Gibraltar," one more effective delineation of that romantic promontory, and his "Pont du Gard;" Mr. Stansfield's "Race of Ramsay," "The Nieuwe Diep," and "Stack Rock." Mr. E. W. Cooke sent numerous works of great force—his "Hoorn on the Zuyder Zee, a Fishing Snib leaving the Port," forced itself on the attention by the lively action with which a most quaint bark pushes

its way from between the pier-head into the very front of the canvas; nor are his "Rock and Fortress of Alicante" and "Bay of Tangier" of inferior merit, though less instinct with life. Mr. D. Roberts exhibited two pictures of St. Paul's, remarkable for a new treatment of an old subject; but his "Chancel of St. Paul's, Antwerp," is one of his finest works.

Other works of merit were contributed by Pickersgill, Ansdell, Hart, O'Neill, Redgrave, Witherington.

Of portraits, the most noticeable are Sir W. Gordon's "H.R.H. the Prince of Wales," painted for the University of Oxford, and "E. A. Sanford, Esq.;" Mr. Grant's "General Peel," "Earl of Elgin," "Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hope Grant." Mr. Knight and Mr. Pickersgill's portraits, as skilful as usual, did not offer the "counterfeit presentment" of any persons of note. Mr. Thorburn's miniatures were beautiful, but do not require remark.

The Sculpture Gallery contained good portrait busts, by Baron Marochetti, Woolner, and Munro; but nothing important of imaginative art.

The great attraction of the International Exhibition, and of the beautiful picture gallery there, induced the committee of the Royal Academy to try the experiment of opening their Exhibition in the evening. The rooms were well lighted with gas, and great numbers availed themselves of the opportunity.

6. VIOLENT THUNDER-STORMS. —On the 6th and 7th of this month, the northern districts of England were visited by severe storms of wind, rain, and thunder, with hail-stones of great magnitude.

Mr. Lowe, writing from his Observatory, near Nottingham, says of the storm of the 6th:—"At 7.50 P.M., a thunder-storm moving in a S.S.E. current commenced passing over us, the lightning exceedingly vivid and very blue. At 8 o'clock, for two minutes there was a hail-storm] with hailstones of a conical form and as large as nuts; in half an hour this storm had passed to north, yet there was much thunder, lightning, and heavy rain all night. In these storms 1.093 inches of rain fell.

"This morning (May 7) fine and sultry; about noon there was thunder in S.E., and again from 3 P.M. continuously in S. and S.E. At 2.30 P.M., the temperature in shade was 73.6 deg., the wind W. and clouds whirling and boiling in all directions. At 4.30 the temperature had fallen to 60 deg. (a descent of 13.6 in two hours); the wind rose to half a gale, and in the S.E. there was low, long-rolling distant thunder, giving ominous signs of an approaching storm of great magnitude. The sky now gradually became blacker and blacker, until at 5 o'clock it was darker than I had ever seen it before in the daytime, with the solitary exception of during a total solar eclipse; a book could be scarcely read at a window, nor away from it could the time be ascertained by a watch. All near objects had a yellowish glare cast upon them; and the landscape closed in on all sides at the distance of half a mile by a storm-cloud wall. Rain fell in torrents, being carried along the ground in clouds like smoke. Flashes of lightning followed each other in rapid succession in impulses—four or five flashes following close upon each other, then a brief pause, and

four or five more; the colour of the lightning was lovely beyond description, an intense tint of bluish red, all the flashes being of the same colour. The wind now veered to the south, taking the storm's direction. At 5.35 the temperature had descended to 51 deg., a fall of 22.6 deg. From 8.40 till 8.55 a gale, after which the wind moderated. The amount of rain was 0.665 of an inch. Some trees were uprooted; two miles to N.E. there were large hailstones, and half a mile to S.W. a few moderate-sized hailstones. The barometer descended slightly, and the ground was quite white from the bloom being torn off the apple-trees."

The centre of the storm seems to have been near Newark; the hailstones are described as being 6 inches in circumference and weighing 4 oz. each; thousands of panes of glass were broken. The storm passed in the form of a tornado; the finest and most beautiful trees in Beaconfield Park were torn up by the roots and split into pieces. At Winthorpe, numbers of large trees were torn up "as though they were gooseberry bushes;" farmsteads were devastated, and stacks of corn and hay dispersed over the country. About Leeds, the storm was very severe, and much rain fell. The Aire was swollen largely and suddenly. At Wakefield, the hailstones were of extraordinary size.

9. FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY.—An accident, by which three persons were killed, two seriously injured, and others less severely, occurred on the London, Chatham, and Dover line, near Ospringe.

The morning mail train, consist-

ing of engine and tender, two second-class and two first-class carriages, and the guard's break-van, left the Victoria Station at 7.10 A.M. It arrived at the Sittingbourne Station at the correct time, and thence proceeded to the Fever-sham junction. On this portion of its journey it had to traverse an embankment called the Ospringe Place Bank, which is in some parts from 12 to 18 feet above the meadows. There is a curve at this part of the line, but it is not severe; the train was running at less than the usual speed—not more than 30 or 35 miles an hour, when the engine and carriages were suddenly thrown off the rails. The engine got upon the rails again, after running a short distance; but on the engine-driver looking back, he saw that the three last carriages and the break-van had become detached and had gone over the embankment, here 15 feet high. At the bottom of the embankment was a garden wall about 8 feet high. The carriages had forced themselves through this, knocking down 15 yards of the brickwork. Two of them were completely destroyed, the third carriage and the van were greatly injured; some of the carriages were found on the other side of the wall in the garden. The carriage which remained attached to the engine and tender, rested on the top of the embankment, partly leaning over on its side and much damaged.

The engine-driver and fireman, as soon as their engine was safe, went to the assistance of the unfortunate passengers in the destroyed carriages. They first released the two guards who had been in the break-van, and who were found to be little injured.

Their next care was to rescue the passengers. One of these, a Mr. Plumb, was found to be quite dead; Mr. Crockford, a merchant of consideration at Rochester, was insensible and greatly injured: his left leg had been fractured. He was conveyed to a neighbouring inn, where it was found necessary to amputate the limb; but the unfortunate gentleman died of the shock to his system. Mr. Harris, an officer of the Company, was so much injured that he died soon after he had been removed to the inn. Mr. Thompson, an Irish barrister, and Mr. Mapleston, an audit clerk of the Company, were much but not fatally injured.

The cause of this disaster was satisfactorily ascertained. It was produced by the breakage of the "trenails" securing the chairs under the outside rails of the curve.

Exactly one month after this disaster, on the 9th June, another accident occurred on this line. In this case two excursion trains, carrying 1500 persons, came into contact within the Chatham Hill tunnel. The terror of the numerous travellers, who were thus thrown together in the dark, may be imagined; nor was the alarm abated by the knowledge possessed by many that the ordinary Continental express train was just due. Fortunately, the accident was not attended with such serious consequences as might have been expected. One young lady had her arm broken, and another received serious injury on the head. Some 18 or 20 persons were injured slightly; and many were bruised and shaken by the concussion.

16. FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY AT MANCHESTER.—A terrible tragedy was enacted in the city of Man-

chester, by which a well-known citizen and three children were deprived of their lives, and the life of a fifth person was placed in imminent danger. The facts of this case are as follows:—

At half-past 8 on the morning in question, a house-agent, named Meller, left his house at Old Trafford, and proceeded to the offices which he occupied with his son in South King Street, Manchester. He ascended the staircase, and on the second-floor landing he found a man and his wife, William Robert and Martha Anne Taylor, waiting for him. The man was armed with a large knife some ten inches long, and the woman is said to have held a six-chambered revolver for her husband's use. Mr. Meller seems to have been at once attacked by both. He was repeatedly stabbed, and fled downstairs calling for help. A porter, named Hooley, ran to his assistance, and the assassin fired the revolver at him, a ball lodging in Hooley's arm. There was then a rush of people around the man Taylor, who made no attempt to escape, and he was at once secured, but the woman, strangely enough, was allowed to walk away; she was, however, taken into custody soon afterwards. The two wounded men were removed to the infirmary. On the way thither Mr. Meller was found to be quite dead; the body having received eleven incised wounds, of which several had penetrated the heart.

On being conveyed to the police-office, Taylor coolly gave his address, pointed to one of the keys taken from him, as belonging to a back bed-room in his dwelling, and told the officers that if they made a search there, they would find something. They did, indeed, find

something, and that of a most ghastly and appalling nature. On going to Taylor's house, which was in a district called Strangeways, the police discovered in the back bed-room alluded to, the dead bodies of three children, two girls and a boy, aged respectively twelve, eight, and five years, and, strange to say, laid out in clean white nightgowns, with black ribbons round their waists. On the breast of each was pinned a paper, stating their names and ages, and on one was the following painfully suggestive scrap of incoherence:—"We are six, but one at Harptry lies, Meller and Sons are our cruel murderers, but God and our loving parents will avenge us. Love rules here. We are all going to our sister to part no more." The walls and staircases of the house were found daubed with black, and what few objects the house contained—for the goods and furniture had been sold some time previously under an execution—were all smashed to pieces, as though some maniac had been exercising his unrestrained fury in the place.

At the preliminary examination before the magistrates, the prisoners, on being placed at the bar, appeared of respectable exterior: the man being 37 years of age, of a dark complexion, which, added to very black hair, a moustache and beard, gave him a somewhat foreign aspect; the woman—25 years of age and fair-haired, pale and rather good-looking—was gaily dressed, and wore a fashionable straw-hat, with large feather, and a veil. From the evidence it appeared that the prisoners were tenants of a house which had been let to them by Mr. Meller, as agent of the owners; that in the

previous month of January, an explosion of the kitchen boiler had taken place, by which one of their children had been killed; the male prisoner attributed the accident to the neglect of Mr. Meller, and insisted that he was entitled to compensation. He had also required the house to be repaired, which was accordingly done. Shortly after this, the prisoner, wishing to leave the house, had disagreed with Mr. Meller as to the value of the fixtures to be left; and the agents, wishing to get rid of so troublesome a tenant, who had also got into arrears for the rent, which they had offered to forego if he would give up his possession, put an execution into the house, under which nearly all the goods on the premises were sold; but the proceeds did not meet the rent and expenses of the process. A few days previous to the tragedy, the prisoners called at the offices of Mr. Meller, saying they required an account of the sale; the male prisoner remarking that the bailiff's men had pocketed some of the articles, and that the rest had been sold under their value. He did not at that interview, however, appear angry or hint any threat.

But, probably, the most melancholy part of this tragical story concerned the fate of the poor children, whose lives had been taken in a manner which baffled the skill of the most famous analysts.

Professor Taylor, in his evidence, stated that "the result of a minute investigation was that no poison of any kind was discovered, or was present, in those portions of the viscera of either child, which had been delivered to him for examination;" in another portion of his evidence adding, that "the

state of the bodies, in his opinion, was only consistent with the view that these children had died either from the effects of a poisonous vapour, like that of chloroform, entering the lungs; or from suffocation or smothering, *i. e.* by the covering of the mouth and nostrils, so as to prevent respiration." At the trial of the prisoners, which came on at the Summer Assizes at Liverpool, before Mr. Baron Wilde, the male prisoner pleaded "Not a shadow of guilty;" the female prisoner "Not guilty." For the defence, Mr. Pope, who appeared for the man Taylor, relied upon the nature and the quality of the acts committed by him, as indicating that, at the time, the prisoner was labouring under such a defect of reason as not to be aware that he was doing wrong,—that he was possessed of one absorbing idea, leading him to believe that the murdered man was responsible for the death of his child by a boiler explosion. That with respect to the other children their sacrifice was marked with the deepest pathos in one part of the case, indifference in another; but with respect to which the prisoner had attempted no concealment and from which there was no attempt to escape, and no consideration for the consequences of his act. For the female prisoner, who was defended by Mr. Overend, it was contended that she had taken no part in the murder, and denied that she had gone to the office of the deceased with any other object than that of complaining of the distraining against their property; that there was no evidence that she knew of the fate of the children, or in disproof of the probability that she might have been deceived by her husband

with respect to them. The learned Judge having summed up the evidence in a very impressive manner, the jury returned a verdict of *Guilty* against the male prisoner, and of *Not Guilty* as against the woman. Taylor was executed according to his sentence. To the last he was unconvinced that he had committed any crime in murdering his victim; and he left a letter indicating in a remarkable manner the excitement of his mind.

21. FATAL FIRE IN CRIPPLEGATE—FOUR LIVES LOST.—About 2 o'clock in the morning a disastrous fire broke out in the premises of Mr. J. A. Joel, stationer, 42, Fore Street, Cripplegate.

There were in the house at that time Mrs. Joel, the wife of the proprietor, Henry, Samuel, and Annetta Joel, full-grown persons, and a servant named Hannah Johnson. The eldest son Henry was the first to be aroused by the alarm. He hastily put on his clothes and went into his mother's room, and as he supposed awoke her, and then rushed downstairs, opened the street-door, and made his escape unhurt. His precipitancy completed the catastrophe, for he left the street-door open, and the draught of air thus occasioned speedily fanned the fire into a fierce conflagration. The unhappy inmates were cut off from flight, and could be heard screaming from the upper floors. The engines and the fire-escape were speedily at hand; the latter was placed against the front of the house, and the conductor, Briggs, who seems to have behaved with exemplary courage, ascended to the second floor. Here he heard faint cries of "Help!" proceeding from the third floor, and threw up his

"fly-ladder"; he had succeeded in getting hold of the young woman Annette and was dragging her out of the window, when the poor girl, in her terror, made such struggles, that she overpowered the conductor, and fell from his arms onto the stone-slabs below. She was greatly injured by the fall, and was much burned by the fire, so that she died shortly after her admission into the hospital. The conductor also narrowly escaped; in falling he managed to seize a round of the ladder, and hung for some time with his head downwards. In the meanwhile the other unfortunates were perishing by the most horrible of deaths. When the fire had been extinguished and the firemen were able to search the premises, the remains of Mrs. Joel and the servant were found on the third floor, terribly burnt; and the body of Samuel Joel at the bottom of the stairs, also burnt.

22. THE LUDGATE HILL TRAGEDY.—Scarcely had the public mind recovered from the excitement produced by the intelligence of the Manchester tragedy, before the feeling was doomed to be intensified by the report of a similar horror perpetrated on Ludgate-hill, in the establishment of Mr. Vyse, for many years the proprietor of an extensive straw hat and millinery business conducted by his wife, by whose insane act her two children met their deaths from poison administered to them; after effecting which the unhappy mother made an attempt upon her own life with a razor, and with such a determined purpose, that for many days no expectations were entertained that that attempt had failed of success. The particulars of this shocking

case were as follows:—In the afternoon of the day in question, Mrs. Vyse, having previously made personal application at a neighbouring chemist's for some powders, which she alleged she required for the destruction of mice on her premises, sent her servant-maid for a further supply. On her return with the powders, the girl went upstairs to her mistress's room, which was upon the first floor; but on knocking at the door was answered that she could not come in. Apprehending that something was wrong, she became excited, and without attempting to enter the room, hurried downstairs, and intimated to Mrs. Vyse's sister the nature of her suspicions. When the room door, which although shut, did not prove to be barred or fastened, was opened, a frightful sight met their view. There sat Mrs. Vyse in a chair, an open and blood-stained razor in her right hand, her head bent forward, and a torrent of blood gushing from a broad cut in her throat into a basin placed beneath it. The two women, with rare presence of mind, at once stopped the hæmorrhage; when the unfortunate victim of her own morbidity, finding herself interrupted in the consummation of self-murder, and pointing to another room, feebly uttered the words, "Go there—go there; there are my children." Shocked by the weight which these broken but suggestive phrases added to the misery of the scene, one of the women hastened to the place indicated, and there found the dead bodies of two of Mrs. Vyse's children—little girls, one six and the other seven years of age. Upon their persons there was no mark of violence, and as they had but half-an-hour before

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been seen full of life and animation, there could be no other opinion with respect to their sudden dissolution than that it had been occasioned by poison. The women at once alarmed the rest of the establishment, when further efforts were made to secure the wound in Mrs. Vyse's throat until the arrival of some surgeon, in search of whom a messenger was at once despatched; at the same time that an intimation of the horrible scene which had just taken place was forwarded to the Inspector of the City Police, at Fleet-street station, and to the summoning officer for the ward of Farringdon Within. A surgeon was soon found, but his services were, as regards the children, of no avail, as they had been some time dead; in the case of their unhappy mother, however, his professional skill was of the greatest advantage, as he bound up her wound and effectually stayed the hæmorrhage. On the trial, which took place at the Central Criminal Court, evidence was given that the powders administered to the children were known as "Battle's Vermin Powders," containing a large portion of strychnia, one quarter of a grain of which would have been sufficient to destroy the life of children of such tender years, the elder child being only seven and the younger six years of age. It was proved that the mother, who was 33 years of age, was of an extremely affectionate disposition to all her children, accustomed to dress and undress them night and morning, and that the children were much attached to her. Much stress was laid upon the fact of a letter being delivered by the prisoner to her sister, which was not forthcoming at the trial, and therefore

animadverted upon by the prosecuting counsel as containing evidence likely to elucidate the case for the Crown; but the sister of the unhappy lady declared she had destroyed it, without reading it, and was therefore quite unable to testify to the contents. Evidence was then offered on behalf of the prisoner, who was defended by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, to show that the relations of Mrs. Vyse in several instances had been confined for insanity—one of them having committed suicide. Mr. Justice Wightman, who presided at the trial, having summed up the case, the jury, after deliberating a short time, returned their verdict of *Not Guilty*, on the ground of insanity; whereupon the prisoner was ordered to be detained in safe custody during Her Majesty's pleasure.

24. OPENING OF THE NEW WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.—After many disappointments and great delays the new bridge, the handsome and convenient substitute for the ugly and dangerous old structure at Westminster, erected in 1739–51 by Labeledge, a Swiss engineer, was thrown open to the public. Under any circumstances the erection of the new bridge across the Thames would have been a work of time, for it was an essential part of the design that the traffic between Westminster and Lambeth should not be interrupted even for a day. For this purpose the passage was continued in its usual course, while the southern half of the new bridge was built; the traffic from the centre was then diverted into the new roadway, and the old arches removed; then the northern half was erected, and when it had been joined on to the southern portion,

the whole roadway was thrown open in a straight line, and the remainder of the old bridge was removed. The designs of Mr. Page for the new structure having been accepted, the works were commenced in May, 1854; but the contractors failed soon after, and it was not until 1859 that the operations were pushed on with vigour. As the works by which the piers of the old bridge of Labeledge were fixed in the bed of the river were thought a miracle of engineering invention, so these of Mr. Page were novel and ingenious. No coffer-dams or *caissons* were used. Elm piles were driven far below the river bed into the London clay. Round these were forced in massive iron circular piles, grooved at the edges, so as to admit of great sheets of cast-iron being slid down like shutters between them. The gravel, mud, and stones within the spaces thus enclosed were dredged out, and the void filled up with concrete to low-water mark. Upon this concrete the masonry—enormous slabs of granite, weighing from 8 to 12 tons—was fixed for the piers, and on these were raised the massive stone piers themselves. The arches of the bridge are seven in number, each formed of seven ribs, which are of cast-iron nearly up to the crown, where, to avoid danger from the concussion of heavy loads, they are of wrought metal. The arches vary in span from the smallest, of 96 ft., to the largest in the centre, of 120 ft., and from a height above high-water level of from 16 ft., to 20 ft. The materials used in the construction of the whole bridge have been 4200 tons of cast and 1400 tons of wrought iron, 30,000 cubic yards of concrete, 21,000 cubic yards of brickwork set in

Portland cement, 165,000 cubic feet of granite, 46,000 feet of timber, and its gradient is 12 ft. lower than the old bridge, and its total width more than double. As the length, breadth, and cost of each of the metropolitan bridges were as follows—

	Length.	Breadth.	Cost per
	Feet.	ft. in.	square ft.
London ...	904 ...	53 6 ...	11 6 0
Southwark ...	800 ...	42 6 ...	11 5 10
Blackfriars ...	994 ...	42 0 ...	8 15 6
Waterloo ...	1380 ...	41 6 ...	10 0 0
Hungerford ...	1536 ...	13 4 ...	4 16 6
Westminster, old ...	1160 ...	43 0 ...	7 16 0
Westminster, new ...	990 ...	85 0 ...	4 0 0
Vauxhall ...	840 ...	36 2 ...	9 16 0
Chelsea ...	922 ...	40 0 ...	2 5 0
Proposed new bridge at Blackfriars	980 ...	76 0 ...	3 5 0

—it will be seen that, size for size, the new bridge has cost less than one-half of any other bridge of the same character. The width of the new bridge within the parapets is 84 ft. 2 in. Of this wide space the two footways occupy 14 ft. each. They are paved with tiles of Blashfield's terra cotta. The roadway is divided into four sections—two of paving-stones for light traffic, two of iron tramways for heavy carriages. By arranging the currents of traffic over these roadways the several streams are kept perfectly distinct, and the passage of vehicles is effected without the slightest impediment.

As the public had been long accustomed to use one-half of the new bridge, the opening of the whole roadway attracted but little notice, and was accomplished with very little ceremony. The 24th May is the anniversary of the Queen's birthday; and at 4.30 in the morning—the hour of Her Majesty's birth—a salute of

25 guns was fired, the barriers removed, and the wide and convenient area declared open for public traffic.

28. FATAL EXPLOSION OF GAS IN SHOREDITCH.—A singular and fatal explosion of gas occurred in Shoreditch. For some time past the contractors for a portion of the vast scheme for a complete system of drainage of the whole metropolis have been engaged in constructing the main sewer that passes under Shoreditch. Their operations had advanced as far as Church-street, and between the corner of Brick-lane and Club-row the roadway had been taken up, and the heavy stones taken therefrom piled upon the footpath and the edge of the carriage roadway. Immediately under those portions of the thoroughfare are the mains used for supplying the by-streets and shops with gas, while a little further is a powerful steam-engine, used for drawing up the earth and lowering bricks for the excavations going on below. Owing to the weight of the superincumbent mass the stones fell through, and, coming in contact with the gas piping, broke it at one of the joints. The gas rushed out with a loud noise, passed through the open ground, along the sewer, until it reached the furnace of the engine, where it was ignited with the rapidity of an explosion. A number of men in the employ of the contractor, working in the cutting, were instantly prostrated. A woman who was passing through the street was knocked down, and her clothes set on fire. At the same moment the nearest house was blown up as though by a shell, and the ruins fell upon the poor creature, who was thus unable to help herself;

and when at length she was extricated by the firemen, she was found to be so frightfully injured that she died in the London Hospital. Other houses into which the gas had penetrated were blown up and much injured by the fire and explosion; the shop fronts of nine contiguous houses were blown in, and others more remote were injured. Altogether thirty houses suffered to a greater or less extent. Five persons were so much injured that they were taken to the hospital.

JUNE.

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS.—The opening of the Japan Islands to Western trade and civilization has produced many remarkable phenomena. Among these may be noticed the complete reversal of ideas respecting diplomatic intercourse. A few years since, the despots of China and Japan looked upon an embassy from European Powers as a token of subjection, their complimentary presents as tribute, and a treaty of commerce as a gracious concession to the necessities of the Barbarians. The Japanese statesmen seem to have caught the moral of the new relations between the East and West far more early and completely than the Chinese. An Embassy has been sent to Europe, to visit all the European Courts, and learn their power, commerce, and requirement. The constitution of the Embassy corresponded to the strange polity of these strange people. As the Government of Japan is double, so the Embassy was sent in duplicate. There were two ambassadors, two secretaries,

and doubles of every kind of official, some of whose duties are not understood. The Embassy came to Europe by way of the Red Sea, and first visited Paris. The Emperor of the French, of course, treated these representatives of empire with all the courtesy due to their office, and with the politic splendour calculated to impress the strangers with the power of his Empire. By French society they seemed to have been considered objects of curiosity rather than admiration. From France they came to England, and landed at Dover on the 30th April, and on the following day were present at the opening of the International Exhibition; where their strange features, complexion, and dress, made them objects of great curiosity. The Embassy consists of thirty-six individuals, of whom two were Ambassadors Plenipotentiary, men of very high rank in their own country; a third Ambassador held a lower rank, and may perhaps be termed Under-Ambassador. These illustrious strangers, who were lodged at Claridge's Hotel, were men of small stature, of deep bronze complexion, with very intelligent countenances. Their attire was conspicuous for its sombreness of tint, and the absence of sartorial art. The most distinguishing part of the costume of the men of rank was the double armament of two swords, which they wore upon all occasions. When the first curiosity had subsided, the Ambassadors attracted very little notice; they were, in fact, not a very interesting party. They were, however, indefatigable in visiting all objects of interest; and it is much to the credit of their sense that those sights which attracted their most diligent atten-

tion were those of great importance to the strength of nations, such as the ship-building yards, the great manufacturing establishments of Woolwich Arsenal, the Docks of London and Liverpool, the great hospitals, and the coal mines of the North. Amid all these wonders—some of them of a character terrifying to unaccustomed nerves—the Ambassadors maintained an Indian sobriety of deportment, and seem to have been rarely surprised into expressions of pleasure or wonder. It was evident, nevertheless, that this impassiveness was not the result of ignorance or conceit. The officers of the *suite* who excited most surprise were the indefatigable secretaries. These gentlemen were never at rest. But it seems that to a Japanese Secretary of Embassy drawing is of as much importance as calligraphy, for the Japanese secretaries combined the two arts with wonderful skill and rapidity. A few strokes of the brush sufficed to preserve an idea that pages of writing would have failed to describe. The pencils of these industrious individuals seemed never to repose.

The Embassy were present at the opening of the International Exhibition, which they visited many times; the Derby Day, reviews at Aldershot, the Houses of Parliament, the Zoological Gardens, which attracted their attention in an unusual degree; the Woolwich Arsenal, which produced a most marked impression, especially the manufactories of Enfield rifles and Armstrong guns; Greenwich Hospital, the Tower, the Thames Tunnel. The Embassy afterwards made a tour in the North of England, descended the North Seaton Colliery, 125 fathoms deep (an adventure from which Nicholas of

Russia shrank back aghast), visited Newcastle, Carlisle, and Liverpool. They also inspected Windsor Castle. Her Majesty was at this time living in deep retirement at Balmoral, but it is to be regretted that the Ambassadors were not admitted, during any part of their sojourn, to an interview with the Sovereign whose subjects have entered into the most extensive commerce with the Japanese, and whose arms and diplomacy have humbled the pride of the mighty Emperor of China. The Embassy left England on the 12th June, and went to Holland, and afterwards to Berlin.

VISIT OF THE PACHA OF EGYPT.
—Among the illustrious guests whom the fame of the International Exhibition has brought to our island, not the least remarkable or least respected is Said, the Pacha of Egypt. This Prince has many claims upon the attention of our nation. He is the fourth son of the great Mehemet Ali, the founder of the dynasty; was, during the life of his father and brother, and nephew Abbas Pacha, Grand Admiral of the Egyptian Fleet; and succeeded to the Pachalic on the death of Abbas in 1854. His government was, for an Oriental prince, eminently enlightened. His claims upon the consideration of the English are numerous and great. He has throughout given every facility to promote the overland communication with India by the Isthmus of Suez; has protected our commerce with zeal and fidelity; and when the Indian Mutiny broke out, gave us an eminent proof of his attachment to our interests by offering the free passage through his dominions of such troops as we might wish to despatch by that route. Of this

generous offer we had availed ourselves so far as to send overland corps of engineers, artillerymen, and officers, whose instant presence at the scene of the rebellion was indispensable. The last and very acceptable compliment His Highness had paid to our country was the hospitable reception he had given to the Prince of Wales, when he visited Egypt during his tour in the East. His Highness has been in England more than once before, and it is not therefore necessary to record the places he visited and the sights he saw. His principal object in coming to England was to visit the International Exhibition, of which he was an indefatigable inspector, and made very large purchases. In consequence of the retirement in which the Court was living, His Highness was not received by the Queen, but was presented to some of the Royal Family when they met in the Exhibition building. The Prince of Wales, also, on his return from his tour, hastened to make his acknowledgments to his late host. The Pacha, before his departure, gave a state banquet on board his yacht, the splendour of which equalled the best descriptions of Oriental magnificence.

3. EPSOM RACES.—The great meeting of this year was attended by a multitude of people exceeding that of ordinary years, vast as that concourse is. The International Exhibition had attracted to the metropolis its hundreds of thousands, no small proportion of whom took the opportunity of seeing "the Derby run for." Accordingly on Wednesday the numbers who crowded the grand stand, the ropes, and the hill were countless. Our foreign visitors seemed to hold their presence on Epsom Downs

on the Derby Day to be a sacred duty, and felt, or affected to feel, a boundless enthusiasm.

On Tuesday, the chief stakes, the Craven and the Woodcote, were won by Mr. Saville's Buckenham and Mr. Hind's Lord Clifton. For the Derby, the chief favourites were the Marquis, 3 to 1 agst.; Buckstone, 7 to 1; Neptunus, 8 to 1; Argonaut, 11 to 1; Zetland, 12 to 1. Value of the stakes, 6525*l.*; 233 subscribers; 34 started. After the start, and when the horses had taken their places, Marquis was seen slightly in front, and gradually increased his lead till he was a full-length in advance, the other favourites and Mr. Snewing's Caractacus, a horse held in such slight regard that the odds were 100 to 15 against him, being next in attendance. Gradually the other horses dropped off; the Marquis, Buckstone, Neptunus, and Caractacus were left to contest "the blue ribbon of the turf." Caractacus showed in front and won by a neck; the Marquis, Buckstone, and Neptunus being second, third, and fourth. The race, which was timed by Mr. Bennett's "chronograph dial clock," was run in 2 min. 45 secs. 5-10ths.; with two exceptions the shortest race recorded. Caractacus had run in several races without success, his solitary victory being the Somersetshire Stakes at Bath Races.

On Friday, the Oaks Stakes were won by Mr. Naylor's Feud-joie, a filly which stood as low in the betting as 20 to 1 agst. Net value of the stakes, 4325*l.*; 154 subscribers; 19 started. Time, 2 min. 48 sec. 2-10ths.

Mr. Snewing is said to have settled on the jockey, Mr. J. Parsons, who rode Caractacus, 100*l.* a-year for life.

7. FATAL EXPLOSION OF A CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.—A dreadful explosion, by which two persons lost their lives and much property was destroyed, occurred in Artillery-lane, Bishopsgate. The premises of Mr. Boor, a manufacturing and wholesale chemist, occupy ground of which the principal frontage is in Bishopsgate-street-within; but the warehouses have a frontage in Artillery-lane. A large quantity of chemicals was stored in these buildings. About 8 o'clock in the morning, one of Mr. Boor's assistants, having occasion to seek for some article for a customer, struck a lucifer match for the purpose of lighting the gas. Unhappily he dropped the match, which fell, still burning, upon some phosphorus in the basement. This, of course, instantly took fire, and the flames spread to other packages around. The unfortunate man, whose carelessness had caused all this mischief, rushed out into the street with his clothes on fire.

Immediately thereafter, a loud and fearful explosion was heard, and the front and side shops were blown into fragments. The fire appeared at the same time in four distant quarters of the warehouses, and the flames, driven by the force of the explosion, set fire to several neighbouring and opposite houses. A man and a lad escaped at the side door of Mr. Boor's premises. They had just got out when another explosion occurred, and a boy was struck by something which hurled him halfway across the road, the concussion breaking at the same time several of the windows on the opposite side and nearly overturning an omnibus, laden with passengers, passing at the time. The horses were so frightened

that they started off at full speed, but were stopped before they had done much mischief. The unfortunate residents within the house were now seen at the front windows, shrieking in a pitiable manner for aid. The fire was then rushing not only from the lower portions of the premises belonging to Mr. Boor, but had also entered the various rooms in which the other inmates were. Some workmen brought a ladder to their assistance; but before it could be raised the servant maid, a son of the proprietor, and four or five men were seen with their clothes blazing high over their heads. By the heroic exertions of the bystanders four men were rescued from a frightful death, but all were terribly burned. A man and a woman were rescued from the house of Mr. Finch, by the conductor of a fire-escape. It was, however, known that a female child and maid-servant of Mr. Boor were still within the burning buildings. The fire-engines had now arrived and the utmost exertions were made to subdue the flames, which now rushed out from all the windows and made any attempt at rescue impossible. While the men were engaged in these efforts, the whole of Mr. Boor's front premises fell in one burning mass, and but for a moment's warning several persons must have perished. The fire was not extinguished for several hours; and when at length the firemen were able to search the ruins the remains of the woman and child were found burnt to ashes. A poor boy, a shoe-black, who was at work near the house, was struck by the explosion, and was so much injured that he was taken to the hospital.

8. BOAT ACCIDENT AT BRIGHTON.

—A melancholy accident occurred in front of Brighton. The Brighton Railway has for some time put forth the tempting offer of "Eight hours at the sea-side. To Brighton and back for Half-a-crown." This being Whit-Sunday, a large number of excursionists availed themselves of this cheap recreation. There was a stiff breeze blowing and rather too much sea on for visitors; but several pleasure boats went out, and among them a small lugger of 19 ft. keel. This boat, which was licensed to carry 10 persons, went out about 12 o'clock, with nine passengers, all gentlemen. It had all its canvas up, and was on the return voyage, and was only about 70 or 80 yards from the shore, when the rudder was carried away and the strong wind immediately bore the boat on its side, and it capsized, throwing the whole of the excursionists into the water. Luckily, however, it was nearly low tide, and six of the passengers managed to reach the shore, some of them much exhausted. One passenger was drowned, and two who were rescued from the sea died on shore.

Several other boat accidents have been recorded. In January, at Portsmouth, a Government pilot who had taken a man-of-war out to Spithead, was returning in a boat with four men. The boat was upset by a sudden gust and all were drowned.

In May, three young men (two of them brothers) were drowned by the upsetting of a small pleasure boat on Loch Lomond.

On the 30th May, about 20 men who had been engaged in freighting an American ship lying in the Mersey, were returning to shore in a small gig, when by some mis-

management she upset, and the whole struggling mass were thrown into the water. There were many boats and flats at hand, and 16 were rescued; but at least four persons were drowned.

11. DOUBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE IN THE BLACKFRIARS' ROAD.

—A terrible tragedy, resembling in many particulars that on Ludgate-hill, occurred in the Blackfriars'-road. For about four years a person named Mockford had occupied apartments at No. 189 in that road. He held a good situation in Mr. Meredith's saw-mills, in Bankside. When he first came to reside in these rooms his family consisted of his wife and three children—two girls and a boy, the latter an infant. Mockford was held in much regard by his employers, and was spoken of by his neighbours as a very affectionate husband and father, and steady in his conduct. Unhappily, his wife died in April last, and then a great change came over him: he became depressed and moody, and frequently expressed in vague terms an intention of making away with himself. These expressions attracted little attention, his friends thinking that time would diminish his melancholy. After his wife's death his sister came to reside with him, taking charge of the two eldest children, and the infant was placed under the care of its grandmother. It had been arranged that, on Sunday last, Mockford and his two children should visit the mother of his deceased wife, should sleep there that night, and that the children should be left there for a day or two; and that the sister should pay a visit to her mother, with whom the youngest child was placed. The latter left the house

accordingly, and it was supposed that Mockford had also gone in performance of the arrangement. On Monday, Mockford did not appear, nor on Tuesday. A message was sent to his sister, who immediately went to the mother-in-law's. To her great surprise, she found that neither Mockford nor the children had been there at all. In great alarm she went, accompanied by several of the family, to the house in the Blackfriars'-road, aroused the landlord (for it was now night), and, having obtained the assistance of a policeman, broke open the door of the sitting-room. The light of the officer's lantern disclosed a ghastly sight. Upon a chair close to the window sat the lifeless body of Mockford, partially clothed; and upon the hearthrug lay the bodies, dead and ghastly, of the two little girls!

The circumstances with which this dreadful tragedy had been acted could only be matter of inference. On the bodies of the children were no marks of violence, but they had been turned upon their faces, which were much distorted, and evidently laid out straight after death. By their side were two pillows, covered with blood; on the floor and on the drawers were two bottles, which had apparently contained opium; and on a chair was a teacup, with a small quantity of castor oil at the bottom. On the floor were a carving-knife and fork, both covered with blood. On removing the man's clothes, which were saturated with blood, numerous wounds were found on his body. Two of these, which had been caused by stabs with the carving-knife, were on the left side of the navel, and from both protruded a small portion of intestines.

There was a third wound on the side, inflicted with the same instrument; and on various parts, fourteen small punctured wounds. It was the opinion of the surgeon that the man, when the discovery was made, had been dead at least two days and nights. It is, therefore, probable that the wretched man had destroyed his children, and then mortally wounded himself on Sunday afternoon and night. From the circumstances, it is the probable conjecture that Mockford first induced his children to drink the castor-oil mixed with opium, and that he suffocated them with the pillows while stupified by this drug. He is then thought to have stabbed himself while standing over their dead bodies, and thence walked to the chair, in which he remained sitting until he bled to death; or he may even have arisen from his seat, arranged the corpses, and again retired to his chair to die.

14. TOUR OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO THE EAST.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales returned to England this day from his rapid but eventful tour in the East. The journey had been long in contemplation, and formed part of that admirable plan of education devised for the Heir of England by the late Prince, his father. That design was present to the Prince Consort as a natural accomplishment of what his care could do to make his son an accomplished gentleman. It was deeply cherished to the last days of his life, and even, it is believed, recommended with his failing breath. In deference to this wish of his august parent—a wish now hallowed by death—the journey of the Prince of Wales was at length undertaken at a time when his presence could ill be spared in

the Palace, and when the prospects of the Great Exhibition seemed almost to depend on his taking the place of the late Prince Consort.

On the 6th of February, the Prince left Osborne for London, and embarked the same evening at Dover on his way to Trieste, where the Royal yacht *Osborne* was appointed to be in waiting to convey His Royal Highness and *suite* to Alexandria. Under the present mournful circumstances the Prince travelled in strict *incognito*, as Baron Renfrew: the suite of His Royal Highness consisted of Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce, the Hon. R. Meade, of the Foreign Office (a gentleman formerly attached to Lord Dufferin's mission to the East), Dr. Minter, physician, and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, and Major Teesdale, R.A., equerries to His Royal Highness, and, lastly, the Rev. Dr. Stanley, the accomplished historian of the land about to be visited, who joined the Prince at Alexandria. Crossing the Continent, the Prince stopped for a short time at Munich, arrived at Vienna on the 12th, where he was visited by the Emperor and by the Archdukes of Austria, and proceeded thence, after a few days, to Venice, at which place the beautiful Empress of Austria was then residing. At length, leaving Europe behind, His Royal Highness and suite crossed the Mediterranean, and landed at Alexandria on the 1st of March. In setting foot upon Egyptian soil the *incognito* of the Prince had to yield for the moment to the exigencies of Eastern etiquette, and a salute of 21 guns was deemed indispensable to the dignity of the royal visitor. The Prince proceeded at once to Cairo, where the Viceroy awaited his

arrival. The Prince and his *suite* occupied a palace placed at his disposal by the generous Pacha. With a few unavoidable exceptions the Prince's visit to Cairo differed but little in its circumstances from that of a private gentleman, and on his excursions into the town few of the Cairenes who beheld him riding through the bazaars could have suspected that they looked upon the future King of England. On the 4th March the Prince left Cairo for the purpose of visiting the Pyramids and the wonders of Upper Egypt. From Djizeh the journey was performed on dromedaries provided by the Viceroy, and the calvacade wound its way through the green fields and palm groves of the district to the platform of the Pyramids. The wonderful scene was reached that evening in just sufficient time to survey the colossal features of the Sphinx and the general outline of the Pyramids by the fading light; and then the Prince and his party retired, not to the ordinary bivouac in which European travellers rough it in the desert, but to sumptuous tents supplied by the Viceroy. At dawn on the following day an ascent of the Great Pyramid was made by the unaided efforts of the Prince—to the mingled amusement and astonishment of some Bedouins who witnessed the feat, and who exclaimed in their broken English, "Is that the Governor? Why does he go alone?" After a brief examination of the other antiquities in the neighbourhood the calvacade returned to Djizeh, whence the final start for Upper Egypt was made the same afternoon. The party proceeded up the Nile to the first cataract with as little delay as possible. The first sight of an Egyp-

tian temple was obtained at Esneh, when, during the necessary halt by night, on the upward voyage, the grand Roman portico of that temple was well seen by torchlight. From Assouan the Prince visited Philæ, the holy island on the frontiers of Egypt and Nubia; and, after exploring its picturesque group of temples, returned the same day to Assouan, and immediately commenced the descent of the river. After spending a day among the magnificent temples of Edfou, Esneh was next visited, and then at Thebes, on Saturday, the 15th, a three days' halt was made. The first day was spent on the eastern bank of the river among the ruins of Karnac, and the second and third days were devoted to the temples and tombs on the western bank. At Thebes the Prince of Wales was met by the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, who were about to make an exploratory tour in Africa. Kenh was reached next day, where the Prince took leave of Fadii Pacha, the Governor of Upper Egypt, who had accompanied the expedition to every place within the limits of his governorship. On the 21st March, the Prince had an opportunity of witnessing a *jereed* tournament executed by some Arnouts and Arab chiefs located on the river between Assiout and Denderah. Continuing the course down the river, Memphis and other celebrated ruins were severally inspected; and, after an absence of 18 days, Cairo was again reached on Sunday, 23rd March. The following day was occupied in visiting places of interest in and about the capital. On the 25th, His Royal Highness was at Suez, when a small steamer was placed at his disposal by the Egyp-

tian Government in which the royal party crossed over to Ain Mousseh (the Wells of Moses). This little trip was attended with an incident, such as imparts to Eastern travel its characteristic zest. As the steamer approached Ain Mousseh, small as was her draught of water, she stranded in the sand while still at some distance from the shore. The horses provided by the Government had not yet arrived, and the difficulty admitted but of one solution. Trousers were tucked up, and the whole party waded to the land, in the most dignified attitudes possible to the situation. The following day was again spent in Cairo in a few final excursions; and on Thursday, the 27th, His Royal Highness returned to Alexandria. The last day of this portion of the royal expedition was devoted to visiting the Obelisks and the Pillar.

The Prince then, having bidden farewell to the magnificent hospitality of the Egyptian Viceroy, re-embarked on board the royal yacht, under a salute from the batteries of the harbour, and on the following morning the *Osborne* got under weigh for Jaffa. A rough ride of two days from Jaffa brought the royal party to Jerusalem on the evening of the 31st of March. On receiving tidings of the Prince's approach, the Pacha of Jerusalem went forth to meet him on the Jaffa road, and in his company the little English party performed the last stage of its journey, preceded and followed by a numerous and picturesque escort of Turkish horsemen. The welcome offered to the Prince by these accomplished cavaliers was according to the picturesque custom of the East. They galloped to and fro at the top of their speed, pulling up their

horses suddenly when they seemed about to ride over their friends; they brandished their spears and guns, discharged their guns and pistols in full career, and indulged in mimic combats.

The entry of the Prince of Wales a welcome guest into the Holy City affords a remarkable historical contrast. But two of the Prince's ancestors had set foot in the Holy Land. The first, Richard Cœur de Lion, also landed at Joppa; but an entry into Jerusalem was denied to his armed hand, and he deemed himself unworthy even to look upon the Holy City which he was not worthy to enter. The other, Prince Edward, the father of the first Prince of Wales, could not force his way beyond Acre. The Pacha offered the Prince the hospitality of his house; but His Royal Highness decided in favour of tent life, and the party accordingly encamped on the northern side of the city, near the Damascus gate. The two following days were devoted to the business of exploring the numerous points of interest in and about the city. Admission was then obtained into the chamber adjoining the tomb of David, into which, with the exception of the Duke of Brabant (the Prince's cousin) no Christian had for centuries been permitted to enter. In the afternoon of the same day (4th April) the Prince left for Bethlehem and the Dead Sea, and returned to Jerusalem on the following day. On Monday, the 7th April, came the excursion to Hebron, which will undoubtedly be long regarded as the memorable event of the Prince's pilgrimage. This city, which occupies so prominent a place in the history of the Hebrews, was originally called

Kirjath-Arba; and was the capital city of David until Jerusalem was taken. It is, however, more distinctly known to us as the site of the Cave of Macpelah, which Abraham purchased of Ephron the Hittite for a burial-place; in which he buried Sarah his wife; in which he was himself laid; in which Isaac and Rebecca, Jacob and Leah were entombed. It is singular that after the passage of *Genesis* which records the dying wish of the patriarch Jacob (*Genesis* l. 13) this sepulchre of the founders of the race of Israel is not again mentioned in the Bible, notwithstanding that the city of Hebron and its neighbourhood were the scene of many remarkable events recorded in the Old and New Testament. It is not until the time of Josephus that the burial cave of Machpelah is again mentioned; but the passages of his *Antiquities* and *History of the Jewish War*, are of great importance, since they are the intermediate links which connect, in a very clear manner, the Biblical accounts with the notices of modern discoverers. That the cave and its traditions were well known to the early Christians is certain, for a Byzantine church was built within the ancient enclosure, the walls of which now form part of the Mussulman mosque. Throughout the Middle Ages, pilgrims from the Holy Land brought back accounts of an early Christian church and a mosque over the Cave of Machpelah, and they are mentioned by Benjamin Tudela and Maundeville; but since the time of the Mahomedan conquest no European or Christian has been permitted to enter the sanctified spot. In recent times the precincts have been surreptitiously entered by

three persons; but their observations were very hasty and imperfect, and their accounts of little value. To obtain an authorized and careful inspection of this remarkable place was one of the principal points laid down in the scheme for the Prince's tour. The prejudices of the Mussulmans against permitting Christians to enter their sacred places actuated the authorities at Constantinople but slightly, but they did not venture to issue a direct *firman*; they sent a commendatory letter to the Governor of Jerusalem, Suraya Pasha, leaving the matter to his judgment. The Pacha, partly from the dangers which would really attend the attempt, and partly from his personal prejudices, held out for long against the request of the Prince; and was not brought to assent until the royal party relinquished the design in anger, and left Jerusalem in another direction. The Pacha then became alarmed at the displeasure of so powerful a personage; followed the Prince in haste to his encampment in Bethlehem; and not only yielded the point, but himself accompanied the Prince with a strong escort, and took advantage of the occasion himself to see the wonders of the place.

The little place was taken military possession of by the escort, and guards were stationed in every house or spot whence it was possible that some fanatical Moslem might attempt to avenge the intrusion of the infidel Prince upon the sanctuary of the Patriarchs.

"I now," says Dr. Stanley, "proceed to describe the Tombs of the Patriarchs, premising always that these tombs, like all those in Mussulman mosques, and indeed like most tombs in Christian churches, do not profess to be the actual places of sepulture, but are merely monu-

ments or cenotaphs in honour of the dead who lie beneath. Each is enclosed within a separate chapel or shrine, closed with gates or railings similar to those which surround or enclose the private chapels or royal tombs in Westminster Abbey. The two first of these shrines or chapels are contained in the inner portico or narthex, before the entrance into the actual building of the mosque. In the recess on the right is the shrine of Abraham, in the recess on the left that of Sarah, each guarded by silver gates. The shrine of Sarah we were requested not to enter, as being that of a woman. A pall lay over it. The shrine of Abraham, after a momentary hesitation, was thrown open. The guardians groaned aloud, but their chief turned to us with the remark, 'The princes of any other nation should have passed over my dead body sooner than enter, but to the eldest son of the Queen of England we are willing to accord even this privilege.' He stepped in before us and offered an ejaculatory prayer to the dead patriarch: 'Oh, friend of God! forgive this intrusion.' We then entered. The chamber is cased in marble. The so-called tomb consists of a coffin-like structure, about six feet high, built up of plastered stone or marble Fictitious as the actual structure was, it was impossible not to feel a thrill of unusual emotion at standing on such a spot. . . . Within the area of the church or mosque were shown the tombs of Isaac and Rebekah. They are placed under separate chapels, in the walls of which are windows, and of which the gates are grated not with silver but iron bars . . . To Rebekah's tomb the same decorous rule of the exclusion of male visitors naturally applied as in the case of Sarah's. But on requesting to see the tomb of Isaac, we were entreated not to enter; and on asking, with some surprise, why an objection which had been conceded for Abraham should be raised in the case of his far less eminent son, were answered that the difference lay in the characters of the two patriarchs. Abraham was full of loving-kindness; he had withstood even the resolution of God against Sodom and Gomorrah; he was goodness itself; and would overlook any affront. But Isaac was proverbially jealous, and it was exceedingly dangerous to exasperate him. When Ibrahim Pasha (as conqueror of Palestine) had endeavoured to enter, he had been driven out by Isaac and fell back as if thunderstruck.' The chapel, in fact, contains nothing of interest.

"The shrines of Jacob and Leah were shown in recesses, corresponding to those of Abraham and Sarah, but in separate cloisters, opposite the entrance of the mosque. . . . The gates of Jacob's tomb were opened without difficulty, though with a deep groan from the bystanders. . . . We have now gone through all the shrines, whether of real or fictitious importance, which the sanctuary includes. It will be seen that up to this point no mention has been made of the subject of the greatest interest, namely, the sacred cave itself, in which one, at least, of the patriarchal family may possibly still repose intact, the embalmed body of Jacob. It may be well supposed that to this object our inquiries were throughout directed. One indication alone of the cavern beneath was visible. In the interior of the mosque, at the corner of the shrine of Abraham, was a small circular hole, about eight inches across, of which one foot above the pavement was built of strong masonry, but of which the lower part, as far as we could see and feel, was of living rock. The cavity appeared to open into a dark space beneath, and that space (which the guardians of the mosque believed to extend under the whole platform) can hardly be anything else than the ancient cavern of Machpelah. This was the only aperture which the guardians recognized. Once, they said, 2500 years ago, a servant of a great king had penetrated through some other entrance. He descended in full possession of his faculties and of remarkable corpulence; he returned blind, deaf, withered, and crippled. Since then the entrance was closed, and this aperture alone was left, partly for the sake of allowing the holy air of the cave to escape into the mosque, and be scented by the faithful; partly for the sake of allowing a lamp to be let down by a chain, which we saw suspended at the mouth to burn upon the sacred grave. We asked whether it could not be lighted now. 'No,' they said; 'the saint likes to have a lamp at night, but not in the full daylight.' With that glimpse into the dark void we and the world without must for the present be satisfied. Whether any other entrance is known to the Mussulmans themselves must be a matter of doubt. The original entrance to the cave, if it is now to be found at all, must probably be on the southern face of the hill between the mosque and the gallery containing the shrine of Joseph, and entirely obstructed

by the ancient Jewish wall probably built across it for this very purpose."

Besides these Tombs of the Patriarchs, the traditions of the place point out the tombs of Joseph and his wife, and of Judah. The tomb of Abner is shown in the town, and that of Jesse on the hill facing Hebron on the South. From Hebron the Prince again returned to Jerusalem, and, on the 10th April, his Royal Highness and *suite* finally left to proceed on their journey towards the North.

The first night after leaving Jerusalem was passed at Bethel, and on the following day the royal party proceeded by way of Shiloh to Nablûs, arriving on the eve of the Samaritan Passover. After visiting Jacob's Well, the whole party ascended Mount Gerizim, and there witnessed the ancient ceremony, the only direct vestige of the earliest Jewish ritual. The whole Samaritan community—amounting, it is said, to one hundred and fifty-two, from which hardly any variation has taken place within the memory of man—were encamped in tents on a level space a few hundred yards below the actual summit of the mountain. The women were shut up in the tents, but the men were assembled on the rocky terrace in sacred costume. About half an hour before sunset the prayers began, and six sheep, tended by young men in white garments, appeared among the crowd. As the sun sank behind the western ridge, the young men burst into a wild chant, drew their long bright knives, and brandished them in the air. In a moment the sheep were thrown on their backs, and the flashing knives rapidly drawn across their throats. In the stream of blood which poured from them the young men

dipped their fingers, and a small spot was marked on the foreheads and noses of the children. The next process was that of the fleecing and roasting of the slaughtered animals—the first in a trough, the second in a hole prepared for the purpose. The Prince and most of his *suite* returned to the tents, one or two remaining through the night on the mountain-top to witness the "feast," which was not to commence till early morning. Girded and shod, with staves in their hands, the Samaritans awaited the appointed moment, and then in rapid silence and with eager hands, as of men in hunger, the blackened masses of the sacrifice were torn away piecemeal and consumed, until in ten minutes all was gone but a few remnants. Descending from the hills of Samaria to the plain of Esdraelon and Megiddo, the royal party encamped, on the 15th of April, at the foot of Mount Carmel, crossing the plains to Acre on the following day. Proceeding thence over the hills of Galilee, they reached Nazareth by Good Friday, and at sunset on Easter-eve the first view of the Sea of Galilee broke upon the party. The tents were pitched by the old walls of Tiberias on the very edge of the lake; and here on Easter Day, Doctor Stanley, after the usual service, administered the Holy Communion to all the party. On Monday, April 21, they explored the shores of the lake northwards, and then mounted to Safed, where they passed the night. The following day, Kadesh Naphthali was reached; whence a descent was made into the valley of the Lake of Merom, and so on to the hill of Dan, at the first source of the Jordan. The rest of the week was spent in crossing the plain to the

celebrated "Crusader" fortress of Belfort, and in exploring the banks of the wild and mysterious river, the Litány. On the following Monday the royal party approached Damascus. Their descent to the city was accompanied by the crowd and tumult which always greeted the Prince's arrival; but within the city unusual signs of aversion were manifested at the appearance of a Christian Prince. The fierce passions which had been aroused in the recent massacre of the Maronites still smouldered among the populace of Damascus; and along the streets and bazaars many a Mussulman remained sullen and immoveable on his seat, instead of rising to salute the Christian cavalcade as it approached. The Prince received here a visit from Abd-el-Kader, whose heroic resistance in the summer of 1860 to the fanaticism of his co-religionists was warmly complimented by His Royal Highness.

From Damascus the royal party turned westward, and by the route of Ain Fijeh, Abila, and Baalbec, reached Beirút on the 6th of May.

From Beirút the Prince visited Tyre and Sidon, on the south, and the entrance of the Lycus, or Dog River, on the north; and, on the 10th of May, the royal party landed at Tripoli, in order to visit the Cedars of Lebanon. They rode up into the hills to the village of Ehden, where they encamped till Monday, May 12. From this village the ascent to the Cedars is usually made. The Cedar grove is literally on the very edge of the height of Lebanon. It stands as if on an island eminence, broken into seven knolls, of which six are arranged round the seventh, on a square

mount, in the midst of which stands a rude Maronite chapel. The outskirts of the eminence are clothed with the younger trees, whose light feathery branches veil the more venerable patriarchs in the interior of the grove. This younger growth, which has entirely sprung up within the last two centuries, amounts now to more than three hundred. The older trees, which are so different in appearance from the others as to seem to belong to a different race, are now about twelve in number. Their massive trunks, clothed with a scaly texture, and contorted with all the multiform irregularities of age, may well have suggested those ideas of regal, almost divine, strength and solidity which the Sacred Writers ascribe to them. In ancient days, the grove must have been much more extensive, and the great trees probably then overspread the whole. Now, they are huddled together on two or three of the central knolls, and the peculiar grace of the cedar as seen in Europe, with its long sweeping branches feathering down to the ground, is there unknown. The Grove of Cedars in this locality can never have been very extensive, but there were probably other forests in different parts of the Libanus range. The cedars of Lebanon seem to have attained an early reputation for their excellence for forming statues, and the more ornamented parts of temples and palaces. Large quantities were felled for these purposes, and transported to Tyre and Sidon; and they were in demand for the palaces of the Jewish princes before the building of Solomon's temple.

The great devastation of this sacred grove is, however, due to

Sennacherib, who, on his conquest of the whole sea-coast of the Mediterranean, penetrated into the Libanus, and cut down the forests. The superstition of the Eastern nations caused a continuous felling of such trees as had attained a large growth, and the natural succession of young wood was prevented by the browsing of goats, and the gnawing of wild animals as the young shoots sprung up; and thus this celebrated grove has shrunk to its present limited dimensions. For the last two centuries, however, the Cedars have become invested by the veneration of pilgrims, and the associations that attach to them, with a sanctity almost approaching to that with which they were formerly revered as special miracles of divine power by the Psalmist of Israel. They are regarded with great veneration by the Maronites, in whose country they are, and who have erected a rude wooden chapel within the grove.

This was the last expedition of the royal party in Syria. It had been the Prince's wish that divine service should be held under the shade of the Cedars, but the royal party had hardly reached the grove when a heavy storm drove them back to their encampment at Ehden.

On the 13th of May the Prince left the shores of Syria, visiting only one more spot in departing—the Island of Ruad, the ancient *Arvad*, to see the remains of the oldest of all the monuments of Syria. On May 15th the royal yacht reached Rhodes, where the Prince landed and explored the excavation of one of the tombs at Camirus. The following day was spent among the islands, two of which His Royal Highness visited. One

was the extinct volcano of Santorin, the other was the celebrated grotto in the Island of Antiparos. On May 17, the royal party landed at Patmos, and visited the grotto of St. John, and proceeded, on the evening of the same day, to the ruins of Ephesus. The homeward route was taken through the well-known scenes of Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Cephalonia, and Malta; and the Prince's Eastern tour finally terminated in the harbour of Marseilles. A rapid journey brought the Prince to Paris, whence a brief visit was paid to the Emperor at Fontainebleau. On the evening of the 14th of June His Royal Highness reached Windsor Castle; and the travellers, who had lived together in unbroken intercourse for more than four eventful months, parted to their several homes. From one, it was parting for life. General Bruce, on the 27th of June, within a fortnight of his return, sank under the effects of a fever contracted during the journey.

18. ASCOT RACES. — Although the weather was not very favourable, the influence of the International Exhibition was felt in the large and fashionable attendances at this favourite meeting. On the Cup day, in particular, the assemblage upon and around the Grand Stand was as brilliant as in the days when Royalty itself was expected as part of the pageant.

Of the principal races, the Gold Vase was won by Mr. Jackson's Tim Whiffler; the Prince of Wales' Stakes, by Mr. E. Hall's Carisbrook; the Ascot Stakes, by Mr. Osborne's Rapparee; the Royal Hunt Cup, by John Day's Canary; the Gold Cup, by Sir J. Hawley's

Asteroid; the Queen's Plate, by Mr. Parr's Dusk.

There were some noteworthy pranks of fortune on this occasion. Carisbrook won three races in two days—the Ascot Derby, the Prince of Wales', and the Fourth Ascot Biennial. Tim Whiffler two—the Gold Vase and the Royal Stand Plate. Blue Mantle two—the Tenth Ascot Triennial and the New Stakes. Asteroid, who had won "the blue ribbon" of Ascot, on Thursday, ran third to Tim Whiffler for the Vase, on Friday.

The Prince of Wales' Stakes are a new institution, run for the first time on this occasion. It is for three-year-olds; subscription 20 sovs. each, h. ft., with extras and allowances. It seems likely to be a favourite race, for there were 106 subscribers on this first occasion.

18. SUPERSTITION IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—A very singular case has been tried at the Central Criminal Court, not very illustrative of the march of intellect in these enlightened days. A young man, named Charles Tallbrook, was indicted for having assaulted and wounded his own grandmother, a feeble old woman, named Mary King. He attacked her in her room, as she was dressing herself, cut her about the forehead with a razor, and beat her head with a stick. Such an assault upon so aged and feeble a person had nearly proved fatal; but the victim recovered from the wounds, and her grandson was indicted for feloniously wounding with intent to murder. The defence set up by the prisoner was most extraordinary. He justified his crime by alleging that his grandmother had bewitched him! She had, he

said, acquired power over him by her devilish arts, and had done him great harm! This, of course, its absurdity aside, would be no excuse for his attempt to murder her; but the prisoner denied that he had attempted and desired to do anything of the kind. What he wished and attempted to do was merely "to draw her blood." If he could "see her blood," it would, he believed, destroy her power over him, and he assaulted her with that intent only. This defence, of course, excited only astonishment and derision. The first impression would naturally be, that a person who should set up such an excuse was either insane or a knave; but it was apparent from the prisoner's manner that his defence was made *bond fide*, and that he was conscientiously convinced of the truth of his proposition. It was the excuse he made when first apprehended, and he persisted in it from first to last as he stood in the dock, asserting that "it was the fact of the matter," and offering to forfeit his life if the old woman did not "work at witchcraft;" and he represented to the court that, two hundred years ago, such a woman as his grandmother "would have been put to death without ceremony." It is strange that the old foolish superstition should not only have survived to these days, but that even the forms and counter-charms should have come down to us unchanged. It was a necessary part of the old traditional method of proceeding, in disarming a witch, not only "to draw her blood," but to draw it "above her breath," and therefore it was that the prisoner had inflicted these cuts on the old woman's forehead. Both the judge, Baron Bramwell,

and the jury, seemed to believe in the man's conscientious superstition, and that his offence had no origin in insanity. He was found *Guilty* of wounding with intent to murder, and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

21. EXPLOSION OF A PERCUSSION-CAP FACTORY AT BIRMINGHAM. —NINE PERSONS KILLED.—In the year 1859 there occurred at Birmingham two explosions of percussion-cap manufactories, by which three and 21 persons were killed. A similar disaster occurred on the 21st June at the same place, when nine persons lost their lives. This calamitous occurrence was on the premises of Messrs. T. and R. Walker, in Graham-street, New-hall-hill. There were a great number of girls on the premises at the time of the explosion, it being just about the hour when wages are paid. Suddenly a great shock was felt on the premises; at the same instant the pile of buildings was shattered to fragments, and a vast heap of smoking and burning material occupied the space. The windows of the houses on the opposite side of the street were shattered over a space of 50 yards; and the noise attendant upon the explosion was heard upwards of a mile off. Assistance was at hand immediately, and, before it was safe to disturb or get into contact with the combustible materials in ignition, every possible endeavour was made to rescue the sufferers. By the daring exertions of the assistants a great number of persons were drawn from the ruins. Nine of them—three men and six women and girls—were found to be dead, or died soon after they were admitted to the hospital. Fourteen persons were so much injured that they were admitted

into the hospital and infirmary, and about the same number were attended at their own homes. Among the persons who were killed were two sons of the proprietor. Since, in catastrophes of this nature, the occurrence is instantaneous—all security one moment and destruction the next—nothing could be ascertained as to the cause of the explosion; but it is supposed to have originated in the upper floor, where the detonating material is prepared before filling the caps.

28. THE HANDEL FESTIVAL.—Whilst other arts and sciences have continued to advance, and by their progress to contribute to the civilization and consequently to the well-being and to the happiness of the people, the art of music has by no means been left behind in the race, as witness the realization of the Handel Triennial Festival, held at the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, with brilliant success, during the last week of the month of June. That acoustical science has not yet effected all that is required of it must be admitted—when it is found that something is still wanting to render musical effects less dependent upon the position of the auditor, and less variable, when heard from different parts of so vast an area as was that occupied by an audience such as thronged to the Crystal Palace on the present occasion. It is due to the existing state of the art, however, to record, that at this Festival the 4000 vocal and instrumental performers, assembled in the Handel Orchestra, presented themselves as its true votaries, by submitting to a discipline essential from the very outset to prevent such a mass of sound from degenerating into the

most chaotic confusion. Day after day, at the rehearsal, and at the three successive performances, as if by magic, these singers and players seemed to get in and out of their places. Upwards of 120 towns, and among them 32 cathedral or collegiate cities, sent their delegates to this congress of harmony, which, both in its vocal and instrumental departments, is supposed to have been the largest and most splendid ever assembled in one orchestra. That many defects and many shortcomings might be pointed out, may be readily imagined; it is enough that in its general effects the performance was wholly unexampled; that the representations of *The Messiah* and the *Israel in Egypt*, allowing for certain inevitable drawbacks, were the grandest and noblest on record; and that at each performance, the selection from the great composer's other works—one of the richest and most varied ever made—was calculated, with most convincing eloquence, to set forth that versatility, that comprehensiveness of his genius, which stamps the name of Handel, as of kindred with the immortal Shakespeare. The marked improvement in the choral singing of the masses, it must be admitted, is fairly attributable to the exertions of the Sacred Harmonic Society—at once the nucleus and the centre of so many other choral bodies throughout the country. At a period when music, and more especially choral music, claims so influential a share in the moral and intellectual training of the middle and lower classes of this country, the question of music being good or bad has consequently become one of very considerable import, and one impossible to be

regarded with indifference in the future; and whatever tends to its healthy progress has, therefore, an inalienable claim to encouragement. These triennial gatherings, then, under the sanction of a name not only world-wide in its fame, but revered in every community in every part of musical England, afford the requisite opportunity, and we cannot doubt that in their influence upon the morals and the habits of the people, these gatherings will secure to the country advantages, which, in a national sense, will be priceless. Before dismissing the subject, however, it may not be without its use if we suggest, with respect to the indefinite massing of sound, that the laws of Nature will be found to assert themselves in this, as in every other direction, proving, in the result, that she has herself indicated a limit beyond which it would be mere waste of means to attempt to proceed. The first of these five performances, on the 23rd inst., was that of *The Messiah*, in which Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Belletti, took the solo parts. On the 25th was given a miscellaneous selection, the first part of which included the Dettingen *Te Deum* and selections from *Samson* and *Saul*; the second part consisted of secular music, comparatively little known to the British public. The pieces taken from *Alexander's Feast*, *Acis and Galatea*, and *L'Allegro* appeared to give great delight. The Festival terminated on the 27th with a magnificent performance of the *Israel in Egypt*, in which the solos were sung by Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Rudersdorff, Madame Sainton-Dolby, and Mr. Sims Reeves.

24. GREAT DOG SHOW.—The Cattle Show, whether held behind Madame Tussaud's Waxworks, in Baker-street, or in its new quarters, the Agricultural Hall, at Islington, has become one of the most popular institutions of this beef-honouring country, and has attracted its hundreds of thousands of visitors—some *motivés* by scientific and gastronomic curiosity; others by fashion, and by the desire of seeing, though they could not understand. The Cattle Show has found a formidable rival in popularity in the Great Dog Show, which was instituted this year in the Agricultural Hall. There have been several exhibitions of dogs at Birmingham, which were decidedly successful; and, both last year and this, a minor exhibition of the same kind was opened in Holborn. Although these last were merely private speculations, of no great merit, they were so far successful that an association was formed for an Exhibition of Dogs on a great scale. The design obtained distinguished patronage. No fewer than five dukes, three marquesses, sixteen earls, more than thirty lords, and a countless host of honourables, baronets, knights, esquires, and even reverends, graced their list; and when, on the 24th instant, the doors of the Agricultural Hall were opened to visitors, such ranks of glittering carriages thronged the road as had never before been seen in Islington by its oldest inhabitant.

On approaching the doors, and still more, on entering the building, the impression on the ears was somewhat startling. One long uninterrupted howl, almost unearthly in quality, and swelling alternately from the lowest bass to the highest treble, smote the ears,

and seemed inseparable by the unskilled in canine music. However, after a short experience, the initiated would be able to distinguish, in the Babel of sounds, the deep baying of the bloodhound, the full-mouthed voice of the mastiff and Newfoundland, the sharp, brisk bark of the terrier, the snap of the Arctic dog, the sonorous tongue of the beagle, the harmonious cry of the foxhound and harrier, the unworthy note of the bulldog, and the familiar voices of pointers, setters, spaniels, Blenheims, and King Charles's. On entering the large ante-room, the visitor saw a strange sight. This apartment was appropriated to the class of "pets." On a dais which lined the room were Blenheims of divers colours, with marvellous long silky ears, snub noses, dominated by large soft eyes, with soft bodies and feathered toes; the more slender and lively King Charles's; soft-haired Skye terriers, who, if they liked your face, would coax to be patted, and if they did not, would snap your fingers; poodles, shaved and unshaved. In the centre was a strange sight—a number of hutches, each of which contained a "toy" dog, of smallest size and priceless value, and from many climes; the English black tan, the shivering Italian, the hairless Chinese, and the Maltese buried in a white cocoon.

On entering the Hall, the spectacle was of more rational interest. To the right and left, on raised platforms, were some of the noblest specimens of the canine race. To your left, a monstrous mastiff, dun-coloured, smooth-skinned, black-muzzled, but good-natured. A little further, another huge animal, brindled, heavy-headed,

strong-fanged, bow-legged, who looked as though he could throw a bull. Beyond and before you were bloodhounds, who dropped their long ears over their jowls, and looked the chiefs of canine nobility. Near these were tall, lithe, deer greyhounds, some grey and rough—so many Maidas; some brown and smooth. Arranged on the south side, were magnificent pointers, setters, and retrievers, and deerhounds. Turning to the right, on the north side, was a large assemblage of mastiffs and dogs of that kind from various countries, including noble specimens of the St. Bernard and Alpine breeds. On this side were arranged the hunting dogs, the foxhounds, harriers, beagles, otterhounds. Ascending the stairs, new varieties of the canine species were ranged along the galleries—Dandie Dinmonts, the vivacious little fox terrier, bull terriers, cocking spaniels, water spaniels, Newfoundlands, and Dalmatians. There were but few dogs of that tribe so dear to ancient ladies, "the pug," and those very indifferent examples of a thorough-bred race; but, perhaps, many an advanced spinster was shocked to find that she was entertaining a "sporting dog" on her quiet hearth.

The building was well suited for the purpose, for as yet the roof was not on, and therefore the smells which pervade the best-regulated kennels were not overwhelming, and the sounds were lessened by diffusion. But the ear had no rest; the dogs had come to no general understanding, and there was therefore no moment of universal silence. While on the average some two-thirds lay curled up in repose, or sat in dignified

silence, there was a watch of one-third always awake and vociferous. By what inscrutable motives some of these specimens were compelled to keep up elongated howls or continuous barking, must ever remain a mystery. But some of these sounds had the unmistakable tones of anger. The pugnacious propensities of the genus, and especially in the terrier department, were never altogether in abeyance. If a dog rose to shake himself, all his neighbours sprung up in hopes of a fray. If a keeper led a wiry Scotchman down an avenue, all other Scotchmen and Englishmen chained along his *route*, rushed to the end of their tether, and offered to fight him; and he, nothing loth, nearly strangled himself in his efforts to go in at each and all as he passed.

Of individual dogs, the grandest by far was a black and white foreign boarhound—such an animal as is to be seen in Snyder's pictures. He stands more than a yard high, and weighs, it is thought, near 15 stone. The great sight of the Exhibition, however, was not an individual specimen, but a pack—the Duke of Beaufort's Badminton foxhounds, about 20 couples. These animals have been brought to perfection, by selection, breeding, and training. They were the objects of universal attraction, and their kennel was constantly surrounded by the *élite* of the visitors (male and female), by sporting men of every hunt in the kingdom, and by dog-fanciers of every degree.

FRIGHTFUL ASSASSINATIONS AND OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.—For the last few years the improved condition of Ireland has been a subject of sincere congratulation. The great increase in trade and agri-

culture, the rise in the rate of wages, and numerous undertakings of public utility, have unmistakably shown that the island has made great advances in material well-being. The improvement in her moral and social state has been evidenced by the general diminution of crime and outrage; and especially in the cessation of those frightful murders which arose from the struggle for land, and which were committed under the authority of a secret tribunal, and generally by their paid agents. This comparatively peaceful condition was, no doubt, due to other causes beside the increasing prosperity of the people. The great decrease in the population from the famine and the consequent exodus had reduced the competition for land and employment, and the introduction of the Poor Law had made the possession of a cottage and a plot of ground no longer a necessary condition for existence. It had, therefore, been hoped that a permanent change had been effected, and that Ireland, under a just and enlightened policy, and a firm but forbearing administration of justice, would at length take her place among orderly and civilized countries. These cheering anticipations have been suddenly falsified by the perpetration of a series of assassinations, committed under such circumstances of publicity, and in a manner so systematic as to point to some governing agency. The notoriety of the intended crime, while no one dares to warn the victim, the impunity on which the murderers confidently reckon, their general concealment and frequent escape, and the sympathy of the peasantry with the criminals, indicate too surely that the old

spirit of lawlessness had slumbered, not died. Ireland seems once more the Ireland of the past.

The victim of the first of these dreadful crimes was a French gentleman, M. Gustave Thiebault. His brother, M. Charles Thiebault, had been long settled as a merchant at Dundee, and had acquired wealth, which, in an evil hour, he was induced to invest in the purchase of the estate of Rockwell, about four miles from Cashel, under a sale by the Landed Estates Court. His unfortunate brother came from France to manage the property, and, liking the country and the employment, purchased for himself an adjoining estate at Boytonrath: he brought over his wife and family and settled himself as a permanent resident in the mansion-house at Rockwell. Some of the tenants of the new estate were in arrear of rent; much forbearance was shown, but at length notices of ejectment were served, and some insolvent tenants evicted. Among them were three brothers, named Halloran, who held a considerable farm, and were 160*l.* in arrear. M. Thiebault took the farm into his own hands, and laid out considerable sums in improvements, which he superintended himself. These acts were all capital offences under the agrarian code; the Hallorans were known to have uttered menaces, threatening letters were sent, and one was addressed to Madame Thiebault, threatening her husband with "the death of Roe," a former owner of Rockwell, who had been murdered on the high road near his own house fifteen years before. It was, indeed, so well-known that M. Thiebault was a doomed man, that the constabulary warned him that his life was in danger. M.

Thiebault, however, who was a firm and courageous man, made light of these warnings; but he took the precaution of never going about his estate without a double-barrelled gun and his dogs, as if for sport, and attended by Connors, his bailiff. On Monday, the 28th April, he left home early in the afternoon to visit a farm which was some distance across the country. He had his gun and a dog; but his servant was absent. It is a touching incident that the unfortunate gentleman carried his infant child in his arms down the garden, and gave it to its nurse at the gate. He visited his farm, and had arrived within half-a-mile of his home—it is supposed about 4 o'clock. The subsequent occurrences are related by persons who were resolved to tell as little of the truth as possible. A boy, named Hickey, stated that as he was passing along the road about half-past 6 o'clock he saw a gentleman lying in the road, with his head in the ditch. He thought he was drunk, and would have assisted him; but the gentleman's dog, who stood over his master, barking and howling, flew at him and would not allow him to approach. The boy, therefore, told his brother, a farmer, who was at a smith's forge nearly opposite M. Thiebault's gate. These two returned along the road, and found M. Thiebault lying dead, with his head in a pool of blood. The skull was split open behind by the blow of a heavy pitchfork, which lay broken beside the corpse. Death was probably the instant effect of this blow; but this did not satisfy the barbarous vengeance of the assassin; for when his victim was thus prostrated at his feet, the wretch had taken the dead man's

gun and discharged both barrels at him: one ball had pierced his body near the heart and so destroyed any remaining spark of life. He then beat the corpse with such fury that the stock was broken, the iron twisted, the jaw was broken, and the head and face were horribly mangled by the locks. This fearful outrage was perpetrated in broad daylight, in a well-frequented road through an open country; yet no one had passed, or would acknowledge that he had passed, the spot for near two hours; and the intelligence of the murder was not conveyed to the constabulary, whose station was little more than two miles distant, till 9 o'clock, although no one would touch the corpse till they came. The dog howled continuously from the time his master's body was found until it was carried into his house, and it was probable that he had been uttering his cries from the time of the murder, yet no one would admit that he had heard the sound. The broken pitchfork was recognized as one which had been kept at the forge, in which the man Hickey had been found, and which the smith now alleged had been recently stolen.

This atrocious deed excited the utmost indignation among the gentry of the district, but their alarm and horror would probably have had little effect in the discovery of the murderer; there were, however, other classes who partook of the general horror—the Roman Catholic clergy and gentry. The murdered gentleman was a devout Roman Catholic, was held in high esteem by his co-religionists, and was working cordially with them in improving the condition of the peasantry. The Roman Catholic Archbishop addressed a letter of

condolence to the victim's widow and his obsequies were celebrated with extraordinary solemnity. Fifteen priests said mass in the private chapel where the corpse was lying, and on the morning of the funeral a solemn office for the dead was performed in the presence of an immense multitude, deeply impressed with the scene. The consciousness that they were not backed by the sympathies of those whom they most fear and reverence probably loosened that dogged silence which the Irish peasantry have generally maintained when great crimes of this character have been perpetrated: it is, indeed, to be hoped that the influence of the clergy was used to counteract the terrorism which the secret society exercises. At the coroner's inquest the witnesses seemed to feel that the sullen affectation of ignorance was no longer the title to the applause of their countrymen; and examination succeeded (as heretofore it had generally failed) in extracting important disclosures. It then appeared that this assassination had been a long-foreseen act, perpetrated with all the ferocity and effrontery of barbarism, safe in the silence of the vicinage. It was evident, from questions put by jurymen to the two Hickeys, and from their answers, that they knew, the instant they heard that M. Thiebault was lying in the road, that he had been murdered. The younger boy, who first saw the body, at first denied knowledge of anything beyond that fact; but he was forced to admit that between 3 and 4 o'clock he heard two shots, one closely following the other, from the direction in which the deceased was found. This lad, however, was resolved to tell nothing. Thomas Woodlock was

equally resolute. He had been on the road, and had seen M. Thiebault about 10 perches up the road before him; "a man with a blue coat" was talking with him; witness swore he thought this was Connors, the bailiff; he passed them on the road; when he came to Hickey's gate he heard two shots fired one after the other; he looked back and saw a man going down the road. This witness was severely cross-examined as to who "the man in the blue coat" was, but he steadily adhered to the assertion that he thought it was Connors. The coroner and jury and every one in court believed that he knew better, and he was detained in custody for the night. He had probably discovered that his audience had no sympathy with him, and the next morning he admitted that "the man in the blue coat" was not Connors, but Thomas Halloran, both of whom he knew perfectly well. Other witnesses were examined who had been working near the spot, and who had heard the shots fired, but had not taken the trouble to go to see what had happened. One of them was so near as not only to hear the shots, but to see the smoke, and to see the dog jumping and barking. He did not stir, and pretended that he thought some one had killed a hare. As the body of the murdered man lay so close to him for two hours before it was pretended to be found, and the dog was continuously bowling and barking all that time, it is obvious that this man's ignorance was affected. Thomas Halloran was, of course, arrested and committed for trial.

The horror excited by the murder of M. Thiebault was still uppermost in men's minds, when

a second murder of the same character was perpetrated in the same district. In this case the victim was not a landlord but a tenant. He had no land to let, no rent to recover, no tenant to evict. But he had committed an offence under a different clause of the same agrarian code, and one which is more rarely forgiven because it can be revenged with greater security. The murdered farmer, Maguire, had taken land from which the former tenant, Kennedy, had been evicted. This crime he had committed under the most mitigated circumstances—he had told no tales against his predecessor; he had offered no higher rent over his head. Kennedy had been turned out for refusing to pay his rent, and the land was offered to public competition, and Maguire being the highest bidder the holding was awarded to him. For this offence he was doomed to death. It is surmised that the criminality, both of M. Thiebault and of Maguire were brought before the secret tribunal at the same sitting, and that the doom of death was issued on the same occasion. Maguire had entered into possession of the farm on the 22nd February, and appears to have applied some skill and capital to its cultivation. He dwelt in the town of Carrick-on-Suir, and the farm lay about two miles distant from his residence. On the morning of the 6th May, he went to visit this holding. He was found murdered in a field bordered by a bye-road along which the police were passing about the probable time of the deed, and within a short distance of two men in his own employment, who, if the accounts are correct, were at work in that very

field. His throat was cut and he was stabbed in several places. He had been dead probably four hours before anyone would see the body—his labourers did not know that anything had happened. Soon after the murder had become known the ex-tenant, Kennedy, walked into a smith's forge close by; the smith and another man had heard of the murder, but neither would say a word about it to Kennedy, "for fear of hurting his feelings, as he had been put out of the farm;" "And you did not say a word about the murder?" asked the coroner. The blacksmith: "I did not." Coroner: "There is not a man in the room who believes you, nor do I." Kennedy was taken into custody, charged with being the murderer.

Atrocious as these assassinations are, their ferocity pales before the cruel incidents of the murder of Mr. Francis FitzGerald, in the county of Limerick. This gentleman, who was in the prime of manhood, and had been married about nine months to an accomplished lady, was residing on his property at Kilmallock Hill, near the town of that name. He had had some disputes with the tenantry, in consequence of which sentence of death had been passed upon him; and it was carried into execution in open day, and in the presence of his young wife! The following is the account given by the miserable lady of the fearful action:—"I am wife to the deceased—the beloved wife of the deceased—I am nine months married to the deceased. We came here (Kilmallock Hill) a fortnight or three weeks after our marriage, and I was so happy when that wretch (prisoner) met us. I was walking with my husband yester-

day; it was about half-past 2 when we left the house. We went to see Kelly's farm for the first time; Kelly was a tenant of my husband. We were alone; we went to the farm which is called Brishane, which is about two miles from this. I was always anxious to go there, not knowing the misery that was before me. We went to Kelly's farm, and we were so happy there. We were not longer than a quarter of an hour. We were on return home on the big road, and were about half-way, and were coming along talking; and I saw two men, one wore a jerry hat; and that villain there came up and said, 'Stand, my man.' They were not disguised one bit. That villain (pointing to prisoner) said, 'Stand, my man, I want your money.' The other man came towards me. My darling pushed me away in order that he might confront him. I said, 'Francis, dear, give him everything.' My husband said, 'I have no money;' upon which the prisoner said, 'I'll have your life,' or, 'I'll take your life;' upon which he put his hand into his breast, and pulling out a pistol fired and shot him. My husband staggered, and then there was another shot, which must have been from the other man, but I did not see him fire; and just convenient to that, the two men jumped the wall. I could know the other man, who is younger, if I saw him. I have no hesitation whatever in swearing that the prisoner is the man who first fired at my husband; there is everything about him in his countenance and in his eyes that compels me to know him. I know the prisoner by his voice."

This slaughter, which was perpetrated on the 16th May, was an assassination of the very worst

type of Irish murders. It was perpetrated by the deliberate order of a secret tribunal, and carried into execution by two hired murderers, professional assassins—and the murderers were protected by the sympathies of the peasantry. They were well known to be ruffians named Beckham and Walsh. The latter of these hid himself in the woods and waste places of the district, from which he was long unable to escape, for the police had formed a cordon around, through which he was long unable to break. He was, however, concealed and fed by the peasantry; and though sometimes seen and chased by the officers, continued at large until he voluntarily surrendered. The other, Beckham, was taken. He was a typical ruffian. He was said to have been engaged in no fewer than eight murders or attempts to murder; once he had been tried for murder, but escaped through a technical defect; he had been convicted and sentenced to 14 years' transportation, but had received a ticket-of-leave at the expiration of seven years. (Walsh also was a ticket-of-leave man.) Such a barbarous act naturally excited the commiseration of all classes, and the unfortunate Mr. FitzGerald's corpse was followed to the grave by a train of carriages a mile long. The Roman Catholic clergy were most earnest in their denunciation of the murderers, and exhorted their flocks to give every information in their power.

On the 15th May—the day before the assassination of Mr. FitzGerald was perpetrated—a shocking murder was committed near Belfast; a crime, however, not originating in the agrarian code. Mr. John Herdman was a partner in one of the largest spinning-mills at Bel-

fast; he was one of the richest and most-respected merchants of that flourishing place, and was President of the Chamber of Commerce; he was married and had a family of 13 children. This gentleman resided at Cliftonville, a spot gay with the villas of the principal merchants. He had entertained some friends at dinner, and was as happy as successful industry and troops of friends can make a man. After dinner the party walked out into the beautiful neighbourhood, separating into parties. Mr. Herdman, accompanied by Mrs. Thompson, wife of one of the party, had just passed from his grounds into the public road, when a man stepped up to him and said, "Can I speak with you?" Mr. Herdman replied, "Not now." The man said, "I must speak with you." Mr. Herdman passed on; and then the assassin drew a pistol, and fired one barrel at his head. The slugs struck the unfortunate gentleman in the face. Mr. Herdman ran forward a few paces; the murderer then fired a second barrel, the contents of which passed into his heart; he then looked steadily at his victim for a moment, threw down the pistol, and walked away. The sound of the shots and the screams of Mrs. Thompson brought the members of the late festive party to the spot, to find their genial host weltering in his blood and already a corpse. From the description of the assassin he was immediately known to be a reprobate cousin of the deceased, named William Herdman. This man had been frequently in custody for annoying his relatives, and had addressed offensive letters to his victim. The latter had refused to receive any further letters; but by his assistance it had been

arranged that the murderer should emigrate to the colonies, and a considerable sum had been placed in a colonial bank, payable on his arrival. This person was arrested the same evening. On his person were found three phials, containing prussic acid and essential oil of almonds — deadly poisons — and two percussion caps. The prisoner was tried at Belfast and found *Guilty*; but the jury recommended him to mercy on the ground of insanity.

The Irish newspapers of this period daily contain notices of murders, homicides, beatings, and outrages. One of the former class of crimes is of great atrocity. A gentleman named Jessop, possessing an estate near Ballinamuck, was improving his property, and for this purpose was re-arranging the holdings. In the redistribution one Ross conceived himself to be prejudiced to the advantage of Corrigan, who had a mill on the land. One evening in April, Corrigan went out to drive his cows home. Soon after, his wife heard a shot. She ran out, and saw Ross coming towards her with a gun in his hand. Terrified, she ran back into the house, followed by Ross. She exclaimed, "Ross, you murderer, what are you about?" when the ruffian raised his gun, fired at the poor creature, and lodged the charge of slugs in her breast, inflicting a mortal wound. Corrigan did not return to his home; and the police therefore went out to search for him. His corpse was found in a field, with the skull smashed in. It was evident that several persons were engaged in the murder, and that the poor man had made a stout resistance. Although it may be thought in any civilized country that a double

crime of such singular atrocity would have roused the feelings of the whole country, yet the newspapers of a later date repeat "Ross is still at large." In Kilkenny in April a man named Foley was shot by his cousin while attending to his fishing weir, in which both had an interest, but as to which some dispute had arisen. In Londonderry, in the same month, a man named McErlane was shot by his cousin, on a dispute about cattle. In Donegal, in May, a cattle-dealer was beaten to death. In February, one McKernan, while standing at his own door in a village in Leitrim, was shot dead by some unknown assassin. In June, while the special assizes were being held at Clonmel, a man strangled an old man, his own brother-in-law, in a garden in which they were at work together, on some dispute arising out of their claims to a small plot of ground.

On the 10th May, a young man named Wilgar took tea at his uncle's, near Belfast. Afterwards he left the house in company with a man named Ward, proceeding homeward along the banks of the Laggan. Some days afterwards the body of Wilgar was found in the river, with the skull fractured behind the ear, and two incised wounds. Besides his own watch Wilgar carried another, which he had received from his uncle in Ward's presence. On the evening of the 10th, this last-named watch was pawned by Ward in the neighbouring town of Lisburn. On searching the banks of the river, a handkerchief, which had been recently given to Ward, was found, and in it a stone, tied up so as to form a very deadly instrument. It would seem that the unfortunate deceased had been treacherously

struck from behind with this weapon, plundered, stabbed, and thrown into the river. Ward was tried at Belfast at the next Spring assizes, convicted, and executed.

At a village in Antrim a man named Rainey was murdered by the community. The victim held a garden in which was a spring, to which the villagers imagined they had a right of access. Rainey put up a notice warning trespassers off; a woman went to the well, and an altercation ensued which brought up the vicinage. Rainey struck one of the interlopers in the face with his fist; a general fight ensued:—Rainey's daughter, knocked the man down with a "beetle," a man stabbed him in the forehead with a stable-fork, another hit him on the back of the head with a bludgeon, and he fell dead. In such a lawless condition of society crimes originating in lust of plunder could not be wanting. In April a man was hanged at Maryborough for the murder of a farmer's wife, whom he had shot in the neck and head; he afterwards plundered the house, taking 8*l.* from a box.

On the 31st March, an abortive attempt was made to murder Colonel Knox, of Brittas Castle, Tipperary. Colonel Knox was riding home from the fair of Templemore, when he was stopped by two men, one of whom laid hold of the bridle. It is probable that the ruffians thought that Colonel Knox was some person who had been selling cattle at the fair, and had money about him, for their object seemed robbery. The Colonel resisted, and his assailants produced each a pistol. The Colonel struck the man who held the bridle with his cane;

the man then fired. The pistol was loaded with small shot, which struck him about the head and face, and the horse about the ears. The terrified animal broke away, and the Colonel rode home bleeding. A man named Bohan was arrested as being the man who had fired. There were several other cases reported, in which persons of different ranks of life had been fired at, and sometimes with effect.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald might well say, in his charge to the Grand Jury of Limerick, that it would be impossible to fix upon a period of six weeks during the last 30 or 40 years, in which so many terrible crimes had been perpetrated. In truth, in reading the accounts of the murders, homicides, and outrages in Ireland, contained in the journals of this period, one would conclude that civil society had been broken up—that the law had ceased, the influence of religion gone, and that a reign of fierce passions had commenced. Yet, no impression would be more incorrect. The country continued to prosper in a very great degree; justice was administered freely in all the constituted tribunals, rent was well paid, the poor-rates light, emigration was falling off, the peasantry finding work and wages at home had almost ceased their annual emigrations to reap the English harvests, and political discontents were unheard.

The character of the crimes perpetrated in Limerick and Tipperary made it necessary that the Government should take prompt steps to vindicate the first principles of civil society. A Special Commission was accordingly issued to try the persons charged with

heinous offences in those counties. The Commission was opened at Limerick on the 17th June, by Mr. Justice Fitzgerald and Baron Deasy. The first case tried was that of Beckham, charged with the murder of Mr. FitzGerald. This practised ruffian is described as looking like a respectable industrious "middle farmer," of the ordinary class. He appeared quiet and inoffensive, but cool and self-possessed. The unfortunate Mrs. FitzGerald gave her evidence of the terrible scene enacted in her presence, and clearly identified the prisoner as the murderer. He was found *Guilty*, and executed on the 16th July.

His accomplice Walsh eluded all the efforts of the police for some time. But the watch kept upon the circle within which he was known to be concealed was so strict, and the hunt so close, that he was driven by despair to surrender himself. He was tried on the 31st July. The unfortunate Mrs. FitzGerald was once again compelled to go through the harrowing recital of her husband's slaughter before her eyes. Walsh was found *Guilty*, and hanged on the 1st September. Although he seemed perfectly indifferent to his crime, he is said to have admitted his guilt and given important information as to the persons who had hired the murderers. These, it was well understood, were two persons named Dillane. One of the Dillanes was already awaiting his trial as an accessory before the fact. This dealer in murder was convicted and hanged.

The only other criminal tried at Limerick was John Punch, charged with writing a threatening letter to Mr. Hamilton Langley.

He was found *Guilty*, and sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

The Special Assizes at Limerick were effectual to vindicate the law. At Clonmel, unfortunately, the strong and general sympathy of the men of Tipperary frustrated the hopes of all who desired the tranquillity and well-being of the country. Thomas Bohan was first placed at the bar, charged with his attempted assassination of Colonel Knox. The prisoner's identity was distinctly sworn to by Colonel Knox, and it was shown that on his apprehension the marks of the colonel's whip handle were distinctly visible on his left arm, hand, and neck. But Bohan had with him the unbounded sympathies of his countrymen; not only had they subscribed such a fund for his defence as allowed of a fee of 100 guineas to his counsel, but an *alibi* was arranged to meet every circumstance. One witness swore that, on the evening in question, he was at Tim Connell's public-house and had a tussle with him, in the course of which the witness caught the prisoner by the hand in his teeth to make him let go his hold. This accounted for the marks on the hand. To account for the marks on the head, another witness swore that he had struck the prisoner with a whip on the head the same night; and another that she had washed a slight cut under the prisoner's ear. This defence the Solicitor-General denounced as a fabrication from beginning to end; and Judge Deasy pointed out how strong, precise, and clear, was Colonel Knox's identification of the prisoner as his assailant. But the jury, with brief consideration, returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

Bohan and his brother (who had been committed for trial as his accomplice, but against whom the jury threw out the bill) were received by the populace with tumultuous demonstrations of joy; the crowd embraced them and carried them about in their arms with frantic exultation. On his return to Templemore, Bohan had an ovation; a monster bonfire blazed in the mid street; the crowd danced till morning to the sound of music; bands paraded the town; the Bohans, mounted on first-rate horses, rode into the place, surrounded by 10,000 pedestrians, who waved green boughs and gracefully returned the greetings of *ladies*, who waved their handkerchiefs from the windows; while Colonel Knox and the magistrate, who had done no more than his plain duty in committing him for trial, could not appear in the country without groans and curses.

The trial of Halloran for the murder of M. Thiebault likewise failed from the disinclination of the witnesses to give frank evidence. The proof of identity rested with Woodlock, who at the coroner's inquest had at first stated that the person whom he had seen talking with M. Thiebault was his bailiff Connors (which he certainly knew to be false); but the next morning on re-examination he admitted that he knew this person to be Halloran. Now, at the trial, he varied from this admission and would not swear to the identity. In the absence of this direct testimony, there was circumstantial evidence from which a jury might have rationally inferred that the person who fired the shots was the prisoner: the jury, however, returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*,—

a verdict which was received with tumultuous applause by the crowd outside the court-house.

The shocking assassination of M. Thiebault and the savage joy with which the peasantry hailed the acquittal of his supposed murderer produced a marked sensation in France. Hitherto the oppression of the Irish race by their Norman conquerors, and the wild justice with which the latter retaliated on their heretic masters, had been a favourite theme with declaimers who desired to hold up the English to hatred. They were, therefore, much startled when a Frenchman, a Roman Catholic, a sympathiser, was butchered in open day, and the crime remained unavenged with the approval of the people. For a time at least, the French viewed the Irish peasantry as mere savages. Madame Thiebault, on her return to her native country, received many marks of sympathy.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN THE ORKNEYS.—A many-chambered tomb of great size and of singular interest has been discovered at Maeshow, near Stenniss, on the Orkney Islands. The great value of the excavations, however, is owing to the large number of "Runes," or inscriptions, with which the stones of the chambers are incised. These are said to amount to more than 700.

Maeshow is a conical tumulus 92 ft. in diameter and 36 ft. high, surrounded at the distance of 86 ft. from the base by a trench about 20 ft. wide and about 4 or 5 ft. deep. The excavations (which were made at the suggestion of Mr. Farrer, M.P., who has paid great attention to the antiquities of the Orkneys) were commenced on the west side, and the covering stones

of the passage leading to the interior were soon found. But the passage was blocked up with clay, and it was thought best to continue the explorations from the top. Walls of the building were struck, and proved to be the sides of a chamber about 10 ft. square at the top, but widening towards the bottom. The chamber was completely filled with the stones which had originally formed the upper part of the walls and roof, and with the clay which had completed the top of the tumulus. The interior has now been cleared out, and a short description will give some idea, although a very imperfect one, of its plan and appearance. The passage has been traced to the margin of the base of the tumulus. It is 2 ft. 4 in. wide at its mouth, and appears to have been the same in height, but the covering stones had been removed for about 22½ ft. It then increases in dimensions to 3½ ft. in width, and 4 ft. 4 in. in height, and continues so for 26 ft., when it is again narrowed by two upright stone slabs to 2 ft. 5 in. These slabs are each 2 ft. 4 in. broad, and immediately beyond them the passage extends 2 ft. 10 in., and then opens into the central chamber. Its dimensions from the slabs to its opening into the chamber are 3 ft. 4 in. wide, and 4 ft. 8 in. high. About 34 ft. from the outer extremity of the passage, and about 15 in. beyond the point where its dimensions are increased to 3½ ft. in width, and 4 ft. 4 in. in height, there is a triangular recess in the wall about 2 ft. deep, and 3½ ft. in height and width in front, and there was found lying opposite to it in the passage a large block of stone of corresponding figure and dimensions. This block

suggests the idea that it had been used to shut up the passage at the point where it begins to be narrower towards its outer extremity, and that it was pushed back into the recess in the wall when admission into the chamber was desired. From the recess to the chamber the sides of the passage are formed by immense slabs of flagstone. One on the north side is upwards of 19 ft. long, and 4½ in. thick. The floor is also paved with flagstones.

On emerging from the passage we enter a chamber about 15 ft. square, on the level of the floor, and about 13 ft. in height to the top of the present walls. Immediately in front, opposite to the passage, is an opening in the wall 3 ft. from the floor. This is the entrance to a cell or small chamber in the wall, 5 ft. 8½ in. long, 4½ ft. wide, and 3½ ft. high. A large flagstone is laid as a raised floor between the entrance and the inner end of the chamber. The entrance passage is 2 ft. wide, 2½ ft. high, and 22½ in. long.

On the two opposite walls of the chamber, to the right and left, are similar openings nearly on a similar level with that just described. The opening on the right is 2½ ft. wide, 2 ft. 9½ in. high, 1 ft. 8 in. long, and 2 ft. 8 in. above the floor of the chamber. The cell to which it gives admission is 6 ft. 10 in. long, 4 ft. 7 in. wide, 8½ ft. high, and has a raised flagstone floor 5½ in. high, similar to the other chamber. The opening on the left is 2½ ft. wide, 2½ ft. high, and 1¾ ft. long, and about 3 ft. above the floor of the chamber. The cell which is entered through this opening is 5 ft. 7 in. long, 4 ft. 8 in. wide, and 3 ft. 4 in. high. It has no raised floor like the two other cells. The roofs, floors, and

back walls of the cells are each formed by a single slab of stone, and blocks of stone corresponding in size and figure to the openings were found on the floor in front of them. These have been used to close the entrances of the cells. The four walls of the chamber converge towards the top by the successive projection of each course of the masonry, commencing about 6 ft. above the level of the floor, in a manner exactly similar to the construction of the so-called Picts' houses of Quanterness and Wideford-hill. By this means the chamber would be brought to a narrow space of probably a few feet square at top, and then completed by slabs laid across the opening horizontally or on edge. The upper portion, however, has been removed at some former period, and the highest part of the walls is now only about 13 ft. from the floor. At that point the opposite walls have approached to within 10 ft. of each other; so that the ruins of the chamber are now 15 ft. square at the floor, and about 10 ft. square at the top of the walls as they now stand. Its original height has been probably 19 or 20 ft., and the clay has then been piled above the roof to a height of several feet.

A large buttress stands in each angle of the chamber to strengthen the walls and support them under the pressure of their own weight and of the superincumbent clay. These internal buttresses vary somewhat in dimensions, but they are on an average about 3 ft. square at the base, and are from 9 to 10 ft. high, with the exception of one, which is now only 8 ft. high; and one of the sides of each buttress is formed by a single slab.

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The most interesting circumstance connected with the explorations was the discovery of 700 or 800 Runic characters on the walls and buttresses of the chambers and on the walls of the cells. They are in general very perfect, and only in one or two instances do they appear to have become illegible. No doubt, when they have all been cast and copied they will be found to yield valuable information. The figure of a winged horse is beautifully cut on one of the buttresses, and displays great spirit and artistic skill. Beneath it are other figures, one of which has a resemblance to a serpent twined around a tree or pole.

The walls of the chamber are built with large slabs, which generally extend the entire length of the wall, and the whole building displays great strength and skill in the masonry, and has a very imposing effect.

There is every reason to believe that the building was originally erected as a chambered tomb for some chief or person of great note, and probably long before the arrival of the Norsemen in Orkney. That it has, however, been entered by them is proved by the Runes; but that it was very likely becoming ruinous when they found it appears from evidences on the stones of their perishing condition when the Runes were cut on them. The deciphering of the Runes by competent persons will be looked for with much interest.

THE WEATHER.—The leading facts disclosed in the Registrar's returns for the spring quarter are of a mixed character; they are favourable generally as regards the health and growth of the population, but they are not without

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indications of a diminished prosperity in important districts of the country.

The weather was extremely variable. From the 24th March to the 7th April there was an excess of warmth of 5° above the average; from the 8th April to the 8th June the weather was unusually warm—on some days from 12° to 13° in excess of the average; thence to the end of the quarter there was a defect of 4°. The highest temperature marked at the Royal Observatory was 81·5°, the lowest 26·7°; but in the sun the mercury went up to 103°. The highest temperature recorded in the country was 84·5°, at Diss, the lowest 22·1°, at Allenheads. The rain-fall was very considerable, being 7½ inches—exceeding by 1½ inch the average of 43 years. 14·7 inches fell at Stonyhurst, but 5·1 inches only at Grantham.

The marriages during the spring quarter of the year were below the average. In the corresponding period of 1860 the number was 43,777; in 1861 41,966; this quarter they fell to 40,771. The whole of England, with the exception of the metropolis, has been affected more or less by the operation of circumstances unfavourable to marriage; but in the eighth division, which comprises Lancashire and Cheshire, the decrease is, as was to be expected, most striking. In Lancashire, the marriages, which in the spring of 1860 were 6331, and of 1861, 6126, fell in 1862 to 5484—a decrease equal to 12 per cent. In London only was there a small increase, of 1 per cent.

The number of children born during the quarter was 185,638, or 8·666 in 100 of the population.

In the spring of 1861 the number was 184,718.

The deaths during the quarter were 107,555. In 1861 they were 107,721; in 1860, 110,869.

As the births in the quarter exceeded the deaths by 78,083, the natural increase of the population would be at the rate of 858 persons daily; but 14,296 persons of English origin emigrated during the period.

The average price of wheat was 56s. 8d. per quarter—about 4s. higher than in the spring of 1860—61. Potatoes were 190s. per ton—a very serious rise upon an article of food so necessary to the lower ranks; for, in the spring of 1860, they were 142s. 6d. per ton, and, in 1861, 130s. per ton.

The tables of pauperism continue to exhibit heavier totals. The number of indoor paupers, in 1860, was 107,050; in 1861, 117,802; and in the present quarter 127,863. The persons receiving out-door relief were, in the spring of the same three years, 692,384, 713,785, and 781,858.

MONETARY AFFAIRS. — BANK RATE OF DISCOUNT; LOANS.—The fluctuations in the value of money in England during the past half-year have been few, and, considering the elements of disturbance existing in foreign countries, unimportant. The rate of discount offered by the Bank of England at the commencement of the year was 3 per cent.; the stock of bullion 15,961,489l.: on the 9th of January (the day on which the news of the surrender of Messrs. Mason and Slidell became known), the rate was reduced to 2½ per cent., at which price it continued to the 22nd May, when it was raised to 3 per cent., the stock of

bullion being 16,344,940*l.* The discount rate of the Bank of France was considerably higher throughout the period. On the 1st January it stood at 5 per cent.; on the 21st January it was reduced to 4½ per cent. On the following day M. Fould, Minister of Finance, introduced his masterly *résumé* of the financial position of France. On the 28th March the discount rate was reduced to 3½ per cent.

During the half-year several loans of magnitude were successfully negotiated, both on English and foreign securities. On the 13th January, in conformity with the terms of a convention between the British Government and that of the Emperor of Morocco, proposals were issued for a loan of 501,200*l.*, at 5 per cent. at 85, secured by an hypothecation of 50 per cent. of the customs duties of the empire, to be paid into the hands of a British commissioner. The proposals met with great favour, the biddings greatly exceeded the amount required, and the scrip immediately rose to 6 premium. On the 22nd January 1,600,000*l.* of Victoria 6 per cent. railway debentures were issued. The sums offered by 900 bidders amounted to 6,100,000*l.*; 14-15ths of the offers exceeded the fixed minimum price, 102, and were taken at prices varying from 102*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* to 105*l.* 11*s.* In February an Italian loan of 1,338,000*l.*, at 5 per cent. was offered at 74, for the completion of the Maremmana railway. The whole was subscribed, but the stock shortly fell to a considerable discount. On the 25th March, a Turkish 6 per cent. loan of 8,000,000*l.* was

negotiated at 68—equivalent to 5,440,000*l.* sterling—secured by the hypothecation of revenues estimated at 1,885,220*l.* yearly; the principal to be redeemed by a sinking fund in 23½ years; a discount of 6 per cent. to be allowed to those who should pay up the instalments in one sum. This important transaction was based upon the report of the English commissioners, Lord Hobart and Mr. Foster, sent to investigate the financial position and resources of the Turkish empire. This report was so favourable that the loan—the proceeds of which are to be applied to the redemption of the floating debt and depreciated currency of that country, under Lord Hobart's superintendence—was eagerly competed for. Applications were made for sums amounting to 35,000,000*l.*, and the scrip arose to a considerable premium. On the 4th April proposals were issued for an Egyptian loan of 2,195,200*l.* (or 1,811,040*l.* sterling) in 7 per cent. bonds at 82½, secured by the hypothecation of the revenues of the Delta, yielding 600,000*l.* per annum, redeemable in 30 years; 7 per cent. discount for pre-payment. The applications amounted to 9,635,200*l.*, and the scrip was quoted at 2 to 2½ premium. On the 28th April, about 10,000,000*l.* of a Russian loan of 15,000,000*l.* was offered in the public market (the other 5,000,000*l.* having been privately negotiated); interest at 5 per cent.; price 94. The amount applied for in London is estimated at 4,600,000*l.*; the offers in all the European money-markets amounted to about 15,000,000*l.*

JULY.

WRECKS AT SEA.—Intelligence has been received at Lloyds' of the loss of some fine merchant vessels.

On the 7th June a fine barque of 780 tons register, the *James Gibb*, was lost on the Seska Reef, in the Gulf of Finland. Her cargo consisted of 1135 tons of coal, and her crew of 19 hands. She sailed from Hull on the 21st of May. On reaching the Gulf of Finland the master appears to have become bewildered, for he seems to have navigated the ship among dangers such as to render it wonderful that her loss was not predated. After leaving the Hogland light such a course was steered as infallibly resulted in putting his ship on the shoals of Seska Island. Nor does this negligence appear to have been redeemed by any skill or energy in saving the ship, which accordingly became a total wreck. The master's certificate was suspended for eighteen months.

On the 14th of June the barque *Valleyfield*, from Liverpool to Cape Town, was wrecked on the rocks at the entrance to the bay of that place. The instant she struck, her main and mizen masts went overboard with a great crash; and at the same moment the master, Captain Burton, was washed overboard. The port is provided with the mortar and rocket apparatus; but these were ineffectual. A small boat was then launched over the rocks and succeeded in approaching the wreck, and rescuing the second mate and seven seamen, and the master's son; but the master himself, the first officer, and nine seamen perished.

In July a fine Dutch bark, the

Johanna Wagner, was wrecked in False Bay. She was laden with a valuable cargo of tobacco, sugar, and coffee. The vessel and cargo were totally lost, but the crew were saved. In the same month the British ship *Perekop*, with a general cargo and passengers, was wrecked at the Cape, near the Argulhas light, while on a voyage from Freemantle to London. She struck upon a concealed rock, and received so much injury that the water could not be kept under; she filled, and was in imminent danger of sinking with all her crew and passengers, when a ship hove in sight, and took them all on board.

On the 17th June the fine iron ship *James Pilkington*, 1350 tons, with a general cargo of great value, was lost near Bassein, about 25 miles from Bombay. The vessel went to pieces immediately, and in a few hours not a vestige of her was to be seen. The crew, except two men, escaped. The ship was valued at 110,000*l*.

On the 11th July, the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Lima* was wrecked on the coast of Bolivia, while conveying the mails between Panama and Valparaiso. The passengers and crew, the mails, and specie were got safe to land.

On the 19th of August the African Steam Ship Company's mail steamer *Cleopatra* was wrecked at the mouth of the River Shebar, or entrance to the Sherboro River. The steamer, which was of 1279 tons gross tonnage, left the Bonny, on the west coast of Africa, for Liverpool on the 6th of August. She carried a large general cargo, a large amount of specie, and the mails. On the 19th she got among the shoals at the entrance to the Sherboro, and struck. With

the exception of the chief engineer, who was drowned, all the passengers and crew were got safe to shore; but the vessel became a total wreck, and the specie and mails were lost.

In September the *Flying Mist*, which was conveying to Otago, New Zealand, a valuable cargo of 1760 choice sheep, was wrecked at Bluff Bay, within a short distance of her destination. Of the sheep about 1000 were drowned—a loss of great consequence to an infant colony.

In October the bark *Campbell*, of Liverpool, foundered at sea, while on her voyage from the Brazils for that port. The fate of the crew was dreadful. They left the ship in two boats; one, the long-boat, with the captain and eight seamen; the other, the pinnace, with the mate and four men. On the second day the long-boat capsized, and all her men were drowned. Three of the men in the pinnace perished from exposure. The two survivors were picked up by an American ship; but the mate died from the hardships he had suffered before reaching land.

DESTRUCTION OF SHIPS BY FIRE.

—The British underwriters have recently suffered severe losses by the destruction of merchant ships by fire.

The *Indian Empire*, a paddle steamer, was originally built for the unfortunate Galway line of steamers to America. She was of 1800 tons burden, and was a fine specimen of the ships that traverse the Atlantic with so much speed and certainty. She had subsequently been sold to Mr. Z. Pearson, of Hull, and was probably intended to run the blockade of the Confederate ports. She had undergone repair, and was lying off

Deptford, when on the night of the 23rd July it was discovered that she was on fire. The flames rapidly spread over her whole hull, seized upon the main and mizen masts, the deck cabins, and the cabins below. The glare of the flames illuminated the whole river and shipping, and caused great consternation among the river-side dwellers, who supposed that one of the docks was on fire. The powerful floating engines from Rotherhithe and Southwark bridge and those from the dockyards came alongside, and poured enormous volumes of water upon the burning mass, but without any apparent effect. Then attempts were made to scuttle her by cutting holes in her sides. But this expedient also failed, for the ship rose as her materials were consumed, and the apertures rose above water. The fire was extinguished at a late hour of the following morning by filling her with water by the unceasing efforts of the fire-engines. She then sunk into the mud; and when the receding tide left her partially dry the water was pumped out, and she was ultimately got afloat. But the interior was quite destroyed.

A fire threatening the most destructive consequences was discovered on the evening of the 26th September to be raging on board the barque *Southern Cross*, 700 tons burden, lying on the north side of the import basin of the East India Docks, Blackwall. She was chartered for a voyage to Bombay, and had nearly completed her loading of a general cargo. About 4 P.M. the mate and an officer of the docks who were on deck, were suddenly startled by a strange crackling noise, and a strong sulphureous smell, and red flames burst up from the after-hatchway. The

crew below were observed to be in great alarm, and to be rushing on deck. One of them stated that as he was carrying a light package in his arms to stow away in the hold it burst, and the whole of the contents burst into flames and fell among the cargo. The package, in fact, contained Vesuvian lucifer matches. These dangerous articles spread the fire around. All the efforts of the crew were unable to stop the mischief, and the flames rapidly spread over the contents of the hold. When the dock officials had got the alarm, the whole strength of their engines, ashore and afloat, was brought to bear on the burning ship, and the brigade engines hastened from the London stations. Their exertions were vain, and it was evident that if the hull burst into flames the destruction to the shipping in the docks, and the warehouses on the quays would be immense. The authorities, therefore, adopted the extreme step of knocking holes in her sides; she filled and sank, with all her valuable cargo.

In September the English steamer *Lord Royston* was also burnt on her voyage from Bordeaux to London. Happily all the crew and passengers were saved.

In October a vessel perished by a strange combination of the ills to which sea-life is liable—wind, water, and fire. The ship *Hindoo* sailed from Montreal for Liverpool with a cargo of 3000 barrels of petroleum or rock-oil, from the Canadian springs. This material in its raw state is of a very combustible character, and when refined becomes the illuminating oil paraffin, so brilliant and so dangerous. The *Hindoo* had entered the Queen's Channel into the Mersey, having suffered so much that

the crew had been obliged to cut away her masts. The fury of the prevailing gale was such that this expedient did not avail to save her from drifting onto the sands near Formby. In this disastrous condition, death by the raging seas threatening the miserable crew, it was found that the cargo had taken fire. The force of the wind spread the flames over the ship with the utmost rapidity. The sailors, already exhausted by their encounter with the storm, could attempt nothing to check this new danger. They threw themselves into the sea; some escaped; five were drowned. The contest between the rival elements was not of long duration—the ship was broken to pieces and the flames were extinguished in the destruction of the fuel.

1. MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ALICE.—The marriage of Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice Maud Mary, second daughter of Her Majesty Queen Victoria and of His Royal Highness Albert the Prince Consort, Duke of Saxony and Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, with His Grand Ducal Highness the Prince Frederic William Louis, eldest son of his Grand Ducal Highness the Prince Charles William Louis, brother of the Grand Duke of Hesse, took place this day, privately, at Osborne, the ceremony being performed by the Archbishop of York.

Her Majesty the Queen, suffering under her recent severe affliction, attended in a most private manner in deep mourning, surrounded by her four sons, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold.

His Grand Ducal Highness the bridegroom was supported by his brother Prince Henry of Hesse.

The Princess was supported by her uncle the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha—the Princess's bridesmaids were her sisters the Princesses Helena, Louisa, and Beatrice, and the Princess Anna of Hesse, the bridegroom's sister.

The bride was given away by her uncle the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

After the ceremony the newly-married pair left Osborne for St. Clare, near Ryde.

Her Majesty has been pleased to signify her intention of conferring the rank of "His Royal Highness" on her son-in-law.

Although the marriage was considered to be conducted "in strict privacy" it is superfluous to say that a vast crowd of Royal Highnesses and Grand Ducal Highnesses, with their suites of nobles and high officials, were present in the degrees exacted by the *etiquette* of Courts, and a small number of invited guests. It may interest the fair part of posterity to know that the Royal Bride's wedding dress consisted of a deep flounce of Honiton *guipure* lace, composed of rose, myrtle, and orange blossoms, with a veil to correspond; after a design furnished by her deceased father, who had taken a lively interest in the ceremony, which had been fixed to take place on a day shortly subsequent to his lamented decease. His Royal Highness had also selected, in consultation with Her Majesty, a magnificent series of wedding presents, distinguished for their intrinsic and artistic value.

1. NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—THE PRIZE SHOOTING AT WIMBLEDON.—The third prize meeting of the National Rifle Association on the fine ground at Wimbledon, commenced on the 1st of July and

terminated on the 12th, with a most successful field-day of the Metropolitan Volunteer Corps.

The disposition of the ground—which for its purpose and its arrangements has been pronounced by foreign judges the best in Europe—did not materially differ from that of last year. Some improvements, had, however, been made. The number of targets was increased from 42 to 52, and various schemes for sighting, marking and reporting were tried. The targets themselves were subjected to a material alteration. The targets were parallelograms, each divided into 17 squares. Eight exterior squares, or "outers," enclosed as many interior squares, or "centres"; and these enclosed a single middle square—the "bull's eye." The targets for 200 yards were 6 ft. \times 4 ft., with an 8-inch bull's-eye; those for 500 and 600 yards, 8-ft. \times 6 ft., with a 2-ft. bull's-eye; and those for 800, 900, and 1000 yards, 12 ft. \times 6 ft., with a 3-ft. bull's-eye. A great alteration was made in the methods of scoring. Instead of merely scoring the "points," according to the part of the target struck, the number of "hits" was added to the points to mark the total score; and the system of reckoning for bull's-eyes, centres, and outers was made uniform for all ranges. These changes make it difficult to draw any accurate comparison of the shooting in 1862 with that of the previous years. The greatest novelty introduced at this meeting was "the Running Deer." A good representation of this animal, of iron, was placed upon a concealed truck, which ran upon a curved railway, the impetus with which it was launched down the incline carrying it up the ascent. The target therefore repre-

sented a deer at full speed, and it was required that the marksman should strike it upon some mortal part during that part of its course at which it had the greatest momentum.

Upon this occasion a very pleasing addition was made to the aspect and life of the ground by a Volunteer camp, which was pitched to the right of the famous windmill. The tents were supplied by the Government—the furniture, limited to Spartan dimensions, was supplied by an army contractor at a small subscription; and a force of sutlers and camp-followers was organized. Sixty-six officers and 146 privates availed themselves of the privilege; and as (notwithstanding the continued bad weather) these gentlemen reported highly of the pleasure of a camp life, the tents will probably be much more numerous at future meetings. The camp of the Victoria Rifles was pitched near the Volunteers, that of the police near the Council tents, and that of the Guards on the Wimbledon side of the Common. The large tents of the Council, the prize tents, and those for the administrative were between the two. As these encampments were gay with standards, flags, and pennons of all nations, the scene was lively in the extreme.

The list of prizes, the possession of which was the general object of the marksmen assembled from every part of Great Britain, shewed how popular and successful the competition had become. In 1860 the number of prizes was 67, of the value of 2238*l.*; in 1861, 93, value 3026*l.*; in 1862, 104, value 3334*l.* A similar proof of the degree to which the sport of rifle-shooting has entered into the habits of the British people is afforded

by the fact that the value of prizes competed for in 1862 by associations connected with the parent association amounted to 14,000*l.*

In addition to the permanent prizes which may be considered to be "foundation prizes," and a large number of casual gifts, several new competitions were instituted. The late Prince Consort was the earliest promoter and the first patron of the Association. By his lamented death the annual prize given by him for All Comers of All Nations ceased. The Association, in respectful remembrance of their friend, have founded an "Albert Prize" with the same conditions. The Elcho Challenge Shield is to be presented annually for competition between the Volunteers of England and Scotland. The St. George's Challenge Vase is to be presented by Lt.-Col. Lindsay and the St. George's Rifles for annual competition between the representatives of the substantive Volunteer Battalions of Great Britain. These beautiful and valuable gifts imparted great attractions to this meeting; but great additional interest was afforded by the shooting off a match between the House of Lords and the House of Commons, and a match between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

The following were the winners of the principal prizes:—

Her Majesty's Prize—first stage—with the silver medal of the Association, Walton, 17th W. York R.V., Sergeant Pixley being sixth on the list; second stage, with the gold medal of the Association and the popular distinction of being the Champion Shot of England for the year, Sergeant Pixley, Victoria Rifles—who changed places with Mr. Walton,

who was now sixth. The Association Cup, Major Moir, Stirling R.V.; Ashburton Challenge Shield for Public Schools, Harrow; Duke of Wellington's Prize, Private Formby, Liverpool Rifle Brigade; H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge's Prize, for breach-loaders, Cornet Colquhoun, 4th Dragoon Guards, with a "Westley-Richards"; the "Albert" Prize, for the 40 first competitors for the Association Prizes, Major Halford, 1st Leicestershire R.V.; the St. George's Challenge Vase, first prize, Corp. Ferguson, Inverness R.V.; the Elcho Challenge Shield, won by England with an aggregate score of 890 marks, Scotland making 724 marks; eight competitors on each side. The Prince of Wales's Prize, Sergeant A. Smith, City of Edinburgh R.V.

The match between the House of Lords and the House of Commons (eleven on each side) excited great interest, and drew to the ground a numerous body of eminent visitors. The Upper House won easily, making an aggregate score of 411 marks; while the Commons made only 349. The victory of Cambridge in the match between the Universities was equally complete; they scored 378 marks to Oxford's 309.

For the reasons already stated a very accurate comparison of the shooting in 1862 with that in 1861 cannot be made. There can be no doubt, however, that it had very greatly improved. By taking those prizes in which the conditions were the same in both years, and discarding the "hits," a tolerably fair comparison of the "points" may be made. Taking three competitions at the ranges of 200, 500, and 600 yards the ave-

rage of points in 1861 and 1862 was—

1 ...	61.79	to	73.95
2 ...	68.46	to	80.95
3 ...	79.45	to	92.54

At the long ranges, 800, 900, and 1000 yards, the comparison gives, for the Queen's Prize, 51.15 per cent. points in 1861 against 51.14 in 1862; for the Albert Prize 60.78 in 1861 against 69.84 in 1862. While some of the riflemen maintained and increased their former reputation—Sergeant Dougan, for instance, who won the silver medal in 1861, was second in the first stage of the Queen's Prize this year; and Sergeant Marriott was among the first 40 in 1860, 61, and 62,—there were some unfortunates who made a poor exhibition. One gentleman fired 15 shots and missed every time!

At 200 yards six competitors made the highest possible score—20 marks; eleven at 500 yards, and one at 600 yards. In the shooting for the Challenge Cup Captain Heaton scored 54 marks out of 60, and Mr. Moir 55. In 15 shots the latter gentleman made 10 bull's-eyes.*

The total number of Volunteer competitors this year was 1283; in 1861 they were 890; the entries for "All Comers" Prizes was 3261 in 1862 against 2818 in 1861. There was a falling off in the number of entries for the pool-shooting, which have proved so attractive, that they rose from 8066 in 1860, to 46,432 in 1861; this year they fell to 37,503. This was owing to two causes—the great number of prizes, which drew away many from the pool targets; but chiefly to the continuous wet and windy weather

* This has been far surpassed by the shooting of Major Halford, who has made seven bull's eyes in succession at 1100 yds.

which prevailed throughout the meeting. The entries for "The Running Deer" were 2583.

Very few foreigners were among the competitors for the open prizes, and of these only the Comte de Gendre, a Swiss gentleman resident in London, gained a prize. The Colonial marksmen were more numerous; two from Australia, five from Jersey and one from Guernsey.

The prizes were distributed to the winners at the Crystal Palace by H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, in the presence of a very numerous body of spectators, among whom was the Prime Minister, who, despite his advanced age, moved the thanks of the meeting to His Royal Highness for his care in advancing the interests of the Association, in a speech which even the vast area of the building could not render ineffective. As to the finances of the Association, the balance-sheet for the year shows no material change. The income from all sources is stated at 9808*l.*, or 235*l.* less than last year, while the expenditure was greater by 108*l.* The number of members has increased from 1431 to 1827. The strength of the institution has also been increased by the addition of four county associations and 12 Colonial associations. The former compete annually for the parent Association's bronze medal; the latter for the silver medal.

THE REVIEW.—As on former occasions, the meeting of the National Rifle Association was wound up by a grand review of the metropolitan corps. The aggregate force upon the ground amounted to about 10,000 men, including artillery, six guns, and a small body of horse. This force was formed in two divisions, one of which, con-

sisting of five brigades, was supposed to attack an invading force advancing upon London from the south-west. The enemy (the other division, much fewer in number than the assailants) had taken up a strong position extending from the windmill to the back of the 600 yards butts. It is unnecessary to describe the manœuvres by which the enemy were dislodged from their first position, and then attacked and routed from a second. It seemed to be the general opinion that the whole force had improved greatly in steadiness and facility, and was becoming year by year more and more capable of meeting a real enemy in the field, should such an unfortunate occasion arise. The Review was followed by a "march past" the Commander-in-Chief, who had commanded the operations. The Victoria Rifles, who numbered in their ranks the Champion Shot, Sergeant Pixley, were greeted with loud cheers; the more celebrated corps, the Artillery Company, the Inns of Court, the Queen's Westminsters, the South Middlesex, the Civil Service, the City of London Brigade, also won continued applause as they stepped by. Among the distinguished visitors who witnessed the Review was Marshal M'Mahon, Duke of Magenta.

8. MURDER AND MUTILATION BY A MANIAC.—A horrible case of murder and mutilation by a madman has occurred at Preston, near Weymouth. At that village dwelt an aged couple, named Cox, and with them a son, a wild and violent character. This man had had a fit, followed by brain fever. Insanity followed, and he was ordered to be removed to a pauper lunatic

asylum. Mr. Puckett, the medical officer, and Mr. White, the relieving officer, proceeded to the parents' cottage. They met the old man, who said, "Be you going to take John away?" They answered that they were. The old man said, "You'd better not, or mischief will be done." Mr. White went away in order to procure a conveyance, and Mr. Puckett sat down and endeavoured to keep the maniac in conversation. The latter, however, soon became violent, and then the father also went away for assistance. The maniac then used such violent language that the doctor went into a small garden in front of the house. The madman went into a back bedroom, tore down a bed-post, followed the doctor, and with this instrument struck him down. He then ran into the house for the purpose of getting his gun (for he was a poacher by occupation), but not readily finding it, seized a saw, rushed to the still insensible doctor, and deliberately sawed his head off! He then sawed off one of the hands and one of the feet; and then putting on a shirt and an old coat, but without his trousers, ran to the stables of a neighbouring inn, and hid himself in the stables. Here he was in a short time secured by one of the county police.

13. GREAT FIRE IN LAMBETH.—About 3.30 A.M., a fire was discovered to be raging in the back premises of the Sun Tavern, situated in a narrow thoroughfare running out of the Westminster-road, and adjoining the very extensive premises of Messrs. Goatley and Charley, floor-cloth manufacturers, and the numerous shops, forming Lambeth-house, the well-known premises of Messrs. Harvey. It was thought that the fire was a small

matter, and attempts were made to put it out by buckets of water; when the carpenters' shops, part of the floor-cloth factory, suddenly burst into flames. This factory covered nearly two acres of ground, and comprised sixty-five "frames" for drying, extensive workshops, printing houses, atmospheric drying buildings, bins, tanks, and stores, which contained a considerable quantity of turpentine. The latter caught fire and exploded, thereby scattering the flames in all directions; the premises of a licensed victualler, those of Messrs. Harvey, Cox, Owen, and Hawley, tea-dealers and grocers, in the Lambeth-road, and some smaller houses were speedily ignited. The flames, spread over such a large area and fed by such combustible materials, rose high into the air, and the glare brought the fire-engines from all quarters. Before their arrival a very exciting scene was witnessed. It was known that about 50 or 60 persons, the male and female assistants of Messrs. Harvey, were asleep in the premises, and there was great fear that many of these would perish; in fact, it was for some time believed that some had been burnt. The fire-escape was brought and planted at the windows, and the conductor boldly ascended. But he was himself surrounded by the flames, and was unable to descend, owing to his machine having caught fire. He would have perished, but for the opportune arrival of another fire-escape, the conductor of which was able, though not without difficulty, to rescue his comrade. The first-named machine was destroyed. In the meanwhile, however, the inmates of the burning houses had escaped by the more simple process of running out of the doors,

most slightly clad, and some in their night-dresses only. The numerous and powerful engines were amply supplied with water, their exertions being greatly stimulated by the example of the Duke of Sutherland, who laboured with a zeal and daring greatly exceeding professional daring. It was not till late in the afternoon that the fire was extinguished. At that time the premises of Messrs. Goatley and all their contents were totally destroyed; all the warehouses and the back-rooms of the main buildings of Lambeth-house, with the contents, which were of immense value, consumed, and the goods in the unburnt portions so injured by smoke, fire, and water, as to be merely salvage; and numerous other houses and manufactories either utterly burnt or very greatly injured. The horses in the stables belonging to these various establishments were rescued with great difficulty, except one valuable animal, which was burnt to death. The value of the property destroyed or damaged has been stated at 150,000*l*.

15. CASE OF MR. EDWIN JAMES.—“The Queen has by letters patent, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, determined the letters patent whereby Edwin John James, Esq. was appointed one of Her Majesty’s Counsel learned in the law, and removed and discharged him from the said office.” This passage of the *London Gazette* announces the final extinction of a celebrity, who, had his moral equalled his mental gifts, might have taken his place among those illustrious men, who, springing from the people, have raised themselves to be the glories of the English race. Mr. Edwin James is the son of one of the Secondaries of London. By common report

his youthful life was wild and dissipated, and he had at one time tried the stage, but without success. He then entered as a student of the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar in 1836. Although without the advantages of a good education, his natural abilities were considerable, and were well suited to occasions on which mother-wit and a readiness in penetrating and mastering the characters of men, are of more importance than deep learning or high moral bearing. With these talents, and being one of a legal family, Mr. E. James quickly obtained a considerable practice—not, however, of that kind which is conversant with the principles of jurisprudence or with the higher branches of the legal science, or which demand eloquence of the noblest order, but of that inferior kind which is in most request in proceedings at *Nisi Prius* and in the criminal courts—he was, in short, “a capital man to a jury.” In the course of time he had obtained almost a monopoly of that sort of practice which fills the columns of the daily papers;—his name was in all men’s mouths as leader in actions for seduction, breach of promise, assault, and false imprisonment, and in cases which involved the reputation of an actress or a horse. With such a standing, Mr. E. James was entitled to ask for the dignity of a Queen’s Counsel, and silk was accordingly given to him in 1859. He was appointed Recorder of Brighton in 1855. It is, however, a circumstance significant of the estimation in which the learned gentleman’s character was held by his legal brethren, that the new Q.C. did not, as is customary, accede to the Bench of his Inn. Mr. E. James’s practice increased

in importance; he had a large share of election petitions, and was retained in most popular cases,—such as Barnard's trial, and the case of the fugitive slave, Anderson. His professional income was popularly estimated at ten or twelve thousand a-year, and seems, in fact, to have been at least 7000*l.*, exclusive of election petitions. In February, 1859, he was elected M.P. for Marylebone. Mr. James was now, to all appearance, on the road to the highest honours of his profession: no long time would probably elapse (for he was of Liberal professions, and a Liberal Government held office,) before he would become Solicitor-General, Attorney-General, with a chiefship or even a seat on the woolsack in view. When, however, the Solicitor-Generalship became vacant in 1860, Lord Palmerston passed over the Member for Marylebone in favour of Sir William Atherton.

Mr. E. James, Q.C., seemed floating on the flood-tide of fame and prosperity, when, one morning in the spring of last year, the *Times* announced that Mr. James had resigned his seat in Parliament, his Recordership of Brighton, and had even withdrawn his name from Brookes's and the Reform Clubs. At the same time, sinister rumours began to circulate that the Benchers of the Inner Temple were about to institute an inquiry into matters involving Mr. James's honour and *status* at the Bar. It was then stated that he had left this country for America; and soon after appeared a pithy announcement that Mr. James had been disbarred.

Great was the surprise at the sudden extinction of this great legal luminary. But, whatever might be the surmises, or the explana-

tions whispered "on the best authority," the real causes were for some time kept from general knowledge. At length the silence was broken, and there appeared in the *Law Magazine*, of February last, a narrative of the transactions on which the Benchers had grounded their decision to expel Mr. James from the profession. The charges were three in number. The first and most important arose out of Mr. James's relations with Lord Worsley, son and heir of the Earl of Yarborough. Mr. James had become acquainted with the Earl's family by having been counsel for his lordship's brother in an election case. This acquaintance Mr. James availed himself of to induce Lord Worsley, as soon as he came of age, to become security for 4500*l.*, borrowed of certain insurance offices, on the security of life policies. This transaction came to the Earl's ears; his solicitor interposed, and Mr. James gave his solemn assurance that this debt should be honourably and speedily paid off; he declared himself under "deep obligations" to the Earl, and that "he would make any sacrifice, rather than occasion him any annoyance or discomfort." This was at the end of 1857. In August, 1860, Lord Yarborough's solicitor requested Mr. James to give an explanation of some ugly rumours that the young nobleman had been led into worse pecuniary entanglements. To this demand, Mr. James, who was at that time engaged in his notorious expedition into Italy, gave no reply; but in 1861, the family solicitor had ascertained facts, such as authorized him to demand a full statement of all Lord Worsley's liabilities in connection with Mr. James. "A

refusal," he added, "will be followed by most active steps for your exposure at all hazards." It then came out, in the evidence of Lord Worsley before the Benchers, that he had supposed that all his previous engagements had been discharged by Mr. James with the proceeds of subsequent transactions, but that he had been deceived; the money had been raised, but applied to other purposes, and he was now involved, by Mr. James's misappropriations, to the extent of 30,000*l*. Mr. James's letters amounted to a confession that he had been guilty of this breach of faith; but Lord Yarborough, actuated by a considerate feeling towards the delinquent's creditors, and compassion for him, accepted an arrangement by which—1. Mr. James was to continue his practice, under a letter of license, for the benefit of his creditors. 2. Lord Yarborough retained the power of preventing, by a disclosure of the circumstances, Mr. James's acceptance of any office of public trust or service. 3. Mr. James was to give Lord Worsley a warrant of attorney for the amount of his debt; and 4. That Mr. James should abstain from any further communication, direct or indirect, with Lord Worsley. These terms were offered only on the conditions that Mr. James should resign his seat in Parliament, his Recorder-ship of Brighton, and withdraw from his clubs.

The second charge was that of having victimised a very respectable attorney, named Fryer, residing at Wimborne. Mr. James had been counsel in a cause in which Mr. Fryer was attorney. The latter was so much struck by his counsel's ability and zeal, that he became his friend, then his cre-

ditor; and finally, compassionating his embarrassed condition, conceived the idea of releasing him from his distresses, by paying off all his debts, recouping his outlay by the receipt of his professional income. Under this arrangement, Mr. Fryer had paid in two years no less than 22,000*l*. Then came the crash; and then Mr. Fryer and Lord Worsley for the first time became convinced of the claims of each other; for Mr. James, with great adroitness, had persuaded Lord Yarborough's solicitor that there was no truth in the report that he was indebted to Mr. Fryer, and Mr. Fryer that he was under no obligations to Lord Worsley.

The third charge involved a fraud which added professional criminality to moral criminality. Mr. James was counsel for Mr. Scully, the plaintiff in the cause of *Scully v. Ingram*, the defendant being the well-known proprietor of the *Illustrated London News*. In the course of the trial Mr. James cross-examined the defendant Ingram in the style of which the learned gentleman was the greatest master living—a cross-examination which made a lasting impression on the poor man's nerves. The result of this trial was a verdict for Mr. James's client, the plaintiff. A rule for a new trial was obtained. In the meanwhile, Mr. Ingram said to a friend, "I must lend Mr. James some money." The friend did not see the necessity: upon which the victim replied, "I must; I am afraid; I must do anything he asks." Among the papers of Mr. Ingram, who was drowned in Lake Ontario in the disaster of the *Lady Elgin*, was found a letter of Mr. James, in which he admitted a loan of 1250*l*., with the expression, "You shall not repent your kind-

ness to me." At the second trial Mr. James, notwithstanding his success on the first occasion, compromised the case.

These were the principal charges, and were those on which the Benchers of the Inner Temple proceeded to disbar Mr. James. These scandals being whispered about, the tongues of men were unloosened, and such a flood of shameful anecdotes was poured forth as made it wonderful—indeed little creditable to the morality of the times—that a person guilty of such consistent baseness should have retained any standing in society, or the profession.

Under this load of obloquy Mr. James fell, pitied by no man. Nor did his subsequent proceedings tend in any way to call forth even that contemptuous compassion which frequently follows the downfall of a man once eminent, who can no longer excite either envy or fear. He betook himself to the Continent, married there an English widow of fortune, went to the United States, and was admitted to the Bar of New York; was writing "*Reminiscences of the English Bar*," in a sporting paper; gave a *gratis* opinion on the case of the *Trent*, which betrayed equal animosity against the English claims, and ignorance of law; and the last report respecting the once-famous Queen's Counsel is, that he has been divorced from his wife, under very discreditable circumstances.

CASE OF MR. DIGBY SEYMOUR.

—While the Benchers of the Inner Temple were investigating the charges against Mr. Edwin James, the Benchers of the Middle Temple were inquiring into charges alleged against another Queen's Counsel, Mr. Wm. Digby Seymour,

the member for Southampton. From the course taken by the inculpatéd gentleman, the proceedings of the Benchers attained a long-continued notoriety; and the public were amused and scandalized by the disclosure, at a trial in Guildhall, *Hudson v. Sir F. Slade and the Benchers*, of a tumultuous scene in the Parliament Chamber, in which that learned body hold their *forum domesticum*. Mr. Hudson had been produced by Mr. Digby Seymour as his witness in reference to some transactions in which both had been engaged, in conducting the affairs of a Gold-mining Company. The speculation had fallen into abeyance. Mr. Hudson had withdrawn from the office of managing director and had gone to India. In a drawer in the Company's office had been found a copy letter-book, in which were entries of letters addressed to and by Mr. Hudson and other persons, most referring to transactions of the company, some relating to private matters. This letter-book was now in the possession of the solicitor of the suspended company, and was by him entrusted to the Benchers for the purposes of this investigation. Mr. Hudson had twice attended as a witness for Mr. Digby Seymour, and had, by his own admissions, been treated by the Benchers with great courtesy. On the third occasion, the Benchers having in the meanwhile gleaned interesting information from the letter-book, Mr. Hudson was cross-examined as to transactions in which he and his friend were concerned, and which were subjects of this correspondence. In the course of this proceeding, matters came up highly inconvenient and unplea-

sant to the witness. Mr. Hudson had undergone the two first of these interviews without expressing reluctance or resentment; but on this third occasion, after questions had been put and answered, he requested to have the letter-book, that he might look at a particular passage. The letter-book was accordingly placed in his hands; whereon Mr. Hudson deliberately put the document into his pocket. Dire was the confusion and great the outcry. The fourteen or fifteen Benchers present sprang to their feet, uttered promiscuous expressions of wrath, and it was said that even oaths were heard. They directed their undertreasurer and porters to recover possession of the abstracted document; these aides-de-camp threw themselves upon the detainer, and a wild and irregular struggle ensued. In the midst of the turmoil the police entered, and composed the strife so far that all parties went to the police-station, where the Inspector refused to take cognizance of the matter. The judgment of the Benchers on Mr. Digby Seymour's case was, that three of the four charges were not proved; as to the fourth (which was held proven), that it amounted to a great and dangerous professional irregularity. The Benchers, however, passed a most severe condemnation upon Mr. Digby Seymour's conduct in reference to all four transactions, and pronounced a most cutting condemnation in regard to the last.

17. **SCIENTIFIC BALLOON ASCENTS.**—The power of flying in the air, as on the wings of a bird, seems to have been one of the earliest dreams of philosophers. The ancients had no idea of effecting this object other than

by mechanical means, and our earliest schoolboy knowledge is conversant with the skill and misfortunes of Dædalus. The schemes of this earliest of mechanicians were imitated by many dreamers during the classical times and during the dark ages, and did not escape the curiosity of sounder thinkers on the revival of learning. The first step towards the modern art of *aéronautics* was made when, in 1766, Cavendish discovered the great specific lightness of hydrogen gas compared with atmospheric air. Dr. Black reasoned that this being so, a hollow sphere filled with this gas, in a proportionate bulk, would rise in the air; and at a public lecture he successfully exhibited the experiment. The discovery of Cavendish and the theory of Black were not, however, carried to any practical result. To the brothers Montgolfier belongs the merit of having invented the balloon. They knew that atmospheric air expanded and became specifically lighter as its temperature was increased; and in 1782 they constructed a silk bag having a capacity of about 45 cubic feet, the sides and mouth of which were kept distended with slight hoops. A fire of paper being lighted below the mouth, the air within became rarified, and the balloon rose into the air. A public exhibition of a larger balloon, on the same principle, was made at Annonay, in 1783; the balloon ascended to an altitude exceeding a mile, but remained in the air only ten minutes, when the air within having become cooled and dense—for in neither of these experiments did the machine take up the fire with it—the balloon came to the ground.

The experiments of the Mont-

golfiers attracted great attention throughout Europe, and many speculative men studied the subject. At Paris, M. de St. Fond raised a public subscription for repeating the experiment of Annonay; and M. Charles and MM. Roberts, to whom the design was entrusted, constructed a balloon of considerable dimensions, which they filled with hydrogen gas, generated by pouring sulphuric acid on iron filings. The plan was imperfectly executed, but the balloon rose, and was retained at a distance of about 100 feet from the ground by ropes, and was paraded by that means through the streets of Paris. Soon after, the first aerial voyage made by man was performed by Montgolfier and an officer named D'Arlandes. The balloon was constructed on the original principle—the air was rarefied by a fire below its mouth; but on this occasion the heating apparatus formed part of the machine, and was carried up with it. The experiment was successful, but the daring adventurers encountered extreme peril. MM. Charles and Roberts were fired with envy at this exploit, and a great controversy raged through Europe as to the respective merits of fire-balloons *versus* gas-balloons. A balloon of dimensions then thought vast was constructed, was inflated with hydrogen gas, and on the 1st December, 1783, MM. Charles and Robert ascended from the *allée* of the Tuilleries. The sight was eminently beautiful—the balloon rose majestically to the height of 2000 feet, and was then lost in clouds. The aeronauts descended in safety 25 miles from Paris. But when M. Robert had alighted, M. Charles resolved on a solitary ascent, took his place

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in the car, which instantly shot upwards, and is computed to have attained a height of two miles.

Since these experiments established the practical power of the balloon, various attempts have been made to apply it to the purposes of science, but with so little progress that it has come to be looked upon as a “toy,” fit to amuse the vulgar on holidays. It has been turned to account by military men for reconnoitring, and was so used by the French in the Italian campaign, and by the Americans in their civil war. It seemed, however, to members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, that the time had arrived when, through the advance in physical science, many valuable results might be attained by a proper use of this instrument. The Association, therefore, appointed a balloon committee, placed at its disposal 200*l.* for the purpose, and Mr. Glaisher, the secretary of the British Meteorological Society, undertook the charge of the observations. From his paper, read to the Association at Cambridge, the following particulars have been derived:—

In the first instance, a balloon was hired, and Wolverhampton, being centrally situated in England, was selected as the most fit place for some of these ascents. The first of these took place on the 22nd of March, but proved a failure, owing to the defective condition of the balloon. Mr. Coxwell, an aeronaut of great experience, was now requested to build a balloon for this special purpose; and in six weeks he produced a structure larger than any which had been seen in England. Its dimensions were, height 69 feet, diameter 54 feet, capacity 95,000 cubic feet

of gas, or 14,000 feet more than the great Nassau balloon. On the 17th July, the first successful ascent was made by Mr. Glaisher and Mr. Coxwell, as representatives of the committee. The leading objects sought to be ascertained were, first, the law of the decrease of temperature in proportion to elevation; and, secondly, the distribution of moisture throughout the atmosphere. To enable the observations to be made a very complete set of instruments was taken up, some of which had been made under Mr. Glaisher's direction expressly for this occasion. The apparatus included very sensitive barometers, an electrometer, a magnet, to take the time of vibration of the needle at different altitudes; glass air tubes, to trap the air and bring it down; also ozone test papers, in the use of which Mr. Glaisher made valuable discoveries when instructed by the Government to make certain meteorological investigations in London during the cholera of 1854. On this occasion, a height of 26,177 feet or nearly five miles was attained. The temperature, when the balloon left the earth, was 55°, which decreased 26° when about two miles high, but again increased to 42° at the height of four miles, while at the greatest height, or nearly five miles, it was only 16°, the air very dry, and electricity positive. The breathing, which was observed to be interfered with when heart palpitation commenced, became greatly affected and each man could hear the heart beating in the breast of the other. While at the highest altitude the voyagers partook of the small quantity of sherry which they had taken with them in order to drink the health of the Queen, the Bri-

tish Association, &c., Mr. Glaisher displaying such collectedness as to surprise Mr. Coxwell, who describes that gentleman's deportment as being that of an experienced *aéronaut*, instead of a traveller in mid-air for the first time. In the descent a mass of vapour of 8000 feet in thickness was passed through, so dense that the balloon was not visible from the car. During a portion of the voyage they travelled at the rate of 60 miles an hour. The descent was made in Rutlandshire, just in time to save being lost in the Wash, but with such great rapidity that most of the instruments were seriously damaged. Mr. Glaisher sustained only a slight injury to the face and hand, and Mr. Coxwell escaped altogether unhurt.

The next ascent was on July 30th, from the Crystal Palace, for the purpose of making observations in the lower strata of the atmosphere. There was much haze about the horizon, and the balloon, after reaching the greatest height intended, namely, about a mile and a half, descended in the neighbourhood of Gravesend. In the ascent of August 18th, from Wolverhampton, an altitude of 11,500 feet, where the temperature was 24°, was attained; then the balloon descended to 3200 feet, then ascended to 23,400 feet, where a consultation took place, and it was decided not to go higher, as clouds of unknown thickness and moisture had to be passed through. On August 20th the air was calm; the balloon hovered over the Crystal Palace for some time, and then over London, afterwards ascending above the clouds, and coming down at Hendon. The balloon was then anchored for the night. The next morning, at sunrise, all the instru-

ments being replaced, the balloon left the earth. It was a warm, dull, cloudy morning. The clouds were reached at the height of 5000 feet, the light rapidly increased, and gradually the balloon emerged into "a basin surrounded with black mountains of cloud rising far above; shortly afterwards there were deep ravines of grand proportion below, bounded with beautiful curved lines. The sky was blue with cirri, the tops of the mountain clouds became silvery and golden; at the height of 8000 feet we were on their level, and the sun appeared flooding with golden light all space for many degrees, both right and left, tinting with orange and silver all the remaining space. It was a glorious sight." The greatest height attained on this voyage was nearly three miles. On September 1st, when at the height of three-quarters of a mile over London, the whole course of the River Thames was visible from its mouth. For half-an-hour before the descent near Woking, the balloon was under one stratum of cloud and above another, the lower surface of the latter being of a darkish white, from which it was afterwards ascertained that rain was falling upon the earth.

The last ascent, made from Wolverhampton, on the 5th September, was full of wonderful peril. When the balloon had risen to the height of two miles the temperature fell to freezing point; at three miles to 18°; at four miles, to 8°; at five miles the temperature was 2° below zero! Up to this time Mr. Glaisher had retained all his faculties; but now his senses began to wander—his sight failed, his power of motion ceased; he tried to rouse himself;—and, finally, became unconscious.

At this time Mr. Coxwell was in the ring adjusting the valve—he felt piercingly cold; he found that his hands were frozen; he felt that he must get back into the car, or perish! How he got back he has no distinct idea; but he found his companion senseless, and then became conscious that his own senses were leaving him! It is impossible for the imagination to conceive a situation more appalling. The balloon, with its unconscious freight, was rising higher, and higher, and higher. How high it might reach, or how long float about in mid-air, who could tell? or from what cause, or where it would again touch earth? One thing only was certain—that if the valve could not be freed, the two unfortunate philosophers would never reach that earth alive. Some such thought seems to have passed through Mr. Coxwell's mind, and stimulated him to exertion. He had lost the use of his hands; but he seized the string with his teeth, and so opened the valve; the balloon descended; and Mr. Glaisher regained his senses at about the same elevation at which they had left him; nor did he suffer any material inconvenience from the suspension. The greatest height which the observers were able to record on this occasion was 35,000 or 36,000 feet; but the balloon may have gone even higher.

In all, Mr. Glaisher and Mr. Coxwell made eight ascents, in the course of which they recorded a great number of very valuable observations. For these the reader must be referred to the philosophical journals of the day.

18. THE FORDINGBRIDGE MURDER.—At the Winchester Assizes, George Jacob Gilbert was indicted for the wilful murder of Mary

Anne Susan Hall, at Midgham Farm, near Fordingbridge, on the 22nd June last.

The aggravated atrocity of the crime with which the prisoner stood charged, and the known antecedents of the criminal, had given to this trial an unusual degree of interest. The prisoner was an habitual criminal, and had been repeatedly convicted of offences of greater or less magnitude. He had been thrice convicted of felony. On one conviction he had been sentenced to seven years' transportation, but had been released with a ticket-of-leave at the expiry of three and a half years; on a subsequent conviction he was sentenced to four years' penal servitude, and had suffered the full term. He was now at large, a free man—a terror and shame to the whole neighbourhood.

His unfortunate victim was a young woman of excellent character, a blooming country girl, the daughter of a farmer, whose land was in the neighbourhood of Fordingbridge.

On the morning of Sunday, the 22nd of June, the deceased left her father's house, at about 10 o'clock, for the purpose of going to Fordingbridge Church, which was at a distance of about one mile from Midgham Farm, by a public footpath leading through Midgham Moor. A stile at the end of the moor led to a wet and dirty lane, called Holmes' Lane, having a high bank and hedge on each side. On one side of the lane was a field called Harding's. In this field were two cows. The poor girl, when she started on her fatal walk, wore a bonnet with green flowers, a mantle with tassels, and carried a parasol. She had in her pocket

"Service-books." She did not return to her father's at the usual time, but her absence caused no alarm, because she frequently, after service on Sundays, went to her cousin's. The prisoner lodged with Mrs. Philpotts, the wife of a half-brother. At 3.30 in the afternoon of this day, Mrs. Philpotts went out for a walk, with her little boy. She had not gone far before she met the prisoner coming in the direction of her house. He had in his hand a parasol. She said, "Wherever, George, did you get that parasol?" He replied that he found it in Harding's field, flying about, and the cows making a great noise. He then asked whether her husband was at home. She said he was, and asked what he wanted with him. The prisoner then said that he had found a woman dead in the ditch, smothered with mud. In consequence of his statement, a policeman and other persons searched the lane. They found marks of a desperate and long-continued struggle. The grass and nettles were trodden down, and the water in the lane was disturbed and muddy. At one part the bushes were broken, and here, in a ditch covered over with bushes, they found the unfortunate young woman, quite dead. Her clothes were disturbed, the eyes were bloodshot, and there were marks of compression around the throat. It seemed as though death had been caused by strangulation; but, on further examination, it seemed that, in his furious struggle with his victim, the ruffian had forced her face into the muddy water, and that the immediate cause of death was suffocation. Death had anticipated the villain's licentious design, and she had not been violated. A subsequent search proved the nature

of the struggle that had taken place. The ruffian had seized the victim near the stile, and had dragged her up the lane. There were marks upon the bank as if the poor girl had struggled strenuously against her assailant; a part of the ornament of her bonnet was found, and about half-way up the lane, in the branches, was found one of the tassels of her mantle.

The evidence against the prisoner, though circumstantial, was conclusive; and it seemed that his attack upon this poor young woman had been long premeditated. It was proved that some Sundays before, on observing the poor girl tripping across the fields, on her way to church, the prisoner had expressed to a companion a licentious desire towards her, and had used a coarse expression to the effect that he should have no hesitation in committing a criminal offence upon her, if he had a chance. On the morning of the murder, about 11 o'clock, he had been seen about the fields. His trousers were observed to be wet up to the knees; he was seen seated on the side of a dry ditch, rubbing something off his clothes; on being observed, he picked up something, and slunk away in the direction of Mrs. Philpott's cottage. In the course of the morning, Mrs. Philpott's boy put his hand on the prisoner's trousers, and said, "George, your trousers are all wet." His shirt, also, was wet and dirty, and one of the sleeves was much torn. He had, before entering the house, taken off his stockings and hung them on a hedge. All these articles were examined; they had been washed, but smelt strongly of mud; and on his boots was mud,

the same as that in the lane. The prisoner's expressions, on being taken into custody, were such as to indicate a consciousness that a great crime would be charged against him.

The jury, with brief consultation, returned a verdict of *Guilty*, and the prisoner was executed, having made a full confession of his guilt.

The tragedy did not end here. The father of the murdered girl, being at a fair, heard the death of his daughter described by one of "the funny men." He was so much affected by the mockery that he fell down in a fit, and died.

19. DELAPRE ABBEY ESTATE. — THE BOUVERIE FAMILY. — A petition was presented under the Legitimacy Declaration Act to the Court for Divorce Causes by James Augustus Sheil Bouverie, which prayed for a declaration that the marriage of his father, Francis Kenelm Bouverie, to his mother, Elizabeth Bouverie, was a valid marriage, and that he was their legitimate son and heir. The respondents were General Everard William, Catherine, Elizabeth, and Caroline Bouverie, the brother and sisters of the said Francis Kenelm Bouverie, who pleaded that the petitioner was not the legitimate son and heir of F. K. Bouverie and his alleged wife, that F. K. Bouverie was not lawfully married to Elizabeth Sheil, and that the petitioner was not the child of the alleged marriage. The Attorney-General, who represented the rights of the Crown, by his plea left the petitioner to produce such proof as he could of his claim.

The following is an outline of this interesting case, as stated by the petitioner's counsel. A younger

branch of the Bouverie family, of which the present Lord Radnor is the head, is settled upon the Delapré Abbey estate in Northamptonshire. The late Edward Bouverie, of Delapré Abbey, had four sons and four daughters. His third son, Francis Kenelm Bouverie, was born there on the 19th of November, 1797. He was educated at Oxford, and, when his education was completed, he obtained a commission in the 62nd Foot. In 1826 he was a lieutenant in that regiment, and was ordered with a detachment to the town of Castle Dawson, in the county of Derry. A widowed lady, named Sheil, lived at Castle Dawson with her only daughter, Elizabeth. Her deceased husband, Henry Sheil, was the son of Dr. Sheil, an eminent medical practitioner in the neighbourhood, who had amassed considerable property; but his lands passed, upon his death, to his brother. Lieutenant Bouverie mixed in the society of the town and neighbourhood, made the acquaintance of Mrs. Sheil and her daughter, admired the young lady, who had considerable personal attractions, proposed to her, and was accepted. He was then in his twenty-ninth and she was in her twentieth year, and the marriage was in every respect suitable. He had an allowance of 100*l.* a-year from his father, besides his pay as a lieutenant, and she had 4000*l.* settled on her by her grandfather. They were married by licence in the parish church of Castle Dawson, on the 20th of November, 1826, in the presence of several of the lady's friends, and of the late Colonel Bouverie, one of the Lieutenant's brothers. For a short time after the marriage they lived at Mrs. Sheil's house at Castle Daw-

son, and then went to Enniskillen with the detachment, where they remained about a twelvemonth; and then to Cavan, where they remained for another twelvemonth. By that time Mr. Bouverie had become a captain, and, being tired of military life, he sold out, and retired with his wife to Castle Dawson. They continued to live there until Captain Bouverie's death. The family at Delapré Abbey were well aware that the marriage had taken place, and a constant correspondence was kept up between them and the newly-married couple. The greater part of the correspondence had been destroyed, but one letter had been preserved which, written by old Mrs. Bouverie in November, 1835, would show its general character:—"My dear Eliza,—I have not heard from you for an age; do not give me up as a correspondent. Yours affectionately, C. B." Captain and Mrs. Bouverie mixed a great deal in general society, and visited and were visited by different families in the neighbourhood of their residence. In 1832, Mrs. Bouverie gave birth to a still-born daughter, and her confinement was followed by a long and serious illness. In course of time her health became re-established, and she mixed in society as before. On the 12th of July, 1836, Mrs. Bouverie was again confined, and gave birth to the petitioner. Captain Bouverie, it was stated by the petitioner's counsel, had looked forward to this event with the liveliest anxiety, and received the news of the birth with the greatest pleasure. The child was baptized on the 26th of July, 1836, and was called after the head of the Sheil family. Captain Bouverie always mani-

ferred the greatest affection, both for the child and for his wife, up to the day of his death, which happened on the 19th of September, 1837. There was one exception, the learned counsel admitted, to the general happiness of the married life of Captain and Mrs. Bouverie. Mrs. Bouverie was very much admired, and she was once prevailed upon, in a moment of weakness, to leave her husband's house with a gentleman named Bell, and to accompany him to Liverpool. Captain Bouverie was deeply distressed at the occurrence, and, although it was impossible that it could be altogether concealed in a place like Castle Dawson, he did his best to avoid publicity. He obtained a warrant from a magistrate who was related to his wife, sent a trustworthy person after the fugitives with the warrant, and in less than ten days Mrs. Bouverie was brought back to his house. He sent his own carriage to meet her at the nearest town, in order that she might appear to have returned from an ordinary visit to some friends; he received her again into his house and bed, pardoned her offence, and the affection between them was never again interrupted until his death. The learned counsel submitted that this occurrence had no bearing at all upon the questions at issue, for wherever a child was born of a woman married in lawful wedlock after cohabitation between that woman and her husband, at a time when, according to the laws of nature, that child could be engendered (there being no incompetency in the parties), and the child so born had been recognized by the husband as his child, the law did not allow the legitimacy of that child to be

questioned. Upon the death of Captain Bouverie, his widow's circumstances were much reduced, and all communication between her and the family at Delapré Abbey ceased. Mrs. Bouverie married a second time a person named Mann, a person greatly her inferior in social position, and by him she had several children. Mann died, and three or four years after his death she married a third husband, Mr. Hammersley, who was still living. She and her mother sent Captain Bouverie's son to be educated at Carrickfergus. When he grew up, he determined not to be a burden upon her any longer, and he entered the Irish constabulary. After serving for about a twelvemonth, he enlisted as a private in the 4th Dragoon Guards, and served as orderly to Sir Harry Smith when he commanded in the northern district. A year or two ago, he married an Irish lady named Gray, and purchased his discharge. Captain Bouverie knew that he and his son had an interest in the family estates, but neither the son nor the wife had any clear knowledge on the subject. Within the last few years, however, circumstances had come to his knowledge which induced him to apply to the solicitors of the present holder of the estate for information, which they refused to give. He was further informed that his legitimacy was disputed. He then instituted this suit. The learned counsel then stated the nature of the settlement under which the petitioner claimed an interest in the family property. Edward Bouverie had four sons: first, General Bouverie, one of the respondents, who was born in 1789, and married in 1816, and who had no children;

Charles, who died without issue in 1827; Francis Kenelm, the petitioner's father; and James, who became a lieutenant-colonel, and died in 1845 without issue. He had four daughters, one of whom died without issue, and the other three were unmarried. General Bouverie and these three ladies were the respondents. In 1811 the family estates were settled upon Edward Bouverie for life, and then went to General Bouverie for life, and to his first and other sons in tail male; and in case of his death without issue, then to the other brothers successively, and to their first and other sons in tail male; and in the event of all the sons dying without issue, to the daughters as tenants in common, with a limitation back to General Bouverie. In consequence of the death of Captain Bouverie's brothers without issue, the claimant would, if he succeeded in establishing his legitimacy, be entitled to the property upon the General's death.

The facts of the marriage and cohabitation were formally proved. It was stated by the witnesses that Mrs. Bouverie's elopement took place in October, 1855; that she was absent ten or twelve days; and proof was given that the petitioner was born on the 12th July, 1836. It was also shown that Captain Bouverie had, up to the day of his death, treated the child with the greatest affection; and that he had frequently, indeed habitually, recognized him as his own child.

For the respondent, General Bouverie, who was represented by Sir F. Kelly, it was stated that he had had no other object in resisting the claim than that of maintaining the honour of his name and race, and

the cause of truth and justice. He was the representative of the second line of an ancient and noble family, the first of which was represented by the present Earl of Radnor. He inherited a fine landed estate from his ancestors, but, being only tenant for life, he had not a particle of interest in resisting or in admitting this claim. Whatever might be the result of the inquiry, he could have nothing more than a tenancy for life in the property; but he knew that the petitioner, if he succeeded, would in all human probability become entitled to the estate, and that, in the event of the failure of the elder line, he would succeed to the dignity of Viscount Folkestone. Although a kindly correspondence was kept up between the families at Delapré and at Castle Dawson during Captain Bouverie's life, there was no personal intercourse between them, and to this hour General Bouverie had never set eyes upon his brother's widow or upon the petitioner. From the time of the birth of the petitioner until a comparatively recent period, General Bouverie never heard, except from vague and almost unintelligible rumour, that his brother had left a child. About two years before the application was made which led to these proceedings, General Bouverie made inquiries, and had learnt, among other things, that sad occurrence of October, 1835, just nine months before the child's birth, which had been described by his learned friend in terms that could not be mistaken. The learned counsel said he did not throw the slightest shade of imputation on the petitioner; but, after making these inquiries, the General thought it his bounden duty to himself and to posterity to put the petitioner upon proof of

his case. Evidence of that of which the General and his family were wholly ignorant had been produced—namely, Captain Bouverie's constant and repeated recognition, in many forms, of this child as his own son. After that evidence, whatever might be his conjectures, the General had not felt himself called upon to attempt to set at nought what appeared to have been the earnest wish of his brother, who, after all that had passed, had thought fit to recognize and cherish the child as his own.

The Judge-Ordinary said he was not at all surprised at the course which General Bouverie's counsel had taken, considering the high honour and station of their client. The rule of law had never been disputed that, when two married persons were living together, no inquiry or speculation could be allowed as to who had begotten a child to which the wife had given birth; its legitimacy was a presumption *juris et de jure*.

By his lordship's direction, the jury returned a verdict for the petitioner upon all the issues.

22. WIFE-POISONING IN IRELAND.—While Ireland maintains an evil notoriety for a class of crimes peculiar to herself, she enjoys no exemption from others which darken the sister communities. At the Clonmel Assizes, Richard Burke was indicted for murdering his wife by the agency of strychnine. It was a case of fearful enormity—the poison was administered under the appearance of the greatest conjugal affection; and the death one of frightful torture.

The prisoner Richard Burke was a person of respectable connections, who, since 1850, had held the situation of clerk to the Poor-

Law Union of Waterford. The deceased and the prisoner were married in 1847, but had no children. Since his appointment they had not lived together, he residing at Waterford and she at Clogheen, where she had property. She was subject to epileptic fits and violent palpitation of the heart. In August, 1861, Mrs. Burke, having heard that her husband had formed an improper intimacy with another woman, visited him in Waterford for the purpose of getting from him a separate maintenance. On that occasion he gave her 5*l.*, and she returned to Clogheen. On the 8th of last March, Burke visited his wife and spent two days with her, during which his manner was very affectionate. He commiserated the state of her health, and promised to send her some medicine made-up by a Dr. Harrington, which he strongly advised her to use. On the 28th of March, he sent her a parcel containing some coffee, a bottle of essence of turpentine, and a paper package of a white powder, labelled in his handwriting, "Dose of salts and magnesia—to be dissolved in water, and taken at bedtime." The deceased did not immediately make use of either of the medicines, and they were put by in a drawer which she always kept locked. On the 13th of April, she received a letter from Burke, inquiring whether she had used the medicine and "salts;" and next evening, the 14th, feeling unwell, she took part of the contents of the package, and died in half an hour afterwards, in the fearful convulsive agony that precedes death caused by strychnine. The contents of her stomach were analyzed, and found to contain a grain of strychnine—double the quantity requisite to

cause death. The residue of the package was found to consist of Epsom salts, magnesia, and strychnine. The prisoner had access to all parts of the workhouse, and had been seen in the surgery some short time previous to Easter, with a paper before him containing a white powder, into which he appeared to be pouring another white powder from a bottle. In this surgery the Epsom salts and magnesia were kept in open drawers, and strychnine was most culpably kept in an unlocked press. The physician to the workhouse stated that in the beginning of March the prisoner had a conversation with him about poisons, in which the doctor informed him of the nature and properties of strychnine, and that half a grain of it would be a fatal dose. The circumstances of Mrs. Burke's death were proved by her sister, niece, and servant. Dr. Harrington identified the bottle of turpentine as having been sent from his establishment, and proved that the package of white powder had not been made up by any medical man, the materials being merely mixed together, instead of being triturated in a mortar. After a trial of two days, the case was so clearly proved that the jury immediately returned a verdict of *Guilty*—yet, strange to say, they recommended the prisoner to mercy on account of his previous good character. He was executed on the 25th August.

27. DESTRUCTION OF THE "GOLDEN GATE."—**FRIGHTFUL LOSS OF LIFE.**—Intelligence has been received of the destruction by fire of the American steamer *Golden Gate*, while on her voyage from San Francisco to Panama. The *Golden Gate* was a very large and powerful steamer. She left San Fran-

cisco on the 21st July, with 95 cabin passengers, 147 second-class passengers, and a crew of 96 men. She had also an immense treasure of 1,400,000 dollars. On the 27th, while 15 miles westward of Manzanilla, she was found to be on fire in the engine-room. She was promptly headed for the shore, which fortunately was but 3½ miles distant. The passengers were ordered to the forepart of the ship, which was as yet free from the flames; but the fire spread with such rapidity that the communication with the stern was cut off, and great numbers were burnt to death before the ship was run on the beach. When this was accomplished it seemed that the unhappy voyagers had only changed the manner of their death; for a dreadful surf broke upon the shore and rendered the chance of escape precarious. But there was no choice. Every part of the ship was on fire, and the despairing people were compelled to entrust themselves to the waves. Very many perished; some got to land burnt and shattered; the shore was lined with corpses. When assistance arrived, and those who had reached the shore were collected together, it was found that 72 of the passengers and 62 of the crew survived. Those who perished, or were missing, were in number 204. The ship was utterly destroyed by the combined action of the fire and the breakers. By the total destruction of the framework, the massive iron boxes which contained the treasure sunk into the sand, whence a considerable portion has been recovered by means of dredging and the diving apparatus.

30. MURDER OF MR. BRADDELL AT TIPPERARY.—A murder, not of

atrocities beyond other Irish assassinations, but having its distinguishing characteristics, has followed close upon those of Mr. Thiebault, Mr. Fitzgerald, and Mr. Herdman. The victim in this case was one of the obnoxious class of landlords' agents. Mr. Braddell was a highly-respectable solicitor of Mallow, and was employed in managing the estates of several large landed proprietors of the district. The famine of 1847 had ruined many of the small farmers there as elsewhere. Their stock and capital were gone, their only subsistence was the potato, and that had recently failed; they were without means of paying rent. No doubt their misfortunes were great; but to leave the land in the hands of those who could not till it would have resulted in turning the richest parts of Ireland into wilderness. In consequence, very many evictions were enforced, and great misery was endured. It was Mr. Braddell's unfortunate duty to carry out many of these distressing actions. He does not seem to have been himself a hard or brutal man; but these qualities are indispensable to the persons actually charged with the performance of such offices; and Mr. Braddell's bailiff, Michael Hayes, was one of the worst specimens of the detested class to which he belonged. This ruffian was himself a delinquent towards his employer, was dismissed, and a person named Moore was appointed bailiff in his stead. In addition to his dismissal, Hayes had other causes of enmity against Mr. Braddell. His (Hayes') son had held a farm under Mr. Braddell's management: he had been ejected, and one Quinlan had been put in. Young Hayes retaliated by murdering Quinlan, and had

been tried for the murder, but was acquitted. Mr. Braddell had been a material witness on this occasion. Since then, Mr. Braddell had been in fear of an attack from the Hayes, and had always carried pistols. Now the enmity rose to the height, for Hayes himself had received notice to quit some land of which he was tenant.

Mr. Braddell had given notice to the tenants on the estate of Colonel Hare that he would collect the "gale" on the 30th July, at the town of Tipperary. For this purpose he engaged a room in Dobbins's Hotel—a small apartment at the rear of the building, approached by a long, narrow, ill-lighted passage, and having one window opening into the yard. He was attended by the new bailiff, Moore; and a tenant, named Reardon, was speaking to him respecting some drainage on his land, when Hayes entered. He was much excited, and demanded to be allowed to remain on the land at the same rent as heretofore. Mr. Braddell made no answer. Hayes pressed his claims with great vehemence; and at length Mr. Braddell said, "I will have nothing to do with you." Hayes became more excited, and Reardon tried to get him out of the room; but failing, left the room himself. He had got into the passage when he heard a shot, and then another. The next moment Mr. Braddell rushed past him, saying nothing, but pressing his hand to his side. Moore, who had remained in the room, stated, that on Mr. Braddell repeating his refusal, Hayes drew a pistol from his breast-pocket and fired the contents into the unfortunate man's stomach; that he (Moore) attempted to catch hold of Hayes, but failed. It did not

appear that Moore had made any real attempt to secure the murderer, or had made a pursuit; and Reardon, who was not in the first instance aware of the deed that had been done, afterwards saw the murderer in the street, and had made no serious attempt to secure him. Mr. Braddell died the following day. In the meanwhile, the murderer had made his escape at leisure, and with no affectation of concealment. It is the distinguishing feature of this case—and one that shows how greatly the hatred against oppressive landlords predominates over every other passion in the breasts of the Irish peasantry—that this man Hayes was held in unutterable detestation for his violence and hard-heartedness in enforcing the evictions entrusted to him—that he was of the oppressors that man whose hands had executed the most heartless of tasks in the most hardened manner. But in this matter his relations towards his employer had been changed—from being the evil agent he had become the sufferer; from being the landlord's agent to evict he had become the evicted tenant; and by that fact he had become one of the people, and their sympathies were instantly ranged on his side. Hayes took refuge in the open parts of the country. A large reward was offered for his apprehension, and the constabulary were intent upon his capture; for the repeated escapes of great criminals had sorely impeached the value of the force. But Hayes baffled their utmost efforts. They repeatedly obtained information—sometimes purposely false—of his hiding-places, and he was frequently seen. But though they formed a cordon around the whole district, connected by pic-

quets within—though they frequently came upon his lairs while bearing still fresh marks of his occupation—he always escaped. Of course, this he could not have done without the assistance of the peasantry; and it is a remarkable proof of the sympathy which they have for criminals of this class, that every man and woman, and many children, occupying a wide district, must at one time or another have been aware of the hiding-place of this murderer and oppressor, and very many must have given him shelter, yet not only was he in no one instance betrayed, but he must constantly have owed his safety to the ceaseless vigilance and timely warnings of the very people whom he had ground to the earth.

AUGUST.

1. **TRAGICAL DISCOVERY AT COBHAM.**—A very strange and inexplicable occurrence—which was generally known as “The Cobham Tragedy”—has come to light, near the village of Cobham. This is a very secluded village, in the county of Surrey, on the banks of the river Mole. At a short distance from the village a bridge crosses the stream, and the road traverses rough unenclosed land, known as Walton Heath. Several roads cross near the bridge, enclosing a triangular piece of ground, planted with fir trees. This spot does not abut on the bank of the river, but is only a short distance from it. On the evening of Friday, the 1st August, three men, inhabitants of Cobham, crossed the bridge for a walk on the Heath. When on

the waste land, they were struck by a very offensive smell—so bad, indeed, that one of them went into the coppice, and there beheld a horrifying spectacle—the corpses of two men, the one resting on the other, in a very advanced state of decomposition. The appalled spectators hurried away, and sent a policeman to the spot. When this officer, accompanied by numerous villagers, examined the place, he found the two corpses lying as described. One body was lying on the back with a railway wrapper over the face; the other was lying on the right side, close to and in a direction nearly parallel to the other, on the breast of which the head was lying. The bodies were greatly decomposed, and were covered with flies and vermin: they had evidently been lying there for many days. The clothes of both were undisturbed, and, so far as the action of the weather and the horrible state of the bodies would permit, seemed to indicate persons of the better classes. A strange miscellany of articles was found upon the bodies or on the ground. Two pistols, both of which had been discharged; a tin box containing percussion caps; a pill-box with two conical bullets; bullets loose in the pockets; and a powder-flask; a fishing pannier, containing a rod-bag; a fly-book with flies, and some writing in pencil which had been defaced; gloves, money, white cambric handkerchiefs, and many articles of personal use. On the ground was a wine-bottle with the neck broken off, but which had contained port wine; and on one of the deceased, a flask containing a little weak brandy-and-water. The bodies appeared to be those of persons about 35 and 25 years of age.

It appeared by the evidence given at the coroner's inquest, that on the night of the 24th of July, two persons, whose appearance corresponded with that of the deceased, went to the White Lion, at Cobham, and asked for two pint bottles of port wine. The female who waited on them had no port wine in pints; upon which they took an ordinary quart bottle, and as this would not go into the fishing pannier which one carried, he took out a pouch, and thus made room for it. The pouch he left in the hands of the waitress, saying he would call for it the next day. The pouch contained a pair of scissors, tweezers, and some artificial flies. One of them had a rod in a bag. On leaving, they said they were going to Stoke d'Abernon; but they went towards Walton Heath. They were about to go away without paying, when the waitress reminded them: the younger paid. The elder is described by the waitress as appearing "quite lost." None of the articles contained any name or address, by which these unfortunates could be traced; there were initials and writing, but the latter had been erased. Some days after—on Monday morning—a little girl found the fishing-rod put together, and, with the line attached, leaning against a bush, about 80 yards from where the bodies were found. She passed on, thinking that it belonged to some persons fishing, who would return for it; but finding it still there when she came back, she took it to her father. After the bodies had been discovered, a woman, who had been attracted to the spot by curiosity, picked up a printed paper—a tailor's circular. She took it home, when her daughter noticed that

there was writing in pencil on the back, commencing with the words, "Whoever finds this body," The rest was almost illegible; but with the assistance of a lens it was deciphered, and found to be as follows:—"Whoever finds this body will confer a great favour on one who can never ask another, if he will take the gloves the writer wears to —, and tell her that he died blessing her, and praying for her happiness; and the writer asks with his dying breath, that — will love —, and he asks to be — dearly for his sake; and he asks forgiveness from all whom he may pain by thus going away to die, but he is too unhappy to live; and, as the last request of her dying child, he asks his mother to love —, and to take care of her as far as possible; and the writer most earnestly begs pardon from his poor old father, whom he is sorry to leave; but fate is too strong to resist. May God bless all those who have been so good to me, and whom I have so ill-required; but if my life were to be lived again, I am afraid I should do all I have done. As for my death, I die quite happy, and with a blissful feeling that I am going to rest. — (probably naming his companion) is nearly dead. I have promised to see him safely dead before I quit—" Here the writer ceased, and no doubt terminated his own existence. In each of the blanks a name had been written, and afterwards completely defaced by the pencil, as though the writer wished, on consideration, to avoid giving the name any publicity. On the same day a small medicine phial was found near the spot, which bore the label of a chemist at Upper Holloway. On the evening of the 24th, between seven and eight

o'clock, this woman heard two reports of fire-arms, with a very short interval between them.

These were all the facts which the police were able to discover in respect of this strange occurrence. It was at first reported that a double murder had been committed; but this was soon seen to be unfounded. The only question that remained was, whether those two persons had each committed suicide, or whether one had been killed by the other, with or without his own consent—the survivor afterwards dying by his own hand. The letter above given seems conclusive that the tragedy had been pre-arranged by the victims. The evidence of the surgeon was inconclusive as to the other alternatives. The corpse lying undermost was that of the younger person. There was a perforation, as of a pistol shot, through the vest, a little below the heart; but the circumstances did not indicate whether the shot had been fired by his own hand, or by that of another. He had evidently died before his companion destroyed himself, for his face had been carefully covered over by a rug. The wound of the elder person showed plainly that it had been inflicted by his own hand. He had placed the pistol under his chin; the bullet had traversed the head, and come out at the crown, carrying away a wig which the deceased wore.

The suicides were traced to be the sons of a Mr. Bittleston, residing in the Hornsey-road. This unfortunate person, an aged man, attended the coroner's inquest, and identified the bodies as those of his sons, Herbert and Charles, one aged 38, the other 23, both clerks in an insurance company. He stated that they left home on

Thursday morning, on a fishing excursion, and then seemed to be in their ordinary spirits; and on being told to be sure to be home in good time, answered cheerfully, "Oh, yes, father; we shall be home at the usual time." He declared that he knew of nothing which should have caused them to commit this deliberate suicide. He had observed no difference of late in the conduct of either; no levity, or anything at all to explain the matter. Nothing had transpired at the insurance office to suggest that anything was wrong in their accounts, nor had anything occurred there to explain the act. Mr. Bittleston stated his belief that the letter was written by his younger son, Herbert, and that the body which was found undermost was that of his eldest son.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "*Felo-de-se* against Herbert Bittleston, and that Charles died of a pistol-shot wound, by whom inflicted no evidence to show."

8. FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT.—SEVEN LIVES LOST.—A fatal accident occurred on the River Ribble, about eight miles from Preston. During the summer season, a boating excursion down the river is a favourite amusement of the inhabitants of that town. On Sunday morning, the 3rd inst., a party numbering 15 in all, left the Preston quay in a boat fitted with oars and sails, for Warton Banks, near the Guide-house, Freckleton, a favourite resort of excursionists. They were all respectable working-people. The weather was favourable, and they arrived safely at their destination, where they enjoyed themselves in the usual way, rambling along the banks, and dining at the Guide-house Inn.

At half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, they started on their return, the tide then running with considerable force. Unfortunately, the boat, before she could obtain headway, was driven by the force of the tide close under the stern of a schooner, which lay hove dry on the shore. It seemed that they were about to strike her boom. Some of the men, afraid that the mast would become entangled with the schooner, stood up and seized the boom, in order to wear their craft round, and get clear. The consequence was that the boat became lopsided. The women and children were alarmed; they rushed from their seats, and the boat immediately capsized, and all the occupants were thrown into the water. This was about 200 yards from the beach, the depth not being more than from 5 ft. to 6 ft. All the men succeeded in reaching the shore, but the five unfortunate women, left to shift for themselves, too frantic in that terrible moment to do anything for their own safety, and dragged downwards by the weight of their saturated clothes, sank speedily out of sight, and along with them two children.

4. MURDER BY A SOLDIER AT BRIGHTON.—A soldier has been tried at the Lewes Assizes for the murder of a comrade, under circumstances which called forth much compassion for the unhappy criminal. The evidence made strange revelations of the interior "life of a soldier."

John Flood, a soldier, 22 years of age, was placed at the bar, indicted for the wilful murder of John O'Dea (another soldier), at Brighton, on the 8th of June last.

The prisoner and the deceased were fellow soldiers in the same troop and the same regiment,

the 18th Hussars, stationed at Brighton. The prisoner and the deceased had both been in the regiment about three or four years. The prisoner was a quiet, inoffensive man, who had a good-conduct stripe, and was described as one of the best-tempered men in the regiment; whereas the deceased was quarrelsome and violent, and what is called a "fighting man," and had no good-conduct mark. It appeared that there was a system of courts-martial established among the soldiers—of course unknown to the officers—under which men were tried for petty offences, and punishment was inflicted. Under this system the prisoner had suffered more than once, having been actually stripped, and received 12 lashes with a belt. It further appeared that the prisoner had been the object of a great deal of persecution on the part of the other soldiers of his troop, and that the most prominent in this persecution were the deceased and two other soldiers, Filburn and Gassett. The prisoner had been heard to say he was miserable, and would rather be dead than suffer such constant ill-usage. On the day in question, the prisoner was on guard from eleven till one, and from five till seven. While he was on guard, about one o'clock in the day, O'Dea, who had been told off to do stable duty, said to the prisoner, "You have left me a very dirty saddle to clean." The prisoner said, "Mine was as clean as any man's when I left it." O'Dea replied, "I will have you tried by a district courts-martial when you come off guard." This alluded to the system of courts-martial established by the soldiers among themselves. When a soldier is on guard, ten rounds of ammunition

are served out to him, but he does not load his carbine. The prisoner came off guard at seven o'clock in the evening. About half-past four in the day, the prisoner had read to him by a corporal named Brown, in the presence of others, a kind of written notice of his trial on one of the courts-martial already referred to. The notice ran thus:—"Take notice, that you will be tried at four o'clock to-morrow, for leaving a saddle dirty." The prisoner said, "I don't want to be bothered with your courts-martial; read it yourself." The prisoner was told not only that he would be tried, but that he would be flogged when he came off guard; and the deceased told him he must look out for himself when he came off guard. The prisoner said, "If you have anything to say to me, say it when I come off guard; don't insult me now." After this the prisoner was heard to say that his life was miserable, and he seemed very depressed. The prisoner was afterwards in the guard-room, from seven till nine, until the occurrence of the event, and during that time had several pints of beer to drink, two of which were drunk at eight o'clock, and he also had some rum. While there he was lying on one of the rugs, with a cloak over him and his carbine by him; and as the carbines were loaded from the breach, he had ample opportunity of loading it without being observed. It was near nine when he drank the rum—two glasses of it. About a quarter past nine o'clock, when O'Dea came in, the prisoner said, "Is that you, O'Dea?" and on his answering, at once shot him. The deceased said, "Oh, God! I am shot!" staggered round, and fell dead. The prisoner did not try

to escape, nor did he attempt to deny his act. He stated how he had been goaded into fury, and added, "O'Dea had been to me in the early part of the day, and promised me a thrashing; and I said I was no fighting man, and did not want to make a blackguard of myself." He denied that he had himself loaded the carbine; but one round of ammunition was missing from his pouch.

The prisoner's counsel attempted to reduce the crime from murder to manslaughter, on the ground that the continual outrages to which the poor fellow had been subjected had worked up his mind into such a state of frenzy that he was not master of his actions. Upon this excited state of brain had come the summons to undergo a fresh torture, and it was while under this maddened state of feeling that he had committed the homicide. The learned counsel said that the French verdict of "extenuating circumstances" was unknown to our law, which, on the other hand, permitted of certain considerations which reduced the crime in degree—viz., from murder to manslaughter. And this, he said, was a case in which a jury would be justified in taking a merciful view. The prisoner was a man of excellent character [here the prisoner, whose breast had heaved with emotion during the trial, burst into tears, and sobbed continuously], and the cross-examination had elicited facts which showed that from the continued indignities and outrages practised against him, and from the effect of recent threats and impending violence, added to the influence of drink, the prisoner's mind had been so maddened that he was no longer master of his

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understanding, and might properly, from allowance for human infirmity, be held guilty of manslaughter only.

The learned judge (Baron Martin), however, said that were all that the learned counsel suggested admitted as just, it would not alter the nature of the crime. The indignities and cruelties to which the unfortunate prisoner had undoubtedly been subjected were too remote to be admitted as adequate provocation to the act. No doubt there had been threats used that day, and the prisoner was somewhat under the influence of liquor. But drink was no excuse for such a crime, and no mere words would reduce a crime from murder to manslaughter. The only question was, did the jury believe the evidence? If they did, the crime was murder, not manslaughter.

The jury, after a somewhat lengthy consideration, found a verdict of *Guilty*. They did not, notwithstanding a strong hint from the judge, accompany their finding with any recommendation to mercy.

The learned judge pronounced the sentence of death in the usual solemn form. At the conclusion, the unfortunate prisoner fell back in a deadly swoon, and was carried senseless from the dock in the arms of the jailors.

The sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life.

6. THE LAUNCESTON MURDER.—At the Bodmin Assizes, John Doidge was indicted for the wilful murder of Roger Drew, at St. Stephen's-by-Launceston, on the 7th of June last. The evidence, which was purely of a circumstantial nature, relied on by the Crown, proved that the prisoner had been in company with the deceased at

a public-house, where he was in the habit of spending his evenings, on the night of the murder; that the deceased occupied a small tenement, consisting of a kitchen (in which he lived) and a shop, where he sold small groceries, and carried on his occupation as a carpenter, whereby he supported himself, and was enabled to save a little money, which he was known to have in his keeping. On leaving the public-house, where he remained until about half-past 10 o'clock on the night in question, he went to his own home, and no one except the murderer ever again saw him alive. On the following morning a woman went to his shop to make a small purchase, when she found that the shutter had not been put up, and the outer door of the kitchen locked. Looking through the window, she saw the body of the murdered man lying in a pool of blood upon his face. On examining it, it was found that the injuries received were most fearful, more than one of them being of itself sufficient to cause death. To connect the prisoner with the murder, besides the fact of his having been in company with the deceased at the public-house, it was shown that on being suspected he had given an account of himself which was found to be untrue; that he had secreted in an orchard a small parcel of tobacco, which corresponded with the description sold by the deceased and not elsewhere in that neighbourhood. The prisoner, also, was in the habit of working as a woodman, with his own bill-hook, which on the night of the murder he carried, and had in his pocket at the public-house. Upon this, as well as upon his boots, and trousers, and

shirt, were found spots of blood, and the wounds on the head of the deceased were such as would be likely to be inflicted by a weapon of the size, weight, and shape of that bill-hook. These were the main facts relied upon by the Crown, and the jury found that they were sufficient to justify a verdict of *Guilty* against him, and he was accordingly convicted and executed.

10. MURDER AT STUDLEY.—At the Warwick Assizes, George Gardner was charged with the murder of Sarah Kirby, at Studley, on the 23rd of April last. The prisoner and the deceased, a young woman of about 25, were, at the time of the fatal occurrence, fellow-servants in the house of a Mr. Edge, of Outhill, with whom they had lived for about twelve months. They had been for some time on rather bad terms, in consequence of the deceased having had occasion to resist liberties which the prisoner had attempted to take with her, and some other differences about the amount of beer drawn in the house. The prisoner had, in consequence, cherished feelings of animosity to the girl, and had been heard to use expressions of hostility and threatening import with regard to her. On the morning of the day in question the deceased was washing by the sink in the back kitchen, when the prisoner went into the parlour, where Mr. Edge was in the habit of keeping a loaded gun, and carried it into the kitchen. He was cautioned that the gun was loaded by a Miss Davis, who was at that moment leaving and going into the front kitchen; and in an instant after, she heard the report of a gun. Miss Davis instantly returned to the back kitchen, at the

doorway of which she saw the prisoner, who pointed the gun at her. Greatly alarmed, Miss Davis retreated into the parlour and fastened herself in. The prisoner then went round outside, and attempted to get in at the windows; but Miss Davis, who at this time was unaware of the death of the young woman, threatened to send for a policeman. The prisoner then went away. Shortly after, a neighbour coming in, found the dead body of the murdered woman lying in the back kitchen, the legs extended under the sink. Upon these facts the jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, found the prisoner *Guilty*. He was sentenced to death and executed. He made a confession of his guilt, which contained a very extraordinary revelation of his low intellect. He did not want, he said, to pay his addresses to the deceased, but she never would draw him the proper quantity of beer, and that vexed him. While hesitating whether he should kill the girl or no, and unable to make up his mind, he resolved to try his luck by throwing up the "spud" of the plough: if it had fallen flat he would not have killed her; but it came down point foremost, and he left the field with the determination to do it. Thus the obedience of a piece of senseless iron to physical laws was made to determine the fate of a poor girl, and the guilt and punishment of her murderer.

12. SINKING OF AN IRON SHIP IN THE THAMES.—A strange accident, attended with the loss of five lives, has occurred in the Thames. The *Ganges* was an iron-built ship of 1000 tons. She had recently returned from Trinidad, and had discharged her cargo in the West India Docks. She was then char-

tered for a voyage to Australia; but it was thought necessary that she should first undergo a complete overhaul. For this purpose she was towed from the Docks to a dry dock at Rotherhithe. While on this passage it was observed that she was rather unsteady; but she proceeded without accident to the entrance of the dry dock. The crew, between 30 and 40 Lascars, and the tugs, had got her round broadside to the stream, when she gave a heavy cant over to the port-side; the water flowed into the portholes, she gradually went over, and sank near the entrance of the Grand Surrey Dock. Many of the Lascars were below, cleaning out the hold. Most of these managed to scramble on deck, and ascended so much of the rigging as remained above water; but five went down in the ship. The wreck formed a serious obstruction to the navigation, and it was necessary to remove it without delay. As the vessel sunk in shallow water, when the tide went down a portion of her hull appeared above the surface. Lighters and riggers were set to work to remove her masts and rigging, and she was then got upright. As the tide receded the water ran out of her; then her ports were made tight, the remainder of the water was pumped out, and barges and lighters were got under her sides, and she was finally removed without much injury.

13. THE COLNE MURDER.—At the Lancaster Assizes, Walter Moore was indicted for the wilful murder of his wife, at Colne, in that county, on the 8th of April last. At the trial it appeared that the prisoner was a tailor, at Colne; that he and his wife had not lived happily together, and that she had gone to

live with her uncle, at a place called Black Lane Ends, near Keighley, in Yorkshire, about five weeks before this occurrence. On the day in question, it was proved that the prisoner, accompanied by another man, named Metcalf, determined to go and see his wife, with the view, as he alleged, of getting some money from her. They accordingly went there. A conversation then took place between the prisoner and his wife, the substance of which was that he asked her to go back with him and live with him, or to sleep with him that night, which she refused to do. The family of the wife's uncle consisted of her uncle, her cousin, William Wood, a grown-up young man, and a young son. It appeared that the prisoner had observed his wife's night-cap and gown on one of the beds, in which he supposed the young man William Wood was accustomed to sleep; and he inquired of the boy, whether his wife did not sometimes sleep with him and sometimes with the young man; but this was denied by the boy. On the following morning, the prisoner, with Metcalf, were in the kitchen, and his wife was on her knees cleaning the fire-irons; when the prisoner, throwing down some money, asked Wood to fetch him some more ale. Wood having left the room for this purpose, Metcalf saw the prisoner suddenly go up to his wife, and draw a razor, which he had secreted upon his person, across her throat. The poor woman immediately got on her feet, and put her apron up to her throat, which was bleeding very much. Her neck was streaming with blood; she never spoke, and died in a few minutes, where she was placed, upon the long settle. The prisoner afterwards begged

Metcalf to allow him to cut his own throat, but he would not. Having left the room where this tragedy had taken place, on returning to it shortly after, seeing the dead body of his wife lying on the settle, he kissed the body several times, saying, "She was a grand one, and he loved her dearly yet." In his defence, the prisoner said that he had once found William Wood locked up in his (prisoner's) own house with his wife; and his belief was that his wife was sleeping with William Wood, while stopping away from him, and refusing to return home. The learned judge, in summing up the case, said that he was bound to tell the jury that jealousy was no excuse for the commission of the crime of murder; and the jury, after a few minutes' consultation, found the prisoner *Guilty*, and he was sentenced to death. The prisoner heard his doom with careless levity; but as the fatal day approached, he seemed to become aware of his sin, and devoted himself to his religious duties. The execution was appointed for Monday, the 1st September. On Friday, the gallows was erected at the north-western side of Lancaster Castle. On Saturday morning the convict rose in a subdued tone of mind. Soon after he was permitted to go into the watercloset. As he did not return, a turnkey went to the place, and there found that the murderer had anticipated the gallows by suicide, and in a most strange manner. He had thrust his head deep into the pan, and with one hand had opened the water valve; and by this extraordinary means had suffocated himself.

15. DREADFUL FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN CUMBERLAND-STREET, HYDE-PARK.—A calamitous fire, resulting in the loss of three lives,

broke out between 12 and 1 o'clock in the morning of the 15th, in one of the lofty mansions in this street, occupied by Mr. S. W. Barrett. This house stands nearly opposite the Marble Arch, and is a large dwelling with flats at the back, which afforded easy means of escape in case of fire, but which, unfortunately, were forgotten by the inmates in their terror. The family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, their children, a governess, a lady's maid, nurse, general servants, and butler, in all more than twelve persons. Mrs. Barrett had only been confined a fortnight before. As customary, the household attended prayers at 10 o'clock, and by 11 o'clock all had retired to rest. Soon after 12 o'clock, a light was seen in the kitchen by a police-constable, who was passing. On closer examination he found that the house was on fire. He instantly sprang his rattle, and rang the bell. In a short time the front door was unbolted and opened by a person in his night-dress—Mr. Barrett. He seemed in a very excited state. On being told that his house was on fire, he exclaimed, "Oh! my family!" and immediately shut the door, and was heard to turn the key in the lock. Shortly afterwards piercing screams issued forth from the top part of the house, and loud cries of "Fire! Fire!" "Help! Help!" from the upper windows. The flames had seized upon the whole of the staircase, thus cutting off all means of retreat by the regular way. Fortunately, in a short time, two of the Royal Society's fire-escapes arrived. Upon getting in front of the building, they could see the smoke rolling from nearly all the front windows, at several of which were women and children screaming frantically for help.

Conductor Elsdon placed his machine in front of the house, and at the risk of his own life entered the different rooms, and brought down a woman and a young child from a room that was on fire. While he was so engaged, the other conductor, hearing screams proceeding from the next house, pitched his machine against it, and having passed through some of the rooms, on reaching the leads at the back of the house, found Mr. Barrett's governess and three other persons almost stifled by smoke, and brought them all out safely. In the meanwhile, John Parsons, coachman to Mr. Milner Gibson, M.P., procured a ladder from his master's premises, and placed it against the back of the burning house, and, by its means, saved the lives of Mrs. Barrett, her infant, and the monthly nurse. Loud cries were now made for the conductors to enter the building and rescue Mr. Barrett and his two children, who were known to be still inside. The conductors both made for the first floor; but the flames were rolling out and curling round the window tops with such fury that they were driven back. They next went to the other windows, but with the same result. Loud screams were now heard from the blazing premises; but in a short time the sounds ceased, the flames shot out into the street, and it became too evident that these three unhappy persons had perished.

The engines of the fire-brigade, the parish engine, and a strong force of men quickly arrived, and by their exertions the fire was extinguished. It was then determined to enter the premises. For this purpose one of the men with an axe drove in one of the lower panels of the door. Two persons apparently lifeless were found lying just

within. One of these was Mr. Barrett. He was quite dead. The other was his daughter, a young lady about 10 years old. She was still living; and, with the assistance of two persons, walked—or was partly carried—to a neighbouring house, where she died almost immediately. Her person had the marks of slight burns; but she seems to have been killed by suffocation and extreme heat. Search was then made for the other daughter, aged 4 years, and she was found near her cot in her bedroom, which was unburnt. She appeared to have died from suffocation. It would appear that the unfortunate Mr. Barrett had been so bewildered by the alarm, that after closing the street door, he had not only locked it, but had shot the bolts at top and bottom. On returning with his daughter, he was either unable to withdraw these fastenings, or was suffocated before he could do so.

The fire appears to have commenced in the basement, and probably originated in an escape of gas. The fire, in its direct effects, was chiefly confined to the staircase, for, although the rooms were much scorched, and the furniture injured by extreme heat, they had not been subjected to the direct action of the flames.

26. H.M. SHIP "BLACK PRINCE."
—TRIAL OF SPEED.—On the 18th October, last year, the first of the great iron-clad line-of-battle ships constructed for the Royal Navy, the *Warrior*, was put to her trial of speed in Stokes' Bay. On this occasion the result was eminently satisfactory; for the immense vessel, of 6109 tons, with engines of 1000 horse power (nominal) averaged a rate of 14·354 knots, or about 17 miles an hour. The *Warrior* was constructed on the Thames. At the same time, a sis-

ter vessel, to be called the *Black Prince*, was ordered to be constructed on the Clyde, upon the same lines, and to be propelled by the same engine power. Before she left the Clyde the builders tried her speed at light draught, and without masts or rigging. The result was very satisfactory; for she attained a speed of between 14 and 16 knots. Upon her arrival at Spithead, the Admiralty officials tested her powers at the measured mile; but her performances not only did not equal the anticipation, but were markedly below those of the *Warrior*, the average speed attained being only 13·043 knots. The vessel was then consigned to the dockyard authorities for equipment; and, having been fitted with many improvements suggested by experience gained from the *Warrior*, she was to-day tried with all her stores and armament on board, as commissioned for sea service. The trial again resulted in disappointment. The first run, with tide, was made in 4 min. 21 sec. = 13·846 knots; the second run, against tide, 5 min. 58 sec. = 10·055 knots; third run, with tide, 4 min. 9 sec. = 14·457 knots; fourth run, against tide, 5 min. 50 sec. = 10·286 knots;—mean of the four runs, 12·209 knots—more than two knots an hour less than the *Warrior's* speed. The engine power and propellers of both vessels are equal, but the *Black Prince* on this occasion drew 26 ft. 10 in. aft, 26 ft. 6 in. forward; while the *Warrior* at her trial drew 26 ft. 5 in. aft, and 25 ft. 6 in. forward, and her engines were worked with 5 lbs. less pressure on the safety valve. The defect of speed in the *Black Prince* is probably in some degree attributable to the difference in trim, but more to her

bottom having become foul while in dock equipping. When her trim has been adjusted to the most favourable proportions, the pressure of steam increased, and her bottom cleaned, the *Black Prince* will probably show an increased rate of speed; but it seems to be admitted that she is inferior to the *Warrior* in this respect. The present armament of the *Black Prince* consists of 40 heavy guns, of which 10 are 110-pounder Armstrongs. The broadside consists of 68-pounder smooth-bores, of 95 cwt., with 40- and 20-pounder Armstrongs; and numerous smaller Armstrongs for boat and field service. Like the *Warrior*, the ship is not completely cased in impenetrable armour. Only 220 feet of her total length of 380 is protected by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch armour plates, with 18 inches of teak backing. The bow and stern portions are protected by plates of lesser thickness. For their immense length and weight, both the *Warrior* and the *Black Prince* are very handy vessels. With the helm to starboard, the latter made the half-circle in 5 min. 4 sec.; the whole circle in 10 min. 11 sec. With helm to port, the half circle was made in 7 min.; the whole circle in 13 min. 13 sec. The vessel was then put to full speed, and her engines were stopped dead in 19 seconds; and, the ship having been brought to a standstill, the engines were put into full action in 32 seconds. From the improvements made in her rig, flooring, and sheer, the *Black Prince* makes a more handsome appearance on the water than her sister vessel.

If expectations were to some extent disappointed by the performances of the *Black Prince*, they were exceeded by those of the *Defence* and *Resistance*, two of the second-class iron-clad men-of-

war. On her trial of speed in February, the first-named vessel attained a mean speed of 11.357 knots, or 13 miles, and the latter somewhat more—rates which much exceed those calculated upon. The *Defence* and her class will carry a very formidable armament. They will have six 110-pounder Armstrongs, ten smooth-bore 68-pounders, two 32-pounders of 45 cwt., besides boat-guns.

In the course of the autumn, the four iron-clads which had been completed—the *Warrior*, *Black Prince*, *Defence*, and *Resistance*—were formed into a squadron for actual service, as a Channel fleet, with the noble wood-built line-of-battle ship *Revenge* for flag-ship. They have cruised in the open seas in all weathers, and have met with gales which would try the qualities of any ship. The result has been, on the whole, eminently satisfactory. The whole four prove themselves to be good sea boats, very weatherly under canvas, and fast under either sail or steam. Under some circumstances, they were reported to roll heavily; but not more than many wooden-built ships reckoned to be good ships.

THE IRON NAVY.—The experimental constructions of the *Warrior* and *Black Prince* have been deemed so successful by the Admiralty, that they have ordered the building of three vessels of greater bulk, greater impenetrability, and greater offensive power than those ships. This new class are—the *Minotaur*, constructing at the Iron Ship-Building Company's Works, at Blackwall; the *Northumberland*, by Messrs. Marc, at Millwall; and the *Agincourt*, by Messrs. Laird, at Birkenhead. These vessels are to be 400 feet long, 50 ft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. in breadth, 21 ft. 1 in. depth of hold, and of 6621 tons

burden. The teak backing, which in the *Warrior* is 18 inches thick, is to be reduced to 9 inches ; and the iron plating increased from 4½ inches to 5½ inches thickness ; and the armour plating is to be carried all round, instead of protecting about two-thirds amidships, but diminishing to 3 inches thickness at the bow and stern. The engines are to be of 1350 horsepower (nominal). The great ship *Achilles* remains under construction at Chatham.

The private iron-ship builders are constructing iron-plated ships for almost every naval Power of the world. In the meanwhile, the French are not neglecting the important subject of reconstructing their navy on modern principles ; and the Americans are weekly launching vessels of new and extraordinary principles, the projection of which are among the most interesting events of that extraordinary civil war.

GAS IN MEN-OF-WAR.—Among the wonderful changes in the equipment of our men-of-war, none perhaps is more calculated to make the hair of an "old salt" of Nelson's days (if there be one left) stand on end, than the introduction of gas. Several of the screw line-of-battle ships have been fitted with gas-works, meters, pipes, and burners. The apparatus is exceedingly simple, the result most satisfactory ; and the new illumination is probably far more safe than the scores of murky candles or "glims" which have been hitherto used.

26. MURDER OF A POLICEMAN AT ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—At the South Lancashire Summer Assizes, four prisoners, named Burke, Ward, Hopwell, and Johnson, were indicted for the wilful murder, on the 28th June last, of a

policeman, named William Jump—Johnson, the last prisoner, as an accessory after the fact, by harbouring the actual murderers, knowing them to have committed the murder. There was another person, named Barlow, implicated also ; but having turned approver on behalf of the Crown, he was called as a witness. From the evidence it appeared that the prisoners, together with others not in custody, had assembled together and armed themselves with bludgeons and pistols, with intent to destroy bricks in a neighbouring yard, and to use their weapons against any person interfering with them, in pursuance of which intention they committed the murder charged against them. They met to carry out their designs at a place called the Ashton Barracks, not far from Clifford's Brickyard, where they destroyed 16,000 bricks. Returning to the Ashton Barracks, they took their way across the fields, until they came to a field adjoining the foldyard, where the murder was committed, in crossing which they were met by two policemen—the deceased and another—from whom they attempted to avert their faces ; but being challenged by the police, who observed the men were concealing something under their clothes, they turned round and commenced a most violent attack upon them, during which they used their weapons, and eventually one of them shot the deceased, who expired in a few minutes after being carried to a house in the neighbourhood. The jury, under the direction of Mr. Justice Mellor, who tried the case, found the prisoners Burke and Ward *Guilty*, and the prisoner Johnson guilty of harbouring the others. The sentence on the convict Burke was commuted ; but

Ward was executed at the same time with Taylor, the murderer of Mr. Meller at Manchester, in the presence of 120,000 spectators.

28. DREADFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT MARKET HARBOUROUGH.—

Between 11 and 12 o'clock at night two excursion trains traversing the Midland Railway came into collision, with terrible consequences. An excursion train of the Midland Railway was appointed to leave the King's Cross terminus of the Great Northern Railway at 7.30 P.M.; but in consequence of the large number of passengers who sought to take advantage of it, the intended train was divided into two—each supposed to contain

between 500 and 600 persons. The first train, consisting of engine, tender, and 25 carriages, left King's Cross at 7.41; it carried a tail-light such as is used to indicate that another special train was to follow; but no notification by telegraph or otherwise was sent to the stations along the line, that a special train would follow No. 1 train. "It is not the practice of the Midland Railway to do so."

Excursion train No. 2, consisting of engine, tender, and 24 carriages, left King's Cross at 7.46 P.M., or five minutes after No. 1 train. Where two trains journey along the same line, starting at such a short interval, and timed to the same speed, the chief hopes of safety to the passengers are that nothing shall happen, either by accident, negligence, or miscalculation, to retard or stop the first train; or that the officials of the second train shall exert such a degree of vigilance and promptitude as shall avert mischief from the former event. Unhappily, nothing was wanting on this occasion to bring about what is termed "an accident." The second train fol-

lowed the first, certainly without increasing, perhaps slightly decreasing, its distance from it; the signal lights along the line were not calculated to give, and did not give, the warnings necessary to put the driver of No. 2 train on his guard; the driver of No. 1 train stopped at Market Harborough to take in water; the safety signal near the station was exchanged for "danger," in insufficient time to allow the driver of No. 2 to pull up; and the consequence was, that he ran into No. 1 while it was still stationary; though, fortunately, the speed of No. 2 had been reduced to five or six miles an hour.

The shrieks of the thousand terrified excursionists, who were thrown together by the shock, were appalling. It was near midnight, the night was quite dark, and the station imperfectly lighted; and it was not until fires had been made of the ruins of the carriages that, by their light, the extent of the disaster could be ascertained. It was then found that the guard's van of No. 1 train and the two carriages that preceded it (forming the last carriages of the train) had been thrown off the rails and greatly crushed; and that the engine of No. 2 train had been also thrown off the line and much damaged. Almost all the persons in the destroyed carriages were injured; one unfortunate person was killed outright; another had his arm crushed to pieces, and it was necessary to amputate it; another had his jaw broken, and was otherwise much injured; others, to the total number of 11, are stated in the official account to have been seriously injured; and 131 others received slighter injuries.

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2. EXTRAORDINARY STORM IN WILTSHIRE.—A very extraordinary storm of hail and rain has laid waste a tract of country in the neighbourhood of Market and West Lavington and Easterton; completely destroying, within a limited area, the whole labours of the husbandman, and doing immense damage to trees, hedgerows, farm buildings, and dwellings. From daybreak of the 2nd September, there had been continuous mutterings of thunder, with lightning, and the air had a heavy, leaden hue. About 5.30 A.M. a roar, like a roar of musketry, was heard; the lightning and thunder increased; and, as if the heavens had been suddenly opened, there fell such a deluge of hail and rain as has hardly ever been recorded. In less than half-an-hour the tract of country between Easterton and West Lavington, about half a mile in breadth by two miles in length, was completely devastated. The crops were crushed into the earth, and the fields, hedgerows and gardens were covered by a mass of hail-stones from four to seven feet deep. The roads, and water-courses, and hollows became deep rushing torrents, down which agricultural produce and implements, timber and straw, were hurried along. The roads were broken up, the cellars filled with water, houses and cottages placed in hollows were filled with water and choked up with stones, gravel, and every kind of *débris*. At Market Lavington the whole lower part of the village was laid under water, and the cottages were inundated up to

the ceiling. In some places the hail lay piled up to the height of seven feet! Between Market Lavington and West Lavington, along the whole line of road, nothing was to be seen but hail, here and there heaped up into masses from four to seven feet high. Over the whole district the corn was almost utterly destroyed. Not only was the stalk crushed into the earth, but the ears were cut off from the stems. The direct loss from this cause will amount to several thousand pounds.

The farm-stock does not appear to have suffered much; but the ducks and fowls perished in hundreds — sparrows, thrushes, and blackbirds innumerable were struck down and killed by the hail.

The storm, as before stated, was confined to a limited area. Its line appears to have been very distinctly drawn. Just outside there was heavy rain, which interrupted the field-labourers for a short time — beyond that, there was neither rain nor hail.

3. DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.—About noon an extensive fire occurred at some waterside premises in Nar-row Street, adjacent to the entrance of the Regent's Canal Dock and Ratcliff Cross. The premises in which the disaster commenced were the extensive stores of Messrs. Ritchie and Sons, jute bag and sack manufacturers, and was known as the Eagle Wharf. This building was at least 60 feet wide, and four floors in height. It appeared that the workpeople had left to get their dinner, and on returning discovered that one of the upper floors was on fire, and speedily the whole building was enveloped in flames. From Messrs. Ritchie's premises the flames forced their way into the extensive steam

flour mills of Messrs. Hammond, the whole of the floors of which, the stock-in-trade thereon, and the valuable machinery, were quickly enveloped in a broad sheet of flame. Owing to the extreme narrowness of the street, the firemen encountered much difficulty in obtaining a position which would command a range of the fire. The flames consequently crossed the street and fired another warehouse and counting-house of Mr. Ritchie, which was also nearly destroyed. Fortunately an ample supply of water was procured, the brigade and land steam engines, and the floating engines on the river were worked so strenuously as to confine the flames to the buildings in which they were now raging, and the surrounding buildings escaped with comparatively small damage; but an immense quantity of bottled beer in an adjoining store was rendered valueless. Of the flour mills and Mr. Ritchie's premises only the bare walls remained. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the spontaneous ignition of jute or flax used in the manufacture of sacking.

On the 5th, also, a fire broke out in the extensive range of warehouses belonging to Messrs. Phillips and Sons, Duke Street, Blackfriars. Mr. Phillips had just retired to bed when he was alarmed by the reflection of a strong light through the bedroom windows, and, on looking out discovered the centre warehouse to be in flames. The whole of the warehouses containing 700 tons of rags, also several small houses, were entirely consumed.

On the 13th, considerable excitement was caused in the neighbourhood of Deptford Creek, by the report that a fire had broken

out in the Surrey Consumers' Gas Company's Works. The flames commenced in one of the large gasometers, and in a few minutes not fewer than 10,000 cubic feet of gas became ignited. It was expected by the terrified inhabitants that a terrific explosion would occur; but this was not the case, and owing to the exertions of the workmen the flames were prevented from extending to the other portions of the works.

8. DREADFUL FIRE AT THE LIVERPOOL WORKHOUSE.—A terrible catastrophe has occurred at the Brownlow Hill Workhouse, Liverpool. The eastern portion of this building contains on the ground floor the drug stores, and, above, a long apartment which is the dormitory of the girls. Access is given to this room by two staircases, one at the south end, the other at the centre. The dormitory is separated by a narrow passage from the chapel, under which are the girls' schoolrooms. Miss Kennan, the schoolmistress, slept in a small room adjoining the dormitory, and in the latter were about 40 girls, some grown up, others of tender age, and three nurses. On Sunday night the inmates of the workhouse were, in accordance with rules, locked up in their respective apartments. About 2 o'clock on Monday morning, Miss Kennan was awakened by smoke and the smell of fire, and immediately discovered that these proceeded from the girls' dormitory. The governor, Mr. Carr, was aroused and took immediate steps for stopping the disaster, but without success. The dense smoke showed that the interior was burning. The fire seemed to be about the centre of the room, near to the central staircase. The means of

escape for those whose beds were beyond these stairs were therefore cut off; but those who had the good fortune to sleep at the south end were rescued without difficulty. Attempts were made to get access to the northern end by breaking the windows; but when the assistants ascended the ladders they were driven back by volumes of fire and smoke, and it was evident that rescue by that means was hopeless. The governor and nurses then made courageous efforts to penetrate through the mass of smoke raging in the centre of the room, and succeeded in drawing out many, and did not desist until two of the nurses and a grown-up girl had perished in their attempts, and the governor was much burnt and nearly suffocated. In a very short time the whole of the dormitory was destroyed, the roof fell in, and all the unfortunate children within perished. In the meanwhile the flames had spread across the passage and ignited the chapel. The efforts of the engines were properly directed to extinguish the fire in the dormitory, and therefore that in the chapel raged unchecked. The whole structure was speedily enveloped in flames, from the floor to the top of the steeple. Soon the supports of the latter were destroyed, it reeled and fell, crushing in the roof and floors to the schoolrooms beneath.

When the fire in the dormitory had been sufficiently subdued for the assistants to look in, they beheld a piteous sight. In the row of iron cots along the western wall were seen the bodies of 14 children; one or two others were on the floor, as though they had been aroused, and were about to escape. The poor little girls seemed, when first seen, to have

been suffocated in their sleep, without injury from the flames; but when the room was entered after the fire had been quite extinguished, it was found that the burning roof had fallen upon them, had set fire to their bedding, and their corpses were dreadfully burnt. Of the nurses that perished, one who had rushed several times into the smoke, returning each time with a child, was finally brought out lifeless with a dead child in her arms. Another had rescued several little sufferers, but rushing in again was brought out senseless and died in the arms of the governor. Twenty-three persons perished in this melancholy catastrophe. The precise origin of the fire was not discovered.

9. EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER MILLS IN CORNWALL.—An explosion, by which six women were destroyed, has taken place at the Naucekuke Powder Mills, on the coast of Cornwall, about five miles west of Redruth. The manufactory was in full work, there being about 1500 lbs. of gunpowder undergoing the process of drying. The premises had just been inspected by the proper persons. Five women were at work in the drying-room, two in the sifting-room, and the mixer was at his work. About 11 A.M. a tremendous explosion took place, which completely stripped the drying-house of its roof, and levelled the front wall with the ground. The buildings were then seen to be in flames. The fire engine was brought to the spot, and the fire extinguished. On entering the buildings four of the six women were found dead, scorched and baked with the fierce blast. The other two were alive, but died the following day. The disaster is attributed to lightning.

9. GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The annual musical festival of "The Three Choirs" was this year held at Gloucester. The performances consisted of *The Creation*, *Elijah*, Mendelssohn's *Lobgesang*, and *The Messiah*. The principal vocalists were Mdlle. Titiens, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Miss L. Baxter, Mdlle. Parepa, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Montem Smith. The attendances at the four great performances were below the usual numbers, and left a considerable deficit; but the contributions at the doors, which are always handed over, without deduction, to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the three dioceses, were nevertheless considerable.

26. LAUNCH OF THE IRON-CLAD "HECTOR," 32 GUNS. The first of a class of iron-clad men-of-war, intermediate between the *Warrior* and the *Defence* classes, was launched from the works of Messrs. Napier and Sons, Glasgow. The *Hector* is 286 ft. in length over all; 56 ft. 1½ in. in breadth; 38 ft. 2 in. depth moulded; tonnage, 4063 tons. She will be propelled by horizontal engines of 800 horse-power (nominal). Her armour plates will extend all round from a depth of 5 feet below the water line. They are of rolled iron, 4½ inches thick, bolted over a coating of teak 18 inches thick. The *Hector* was designed for a ram, and with this view her bows are made of extraordinary strength, her curved stem being made of massive iron, secured by a perfect network of iron beams, cross bracings, and bulk-heads. The *Hector* is designed to carry 32 of the heaviest and most formidable guns known to artillery science—30 on her

broadside, and 2 pivots on her deck.

WEATHER OF THE QUARTER.—The Summer quarter of the present year was pre-eminently cold, wet, and disagreeable. The cold weather, which set in on the 9th June, continued, with few and trifling exceptions, till the 12th September; the defect of temperature during the whole of these 96 days averaged 2½ degrees. For the other 18 days there was an excess of 2½ degrees. Rain fell, on 40 days, to the aggregate of 7 inches. This rain-fall was considerably below the average, but the deficiency was fully compensated by the amount of humidity in the air, and the chilliness and damp of the atmosphere.

Nevertheless, the health of the population was unusually good. This was, in some degree, owing to that very cold which made everybody feel so uncomfortable; since the rapid decomposition of animal and vegetable matter, and other causes usually prevalent during hot weather, were not forced into activity.

The number of births was extraordinarily high; 172,237 children were born—an excess of near 4500 over the corresponding quarters of 1860–61. The birth-rate was 3·356 of the population, the average of ten years being 3·285.

The number of deaths was 92,225. In the Summer quarter of 1860 it was 86,312; of 1861, 100,986. The proportionate rate to the population was 1·797 per cent.; that of ten years is 2·020 per cent. Even the distressed cotton districts, where scanty food and clothing, and mental depression, might have produced disease and death, did not show any noticeable variation from the average

—indeed, it was remarked, that where the distress was known to be most severe, the number of deaths was even below the average; and that the increase of mortality occurred chiefly in such places as Liverpool, beyond the pressure of the cotton famine. This favourable result is attributed to the general excellence of the food supplied by the Relief Committees, the enforcement of cleanliness, the compulsory abstinence from ardent spirits, and to the greater attention to their children afforded by the mothers in the absence of work.

There were 40,585 marriages in the third quarter of this year; in 1860 there were 40,541; in 1861, 39,892. So that the hopes of future increase are not retarded by the sufferings of the north-eastern portion of the Kingdom. This indication of prosperity is, however, due to the general well-being of all the other parts of England; for in the cotton districts the effects of the stagnation of their industry were manifest. In Lancashire, the marriages, which were 6315 and 6123 in the Summer quarters of 1860 and 1861, fell in this quarter to 5468. In Ashton and other towns, where the population is wholly dependent on the cotton-mills, the decline of the marriage rate exceeded one-third.

The excess of births over deaths was 80,012, or 870 daily; but 33,000 emigrants sailed from British ports, of whom about 13,000 were of English origin. The British colonies now feel beneficially the consequences of the insane contest which renders the United States a "nice country to keep out of." The English, Irish, and Scotch, who went to the Australian colonies during

these three months rose from 7000 to 12,000; the number who went to British North America also increased greatly; while to the once eagerly-sought United States, who in the summer of 1860 received 21,104 of the bone and muscle of a State, only 6348 went in the summer of 1861, and 14,170 in that of 1862.

The increase in the number of paupers shows how severely, notwithstanding the enormous sums subscribed, and the general prosperity of the rest of the community, the cotton famine has fallen on the smitten districts. The following will show the comparative number of paupers in the Summer quarter of three years:—

	In-door.	Out-door.
1860.....	101,680	667,680
1861.....	112,932	693,649
1862.....	119,592	789,914

The price of provisions was, also, unfortunately higher than at the corresponding period of last year, wheat being 56s. 10d. a quarter, and potatoes 115s. per ton.

OCTOBER.

5. RIOTS IN HYDE-PARK AND AT BIRKENHEAD.—This autumn has not been allowed to pass without a repetition of those disgraceful riots which for the last two or three years have taken place on Sundays in the parks. Passing from the meaningless character of the disturbances of past years, these tumultuous gatherings have assumed the more formidable shape of religious and political faction fights. On the present occasion, the opposing parties were, on the one side, the lowest order of the

Irish of the metropolis, moved by some secret organization, adopting as their war-cry, "The Pope!" whilst their opponents, calling themselves Protestants, chiefly consisted of the class of English labourers, less evidently organized, but still having the appearance of some preparation, and taking for their war-cry the name of Garibaldi.

These disturbances commenced by an attack of the Roman Catholics (if the name may be used to designate these ruffians) on a meeting of the Working Men's Garibaldian Fund Committee, holden in Hyde-park, to "express sympathy with Garibaldi, and to adopt a protest against the French occupation of Rome." The Garibaldians showed fight, but, having been taken by surprise, were driven off the ground. The Committee announced that they would not hold another meeting; but the ruffianism of London was not to be balked of its amusement. On Sunday, the 5th October, the rival factions—for there rages in the courts and alleys of the metropolis a ceaseless war between two indefinable sections of the lowest class—assembled in the Park, evidently resolved to make it a battle-ground. Their aggregate numbers have been stated as high as 80,000. At first the meeting seemed to be a mere oratorical mass-meeting, and several persons addressed the mob from a mound of rubbish. But later in the afternoon this platform, which had hitherto been occupied by a miscellaneous selection, was attacked and carried by a rush of the Irish. A rough organization of the Garibaldians was quickly made; they attacked the mound, and a frightful contest spread over

the Park. At first it was a mere tussle of strength; but gradually sticks and more formidable weapons came forth, and the battle assumed a dangerous aspect. The Garibaldians, who were led by some soldiers of the Guards, succeeded in regaining possession of the mound, whence they sallied in large bodies, clearing the Park at each rush. The police acted with great courage, and seized any prominent rioter; but they were far too few to repress the riot. The battle raged throughout the afternoon, and resulted in a considerable number of persons being taken to the hospitals, much injured. A great many of the mob received wounds and bruises, and the destruction of coats and hats was immense. An attempt was made to renew the rioting on the following Sunday; but a large body of police occupied the ground, and, as it happened to be a very wet day, the combatants wisely stayed at home. The mounds and other strongholds in the Park were levelled, and the Chief Commissioner of Police notified that such breaches of the peace would, in future, be put down summarily. Cardinal Wiseman also addressed a "pastoral" to his flock, severely condemning their conduct.

About the same time, disgraceful riots, similar in character, were taking place at Birkenhead. In this town there is a Parliamentary Debating Society, which meets in the Institute attached to the Holy Trinity Church. This society, which is sufficiently Protestant and Liberal, had placarded the walls with the announcement that, at their next meeting, the subject would be, "Sympathy with Garibaldi." The General seems to be looked upon rather as the imper-

sonation of hostility to the Pope, than as an Italian patriot; and the announcement, therefore, gave offence to the Irish, who are gathered in vast numbers in the town. Accordingly, as soon as the gas was lighted in the schoolroom of the Institute, a mob of Irish assembled, and a stone was thrown at one of the windows, smashing a pane of glass. Upon the suggestion of the Inspector of Police, the lights were extinguished and the meeting was adjourned, it being deemed impossible to hold the meeting under such threatening circumstances. The crowd of ruffians outside rapidly increased, until it amounted to 3000 or 4000. The windows of the Institute being broken, the mob adjourned to Price-street, and commenced breaking the windows of the church. The assault continued until two Catholic priests made their appearance, and persuaded the greater portion to disperse, but not before some of the police had been wounded by missiles, and much mischief done.

On the night appointed for the holding of the adjourned meeting, precautions were taken with a view of quelling any disturbance that might occur. The police, with the assistance of upwards of 1000 special constables and a detachment of the 49th Regiment, were held in readiness. The most serious part of the riot did not commence until the conclusion of the meeting. During the evening a number of chimneys were fired at intervals, with the intent of attracting the police into the side streets, or for signals to the rioters. The assaults upon the police were frequent and furious. The mob retreated when the police advanced, and assailed the officers

with stones and missiles; most of the men received severe cuts and wounds, and, being few in number, were compelled to fall back. Notwithstanding the outrages to persons and property, the magistrates refused to read the Riot Act and call out the military, and the special constables were not called upon to act; so that the police, after making three successful attacks upon the rioters, became wearied of their incessant exertions, and, unsupported by any other force, could scarcely be induced to follow their Inspectors. The mob, taking advantage of the retreat of the police, broke into several shops, ransacked them of their contents, and continued these outrages until between 12 and 1 o'clock at night.

Two, at least, of the constables were so severely wounded that their lives were thought to be in danger. Mr. Superintendent Hammond, of the County Constabulary, was brutally assaulted; many of the constables received dreadful gashes and fractures, and not a few spectators received—not altogether without desert—severe injuries from flying missiles. A number of prisoners, three of whom were women, were secured and sent off to Chester for trial. Fifteen were convicted, and received sentences varying from six months' to two years' imprisonment; except one Lennon, who had struck down and nearly killed two policemen with an iron bolt: to this desperado was awarded 15 years' penal servitude.

12. FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT.—FIVE PERSONS DROWNED.—A fatal boat accident occurred at the New Passage, near Bristol. Five men, carpenters, engaged on a railway bridge, had crossed from Bristol

to Chepstow to meet some companions. These had already left; and the men, under the pilotage of a sailor named Price, set sail for the return voyage. All proceeded well until they came to the mouth of Chepstow River, when the wind had increased to a gale. Price, the steersman, reefed sail, and put back into the river, and endeavoured to persuade the men to remain until the gale had abated. They refused, and one of them having insisted on taking the helm from Price, turned the boat's head, at the same time unreefing the sails. They had made the passage about half-way across the Severn, when they were caught in a tremendous squall, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon: the boat immediately capsized, and five out of the six on board were drowned, the sailor being the only one saved.

13. **TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY.**—A terrible disaster, by which 15 persons were killed, occurred on the Craighton cutting, near Winchburgh, on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. The circumstances under which this catastrophe took place were such as to cause surprise that a single traveller escaped with life to tell the tale; for two trains traversing the same line of rails from opposite directions met and came into collision while moving at great speed.

The "up" line of rails of this railway, from Pardovan to Priest Inch—a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles—had been closed for repairs, and the whole traffic (which from circumstances is very considerable on this part of the line) had, in consequence been thrown upon the

"down" line. To guard against the danger likely to arise on a single line from this circumstance, the precaution had been taken of placing a "pilot-engine" on the line, whose duty it was to run backwards and forwards, and to conduct each train along the rails; by which means, if all other care had been taken, no train could have entered upon that part of the line while any other train was upon it. As part of this arrangement, all trains, whether "up" or "down" were ordered to stop at the sidings at either end, and not to proceed until permission had been formally given. The 6 P.M. passenger-train, from Edinburgh to the North, passed the Winchburgh station at its proper time—between 6.15 and 6.35 P.M. It consisted of a tank-engine, four carriages, a guard's van, and a horse-box, and carried 44 passengers. It was detained about three minutes at the spot where it should enter upon the single line, awaiting the pilot-engine. As soon as the pilot returned from the west and had passed out of its way, the Edinburgh train, having received the requisite direction from the pointsman, proceeded on its journey along the single line. The driver had every reason to believe that the line was clear; but he had not proceeded more than a mile when he suddenly perceived a train in front of him and coming at speed to meet him! This was the train from Glasgow to Edinburgh, consisting of engine, tender, and seven carriages, and conveying about 112 passengers. As the Glasgow train was travelling at the rate of about 20 miles an hour, and the Scottish Central at probably the same rate, the momentum with which two such bo-

dies would come into collision may be imagined. The engine and trains did not, as has happened under similar circumstances, "mount"—for the tank-engine being the narrower ran into and penetrated the Glasgow, and both of them were destroyed, and the third-class carriage immediately behind was broken to pieces. The tender and leading van of the Glasgow train, and two third-class carriages following them were jammed together and the carriages destroyed—the other carriages came together with fearful shock, but, strange to say, both trains remained on the line. The consequences of the collision to human life were most disastrous. The engine-driver and fireman of the Scottish Central train, and the fireman of the Glasgow train were all killed; the engine-driver and leading guard of the latter were fearfully injured, as was the guard of the former. When assistance arrived and the unfortunate passengers were extricated from the ruins, the results of the collision were found to have been terrible. Eleven persons were dragged out quite dead—their corpses shattered, burnt, and scalded; others who escaped with life had their limbs fractured, or were dreadfully crushed and bruised. Many of the most serious cases arose from the dreadful scalds of the steam. Four of these injured persons died in the infirmaries of Linlithgow and Edinburgh. Thirty-three persons are officially returned as more or less severely injured; but there was not one person, probably, in either train who did not feel some bad effects from the shock.

As the collision plainly arose from the unexpected appearance of the Glasgow train on the line,

inquiries were directed as to its cause; but as the fireman was killed and the engine-driver and guard dangerously injured, the exact cause of the misapprehension was difficult of discovery. It appeared, however, that when the Glasgow train approached its end of the single line, the driver found a train there which passed on in the opposite direction; and as he approached the distant signal-post, he saw an engine. Immediately thereon a green light was turned on from the distant-signal, and a white light from the pointsman's hut, which were the signals to authorize him to proceed upon the single line. He had scarcely got his train into speed when he perceived the lights of the Scottish Central train coming towards him. He instantly reversed his engine and jumped off. It appeared that the engine which, by a combination of appearances, had been mistaken for the pilot-engine, was in fact an engine employed as a ballast-engine, and which at this time was running up and down the line conveying the workmen and materials for repairing the "up" line. The proper pilot-engine was a small one, and could have been readily distinguished from any other; but this was out of repair, and an ordinary engine was doing its duty. In like manner a ballast-engine is a small and rude machine not at all resembling a traffic engine; but on this occasion an ordinary engine was employed. There was, therefore, nothing which would force on an inexperienced observer the distinction between the two. And, unhappily, the pointsman at the Pardovan end was not experienced in his duties. He had been for some years employed as a work-

man on railways ; but he had only recently received an appointment as pointman ; and, in fact, had only commenced his duties two days preceding the disaster. Hence he had not become familiar with all the details and appearances of his charge. In the dusk of an October evening—probably made more obscure by mist—he had mistaken the ballast-engine for the pilot-engine : and conceiving that he was in the due performance of his duty, and that all was clear, gave the fatal signal for the advance of the Glasgow train.

The immediate consequences of these disasters on the value of railway property is strikingly illustrated by this case. As soon as the accident became known, and that the claims for compensation would be very large, there was a fall in the value of the Company's stock representing a depreciation of 100,000*l*.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—Besides the great disasters at Market Harborough and Winchburgh, there were, during this summer and autumn, numerous railway accidents, by which useful lives were lost and much property destroyed.

On the Great Northern Line two serious accidents occurred. On the 18th August an excursion train, consisting of 14 carriages, left Leeds for London. At the Helbeck Junction, it received a large accession of excursionists from the North, and then started on its journey. The enormous freight proved too much for the engine, which was unable to draw it up the incline to Wortley junction. There were two ordinary trains waiting, at the Helbeck Junction, the departure of the excursion train, to proceed on their journeys. The manager, observing the con-

dition of the latter, directed the Bradford train to go on, and, on overtaking the distressed train, to assist it. This matter was so mismanaged, that the Bradford train ran into the other with such violence that 25 of the unfortunate pleasure-seekers were injured.

On the 30th September, as a coal train was about to pass into the station at Offord it struck upon some hard substance, by which the engine was thrown off the line. It struck and destroyed the wooden platform, and rolled over an embankment ; and several trucks were broken to pieces. The engine-driver and fireman were both killed. The cause of this disaster proved to be the wheel of a thrashing-machine, which had dropped unperceived from a down train which had passed shortly before.

On the North-Western Line a singular accident occurred at the Stretton Viaduct. This viaduct, which is composed partly of timber, was under repair. The course adopted was to renew the girders under one line of rails before the others were touched, and to conduct the traffic for the time upon a single line of rails. About 9 o'clock in the evening of the 13th August, a "down" goods-train approached the line, and being guided by a pilot-engine passed over in safety. But before it had well got upon the further line, an "up" goods-train was seen approaching upon the other line of rails. To have turned this train upon the "down" rails would have brought it into instant collision with the other train. To permit it to proceed was to precipitate it into the abyss. Nothing could be done but to attempt to stop it ; but before this could be effected, the unfortunate train, which was

300 yards long, reached the point where the bridge had been taken up; the engine, tender, and nine waggons fell into the opening down a depth of 16 feet; and both the engine-driver and fireman were killed.

An accident, which might have been very serious, occurred on the same line on the 22nd August. The express train from London and a goods train, travelling in opposite directions on the same line of rails, met at Bletchley. Happily the goods train was merely shunting, and the express driver was warned in time, and consequently his train was moving at less than 10 miles an hour when the two trains came into contact. Four or five passengers only were injured.

On the 20th December, the express train for Manchester got off the rails near the Heaton Norris station. Soon after, a pilot engine came up and crushed into the standing train; two second-class carriages were knocked to pieces, and eight passengers were injured—a first-class carriage was also destroyed, but the passengers had all got out before the collision took place.

On the Midland Railway, on the 20th of August, an excursion train ran into a cattle train, which was standing near the ticket platform of the Hitchin station. Of 500 excursionists upwards of 60 were injured—some so severely that they were carried to neighbouring houses.

On the 28th August occurred the serious accident at Market Harborough, of which an account has been given under its date.

On the 21st September an excursion train caught up and ran into a coal train between Chester-

field and Clay Cross. Ten excursionists were injured.

On the 25th November a singular accident occurred at Sheffield. An excursion train of 29 carriages ran into the station. It was so long that it was necessary to push it further forwards than was usual. The engine-driver overdid the work: the train struck against the boundary wall and knocked it down. A woman and child were on the other side. They were overwhelmed in the ruins, and the foremost carriages passed over the woman, who died of her injuries; but the child was not much hurt.

On the 3rd November a passenger train of the North-Eastern Railway left Richmond at 6.45 A.M., and drew up at the Moulton station about 7 A.M. There was a thick fog, which prevented the driver of a cattle train from seeing or being seen before he ran into the stationary passenger train. The last carriages were so much shattered that the passengers, maimed and injured, dropped through onto the ground. A lady, Miss Dickinson, was so frightfully injured that she died immediately. Nineteen other passengers were injured—some of them very severely.

A rather serious accident occurred on the London, Brighton and South-Coast Railway, between New Cross and Forest Hill, on the 6th November. The line between these two places is on a steep incline of 1 in 100, and is notoriously dangerous. As all the Brighton and all the Eastern trains, besides numerous short trains, from the London-Bridge station, pass over this piece of the line, the traffic is immense. On the day of this accident not fewer than 82 up and 82 down trains

passed along the main line; and 83 up and 81 down trains upon the parallel Croydon lines. That no frightful disaster and few accidents of any kind have hitherto happened, shows that the working regulations are good. On the morning of the 6th November there was a very thick fog. At 7.55 A.M. the South-Eastern tidal train (which carries an unusual proportion of passengers of rank) left the London-Bridge station for Folkestone and Dover; and at 8.0 A.M. (that is, five minutes later) the Brighton train started. In the obscurity of the morning the signals could not be perceived, and the Brighton train ran into the tidal train, doing much mischief. Though no one was killed, many were very seriously hurt. There were several cases of families, who were proceeding to the Continent, being obliged to give up their journey.

On the London, Chatham, and Dover Line an accident occurred on the 13th October. The 8.0 P.M. express train, from the Victoria station, had proceeded safely as far as Teynham, when, without warning or any ascertainable cause, the whole of the train got off the rails. The engine went across the down rails, and then turned over, crushing to death the engine-driver and injuring the fireman. Of the carriages only one was upset; and though many passengers received severe bruises, and other injuries, none were dangerously hurt.

Of the railway disasters in Scotland, that terrible one at Winchburgh has been narrated in its place.

Two others have been inquired into by the Government inspectors. One of these occurred near

the Gartcosh station of the Caledonian Railway on the 15th November. The engine-driver suddenly perceived that his carriages had become detached from his tender. He immediately shut off the steam, put on the break, and did all in his power to stop his engine; while his fireman jumped off to look for the train. This precaution proved disastrous; for the detached train was still travelling the rails at a great rate, not yet having lost the momentum. The consequence was, that before the driver could again get his engine to speed, the carriages were upon him, and were brought up with a shock which inflicted injuries, some severe, upon 26 of the passengers; while the rest, 60 or 70 in number, were greatly bruised and shaken.

On the same day (the 15th November) a fatal accident occurred on the Caledonian Railway, on the Beattock incline. This is a dangerous spot, the incline being 1 in 75 for nearly 10 miles. The up mail-train, which left Glasgow at 9.10 P.M., consisted in all of 10 vehicles. On its route some part of the engine gave way, by which it was partially disabled. The driver, however, thought that, as his course was down-hill, he might proceed; and, accordingly, the train began to descend the incline, which has, besides, the additional inconvenience of curves. Suddenly, the engine ran off the line, dragging the carriages with it, cut up the road and rails, ran across the other line, and fell over on its side. The guard's van and one carriage followed the engine; the three next carriages ran down the embankment, here 10 feet high in a third-class carriage were a merchant captain, his wife and

child. The poor man was killed on the spot; his wife was hurt, though not seriously; his child was uninjured; 10 other passengers were injured; the driver was seriously hurt by a wound in the thigh; and the fireman was also hurt. The disaster was found to have occurred by the tire of a leading wheel of the engine flying off, broken into three pieces.

The well-managed railways of Ireland present but one single accident for record; and that can with scant justice be called a "railway accident." On the 17th December, after dark, a peasant attempted to drive his horse and cart across the Kills branch of the Dublin and Drogheda Railway, at a level crossing. An occasional train, forgotten by the gate-keeper, came up and went over the vehicle, killing the horse and injuring the man. The driver of the train, also, was hurt.

10. GREAT STORM BY LAND AND SEA.—On Sunday night commenced a storm of great violence, which raged all over England and the seas surrounding, for several successive days. At London the gale commenced about 5 P.M., and attained its greatest force between 9 and 10 P.M. In the southern districts of the metropolis great damage was done, as well by the force of the wind as by the deluges of rain by which it was accompanied. At Dulwich, Peckham, Camberwell, and Sydenham the effects were severely felt—chimneys were blown down, half-finished houses unroofed, and huge trees snapped or blown over. The roadways at Greenwich were so inundated as to become almost impassable, and the low-lying lands about Stratford, Battersea, and Lambeth, were laid under water.

A considerable number of persons were taken to the hospitals, injured by the falling chimneys, tiles, and other ruins. Several accidents occurred to persons travelling in cabs and other vehicles. The river was as rough as a sea; some lighters were sunk by collision. In the Pool the shipping suffered much damage in their spars and rigging.

Leeds, Bradford, Liverpool are stated to have suffered severely from the gale. At the latter place a chimney stalk about 250 feet high, was blown down, destroying a building in its fall. Another chimney at Aldwalton Moor was shattered by lightning.

Reports of disasters at sea came in from all quarters. A large fleet of ships, which had run into the Downs for shelter, suffered greatly. Two ships are said to have foundered at their anchors, with all their crews. Others were driven into collision with other vessels, and sunk with portions of their crews. A large timber ship from Quebec, the *Sir Allan McNab*, was driven over to the French coast, where she was wrecked; but her crew were saved.

At Portsmouth the gale raged with great fury. The bark *Helen Horsfall*, was totally wrecked in Chale Bay; the crew were saved. The bark *Lotus*, from Demerara to London, with a valuable cargo of sugar and rum, was wrecked at the same time, and near the same spot. She was very quickly destroyed, and her captain, mate, and 10 of the crew were drowned; two only escaped.

At Plymouth the gale raged with equal fury; no great disasters at sea are reported; but the works just completed for the construction of the great fort inside

the breakwater, and which were of immense magnitude and cost, were utterly destroyed.

In the Straits of Dover the sea was tremendous; the Calais packet *Maid of Kent*, with her passengers, had a very narrow escape.

At the great coal ports many disasters occurred. At Sunderland, on Monday morning, the storm raged furiously, and many buildings were injured, and the shipping in the docks was much damaged. In despite of Admiral Fitzroy's "storm-warnings," a large number of coal-vessels put to sea, and suffered severely for their folly. Above Bell Point "a number of vessels" were sunk; a large ship sunk at Wallsend, and two near Brandling Drops; a "number" of steam-vessels and smaller craft in Shields harbour. A brig foundered on Sizewell Bank, and the crew perished. The *Robert and Margaret* foundered off the Humber, and six of her crew perished; a pilot-boat was capsized and her men drowned. Many vessels which were blown off to sea were never again heard of; and it was feared that a fine screw steamer, the *Addison Potter*, had foundered, with her crew of 17 hands, not having been heard of since she left the port.

A French ship, the *St. Louis*, of Marseilles, 400 tons, laden with grain, foundered in the Channel. During the storm of the 25th, all her masts were swept overboard and she sprung a leak. In their distress a large steamer appeared, and made three attempts to rescue the crew; but such was the fury of the wind and sea that she could not approach. The access of the water caused the grain to swell, the ship opened fore and aft, and

she went down. The mate and the master's son, a child 3 years old, clung to the wreck of the foremast. On this spar they were drifted about the raging ocean the whole of that night, the next day, and the night following. In the morning the spar was drifted onto the Cornish coast, and the poor creatures were saved. The rest of the crew, 26 in number, perished.

The *Bencoolen*, East Indiaman, of 1400 tons burden, with a crew of 33 hands, left Liverpool for Bombay on the 13th October. She had on board a large general cargo. During the storm of the 19th, the masts, which were of tubular iron, were successively swept away, and in their fall unfortunately crushed the boats. Several of the men were also carried overboard. On the 21st the ship had drifted onto the Cornish coast, and struck on the sands at the entrance of Bude Haven. Lines were thrown over the wreck by the rocket apparatus, but the crew were unable to secure them. The ship began to break up; and a sea rushed over her decks, carrying away a raft with 27 of the crew. The raft drifted about for some time, and finally struck on a ridge of rock and was broken to pieces. Six only of the crew were saved.

During a heavy gale which preceded this great storm, the steamer *Hambourg*, running between Havre and Brest, came into collision with the French bark *Juanita*. The former sunk almost immediately. She had a crew of 24 persons, and about 15 passengers. Fifteen of the former and nine of the latter were saved.

The Baltic steamer *Humboldt* is thought to have foundered at sea during the storm, with all hands.

She left Copenhagen on the night of the 19th, and has not since been heard of.

29. THE ISLEWORTH MURDER.—At the Central Criminal Court, Robert Cooper, *alias* Charles Copeland, aged 32, described as a grainer, was indicted for the wilful murder of Ann Jane Barnham, at Isleworth, on the 7th August last.

The prisoner appears to have been a very indifferent character. He had formerly been a private in the 15th Hussars, had deserted, had been taken and tried before a court-martial, and beside other punishment had been branded with the letter "D": in 1851 he was training for a schoolmaster in the Military Normal School at Chelsea, but was dismissed for misconduct. About four years since he married the deceased woman, who was the daughter of humble parents at Isleworth. They had two children, one of whom was still living. About 18 months before the murder, the wife suddenly returned to her mother's house, giving as a reason for leaving the prisoner, that he had told her he was already married to another woman. This was the fact; for in 1849 he had married a woman at Burnley, who was still living. The poor woman, who thus suddenly found she was no wife, continued to reside with her mother, and steadily refused to have anything more to do with her betrayer. Yet it does not appear that his misconduct produced that degree of resentment which would have been felt in a higher stage of life; for the prisoner seems to have come occasionally to the cottage. It must, in justice, be said that he frequently sent her money, considerable for his position, for the

maintenance of herself and child. In the evening of the 6th August he came to her dwelling and inquired for the deceased. She was not at home; but came in while he was there, and they went into the washhouse together. The grandmother desired him to leave the house, saying that he had upset her granddaughter by telling her that he had a previous wife living. The deceased also desired him to go away. The prisoner admitted the fact, and taking the deceased by the hand, said they would "part mutual." He then went away, exhibiting no ill-feeling. On the following day he came again to the cottage. The deceased was again away at work. The grandmother said that if he did not go away she would give him up as a deserter, which it seems they knew he was. He then left; and the deceased coming in afterwards, said she would go after him, and soon after they were seen walking together in the lane. A man and a woman were afterwards seen together in Brezil Mill Lane; they were quarrelling, and parted. Soon after a shot was heard; and when persons came up a woman was found lying in the path, alive, but insensible; her bonnet was on fire, and it was found that a bullet had been lodged in her brain. This unfortunate person proved to be Ann Jane Barnham. At first nothing was known, or revealed, respecting the prisoner's connection with the deed, and another young man was apprehended on suspicion; and when the family related what had occurred, the prisoner had disappeared. He had gone to London, had wandered about starving, and had at length obtained employment on some building at the Isle of Dogs. He was traced thither, and was ap-

prehended about a fortnight after the murder. On his person was found a long and strange letter, wild, but shewing a superior education. It was addressed to no one, and appeared intended for the information of anyone who should find it "after the deed was done." It would appear from this strange composition, that the prisoner had contemplated both murder and suicide; and that he was labouring under great excitement from jealousy. On him were also found a pistol loaded with a bullet, some loose bullets, and several letters. The prisoner had shown three bullets to the young woman's family on his first visit, and said, with apparent jocularly, that one was for the deceased, another for her mother, and the third for whoever should attempt to apprehend him. Several persons who had seen the deceased and her male companion on the evening of the murder, identified the prisoner as the latter, but not positively—in fact, these persons had originally supposed that the young man first apprehended was the murderer.

The proofs of the prisoner's guilt were so complete from his own admissions and letters that no defence could be made, beyond the miserable excuse that the conduct of the deceased towards him had been so bad that his jealousy had been excited beyond restraint; for, his counsel said, he still looked upon her as his wife.

The jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict of *Guilty*, and he was executed on the 17th November.

NOVEMBER.

6. FALL OF A RAILWAY VIADUCT AT HAMMERSMITH.—A singular accident occurred at the works of the Hammersmith and City Railway—one of the suburban lines intended to open up communication between the great stations. Near Kensington Park, Notting-hill, this line was to be carried over the Walmer Road, by a viaduct of immense arches. The work had been so far completed, that the timbers were struck away. It was, however, immediately perceived that the piers were "settling" to a dangerous extent. Steps were immediately taken by the contractor to remedy this evil; and a large number of workmen were employed to shore up the arches. About midnight, however, one of the middle arches and its piers gave way, and thirteen others followed in succession. Many of the workmen were buried in the ruins. Their companions instantly set to work to extricate them: six were taken out quite dead. The disaster appears to have been caused by the neighbourhood of an old ditch, which had been imperfectly filled in, and of which the contractor was not aware. The rains had saturated the loose soil, and the pressure of the piers had caused the ground to yield, until the foundation was destroyed.

8. FATAL EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE.—About 6 A.M., the dwellers of the district adjoining the great locomotive shed of the Great Western Railway were startled from their beds by a most terrific explosion, which shook the windows, walls, and furniture of their houses. This striking effect

was produced by the explosion of one of the powerful locomotive engines employed on that line. This engine, which was called the *Perseus*, was in first-rate working order, and had brought up the mail-train from Swindon on the night of the 6th. On the following morning it was taken into the locomotive shed, which is an immense building, an eighth of a mile long, and which, when full of engines, presents an unequalled spectacle. In the course of the day the engine was cleaned. On the 8th, the "lighter-up" lighted the fire for the purpose of getting up steam, the *Perseus* being intended to take the 10.15 a.m. passenger train. Everything appeared to be in perfect order, when about 6 o'clock it exploded with destructive violence. The boiler was burst into fragments, some of which were hurled through the roof or windows to great distances; the engine itself was lifted up and thrown 80 feet off, some of the wheels, however, being forced down into the pit over which it had been standing; the tender was driven through the gate; the roof of the shed, for 80 yards, was greatly damaged, a part of it being blown away; the locomotives and other stock within the shed near the *Perseus* were damaged; and carriages outside were struck and injured by the flying fragments. A "cleaner," who was engaged on the engine at the moment, was blown to pieces—his head was found in one place, his limbs scattered about in various directions. Another cleaner was killed instantaneously; the "lighter-up" was blown into the pit, mutilated and scalded, and died in St. Mary's hospital; and another person was so injured, that he was conveyed to the same hospital. The cause of

the explosion was found to be a corrosion which had taken place along a line of rivets, by which the plates were weakened. The "bursting pressure" of such an engine as the *Perseus* is calculated at 450 tons; the working pressure at no more than 120 tons. The *Perseus* was 12 years old (not a great age for a locomotive), and in 1855 had been thoroughly repaired, and new pipes were put in: since this it had run 175,000 miles. The Great Western Company possess about 500 engines in their rolling stock. The majority of these are broad-gauge engines, like the *Perseus*, and cost 2500*l.* each.

11. LAMBETH NEW SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—Following close upon the opening of its nearest neighbour, Westminster Bridge, a new suspension bridge, the result of private enterprise, has been opened at Lambeth. No part of the river has been more favoured by projectors than this locality; and not a few of the old maps of London are still to be found marked with the route of an intended bridge, stretching from Lambeth Palace to the Horseferry Road, Westminster. At last the time came when it was no longer possible to postpone some such means of communication. As the huge metropolis spread out its arms wide and wider to the north and the south, the east and the west, direct routes from feeler to feeler, avoiding the necessity of passing deep into the body of the monster, became indispensable. A body of proprietors was formed to carry out the long-promised bridge between Westminster and Lambeth; but the funds raised seemed altogether inadequate for such an undertaking. This difficulty, however, proved visionary, when the scheme was confided to Mr. Barlow,

a civil engineer of eminence, who undertook that the whole structure, from shore to shore, should be completed for 30,000*l.* This estimate for a foot and carriage traffic bridge across the Thames was regarded at the time as almost ridiculous. The cheapest bridge ever built across the river had not cost less than 3*l.* per superficial foot—the majority have cost nearly 10*l.* Nevertheless the bridge is now finished, while this moderate sum—less than a pound a foot—has not been overpassed.

The total length of the bridge is 1040 feet, and the length between the abutments on the shore, at either side, 898 feet. Its extreme width is 32 feet, which is divided into 20 feet for roadway, and 6 feet for each of the footpaths, and its total height above high-water mark is 21 feet clear. The suspension ropes are taken over four pairs of towers, two of which at either end rest upon abutments of solid masonry, and two rest upon circular piers in the bed of the river, at equal distances. The waterway, therefore, consists of three spans of 280 feet each. The bridge, light as is its structure, seems fully capable of bearing any traffic that may be thrown upon it. It is far from being a handsome structure. Beauty of design, it is true, costs nothing; but it could hardly be insisted upon under the circumstances, for the bridge, roadway, and approaches were completed for 30,000*l.*

12. SINGULAR BURGLARY AND DEFENCE IN DERBYSHIRE.—In England, at least, in these days of good order and vigilant police, the old cutlass and blunderbuss have rested in quiet on their hooks over the hall mantel-shelf, despised and neglected even by the flies. Such

an incident, therefore, as has happened in a gentleman's residence, in Derbyshire, reads more like a fiction of the romancer than a tale of actual life. Whaley Bridge is a manufacturing hamlet, at the foot of the hills down which the road descends from Buxton to Stockport; and it is further enlivened by the temporary terminus of a railway. In a house, not very remote, resided Mr. and Mrs. Norman. On the night of the 19th inst., Mr. Norman was comfortably asleep in his conjugal bed; Mrs. Norman had been awakened by the cries of her baby, and was performing the maternal duty of "feeding," when she heard a crash of glass in the window of the sitting-room under their bed-room. The lady did not awaken her husband, "because he was unwell;" but stepped forth from the bed, took a revolver which lay ready loaded on the dressing-table, and went downstairs. She did not take a light, but only because she could not find the matches. Descending the stairs, she opened the sitting-room door, and there saw a robber with an iron bar in one hand and a lighted candle in the other. Mrs. Norman immediately aimed her revolver at him; but it missed fire: whereon she discharged the next barrel; and with more effect than one would expect from a lady, for the robber clapped his hand to his shoulder, and exclaimed, "O God! Bill! Dick!" and made for the window. He was, however, so severely wounded, that he could not get out by his own efforts, and was dragged out by the collar by a comrade outside. Mrs. Norman not only discomfited the enemy by her prowess, but she made such an accurate reconnaissance of their persons and habiliments that the

police had no difficulty in apprehending the two men, and a boy, whom the lady had seen on the watch. The burglars would probably have been as much surprised at the circumstance of a loaded revolver being kept ready on the table in the bedroom of an English gentleman in an inhabited neighbourhood, as they were by finding a Britomart in the mistress of the mansion. The knaves of Derbyshire will probably in future keep clear of a house so well armed and manned.

19. WRECK OF THE "COLOMBO" EAST INDIA MAIL STEAMER. A serious addition to the losses of the mercantile marine during the year has been made by the wreck of the Peninsula and Oriental Company's steamer *Colombo* on the island of Minicoy, in the state of Travancore. The *Colombo* left Pont de Galle on her route for Suez on the 17th November. The weather was rainy and squally, and on the morning of the 19th very thick. Suddenly between 6 and 7, A.M., the rain and cloud seemed to lift like a curtain and disclosed a terrible sight—land close ahead and on both bows! She had her sails set; and before they could be well let fly and the engines reversed, the ship took the ground, and a heavy sea struck her on the quarter and threw her right broadside onto the rocks. Her whole starboard side being thus exposed to a rolling surf, she was soon irretrievably fixed. Her side amidships and all her boats on that quarter were stove and the cabins filled with water. Happily the ship herself formed a break-water against the rolling waves, and the space between her and the land was comparatively smooth. The women, children, and sick were sent ashore in the remaining

boats; but they could not approach to within some distance of *terra firma*, and were carried or dragged by the natives through the intervening breakers. These poor people, having been aroused from sleep, were almost naked, and were exposed to severe suffering before sufficient apparel could be got to land. The live-stock, sheep, and pigs, being committed to their own instincts, swam safely ashore. During the day a great deal of luggage, sails, cordage, etc., were got ashore—but all saturated with sea-water; a tent was rigged up for the ladies and children; and 257 of the 630 mail boxes were saved. On the following day, sufficient of clothes and food, and other articles had been got from the wreck to enable the unfortunate voyagers to establish themselves in a little community. Appearances were entirely disregarded—the costume of the ladies was adapted to circumstances, and generally consisted of one or more of their own unmentionable garments, surmounted as to the *mulier formosa supernè* by a man's woollen shirt, girded round the waist with a handkerchief—it was not until the third day that the supply of shoes and stockings was general. Tea, coffee, and other necessaries were saved from the wreck in sufficient quantities, and fresh water was plentiful. On the third day the Rajah of the place came down and offered the castaways the use of some large huts on the other side the island, whither they removed, and awaited assistance in comparative comfort. In the meanwhile the ship had broken in two, and was rapidly becoming a mere wreck. An officer was sent in a large native boat to the nearest port on the mainland in order to telegraph to Bombay for assist-

ance. He reached Cochin, 300 miles distant, in four days. The only available steamer then at Bombay was the *Ottaway*, and she was undergoing repairs. Such diligence was, however, used that she started on the 27th and reached the wreck on the 30th. The unlucky passengers, after a most uncomfortable residence of ten days on this desolate island, were re-embarked and arrived at Aden on the 8th December.

In December the screw steamer *Jason*, of 2600 tons, gross tonnage, belonging to the East India and General Steam Shipping Company, was wrecked about six miles northward of Madras. The passengers and crew were got safely ashore, and it was hoped that a large part of the cargo, valued at 100,000*l.*, would be saved; but the vessel, which was insured for 50,000*l.*, became a wreck.

20. GREAT FIRE NEAR BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.—About 5 P.M., the neighbourhood of Blackfriars' Bridge was thrown into great alarm by the sudden outburst of a tremendous fire on the premises of Messrs. Price and Company, oil refiners, situated on the river-side between Chatham Place and the City Gas Works. These premises are of great extent, and consisted of two large warehouses, on opposite sides of a roadway, containing many hundreds of tons of oil; of a smaller warehouse called the coo-*perage*, containing a large quantity of very combustible material; of offices and other buildings. On the river-side is a wharf, with landing-steps, off which lay several barges, laden with oil or coals. Soon after 5 P.M., a man entering the yard to deliver a cargo, perceived smoke coming from the oil warehouse in the south-east corner. He had hardly given the alarm

when the flames burst almost simultaneously from 30 windows on the side of the yard. Engines from the Farringdon Street Station arrived in a few minutes; but before they could be got to work the flames rushed across the yard and ignited the opposite warehouse, which also was speedily a mass of flame. The conflagration, feeding on such combustible materials, spread a lurid glare over the sky, and immense numbers of people rushed tumultuously to the scene. The bridge and opposite wharfs were crowded by dense thousands, and much mischief must have occurred, but for the prompt arrival of a large body of police who took possession of the avenues leading from Bridge Street, and thus left a clear place for the action of the engines. Numerous engines of the brigade, the steam fire-engines of Shand and Mason, and Messrs. Merryweather's powerful engine called the "Deluge" just removed from the International Exhibition, were soon at the scene of danger; but, unfortunately the tide was then at its lowest ebb, and the supply of water from the mains was insufficient. The steam float from Rotherhithe was brought opposite the wharf; and two large hand-engines were placed on the Southwark Bridge float, the machinery of which was under repair. While the police were keeping back the crowd, the oil casks in the buildings, as they became heated, exploded like bombs, and the hot oil instantly burst into flame, ran over the yards and into the river; the barges became ignited and were destroyed. But the greatest danger lay in the near proximity of the City Gas Works. One of their vast gasometers, full charged with gas, towered up just on the other side a wall. The

crowd, full of eager expectation, awaited with curiosity the explosion of this vast magazine, which would probably have destroyed multitudes of them; and the ignition of the adjoining reservoirs would have probably followed. But, fortunately, as was proved on a previous occasion when Messrs. Price's works were burnt, gas does not ignite without the presence of a large proportion of atmospheric air, and the anticipated disaster did not occur. Fortunately the wind was very light, and the little there was set the flames away from the gas-works onto the buildings at the back of Chatham Place. The firemen plied their dangerous task with heroic resolution; but little could be done to save Messrs. Price's warehouses. These were destroyed, with all their contents; and the buildings in the rear of Chatham Place were greatly injured. The same good fortune which saved the gasometer from explosion, also averted a more imminent catastrophe. In one of the warehouses adjoining that in which the fire broke out were stored 50 tons of turpentine. Had this material taken fire a vast conflagration would probably have followed. The fire, being confined within Messrs. Price's premises, had burnt itself out by midnight.

21. DESTRUCTION OF GRANTHAM EXCHANGE HALL.—The Exchange Hall of Grantham, one of the largest and most handsome corn markets and assembly rooms in Lincolnshire, was completely destroyed by fire, as well as a moving diorama, belonging to M. Gompertz, valued at 2000*l*.

22. DESTRUCTION OF THE AUSTIN FRIARS CHURCH.—This edifice, one of the few relics of the days preceding the Reformation left in London, has been de-

stroyed by fire, through the carelessness of the workmen who were executing some repairs. The roof is entirely destroyed; and the columns of the interior calcined. The tracery of the windows, which was very fine, is not much injured; but the building has been so much dilapidated by the persons to whom it was granted at the Reformation, and by subsequent ill-usage, that the whole will probably be removed.

26. THE GAROTTE TERRORISM.—This great metropolis, ever awake in the constant movement of its population, with streets so wide and so well lighted, and guarded by the best-arranged system of police known to any capital, has been held during a great part of this year in a state of chronic terror by a gang of ruffians who have carried out an old plan of robbery with an audacity and savageness beyond example. For some years past there have been occasional instances of "garotte robberies"—a method of highway plunder, which consists in one ruffian seizing an unsuspecting traveller by the neck and crushing in his throat, while another simultaneously rifles his pockets; the scoundrels then decamp, leaving their victim on the ground writhing in agony, with tongue protruding and eyes starting from their sockets, unable to give an alarm or to attempt pursuit. These dastardly crimes were heretofore committed in by-streets, and at late hours; the criminals generally got safe off, for the first grasp deprived the sufferer of the power of sight. Now, however, these savage Thugs committed their crimes in the most public places and frequently in broad day, with police-constables close at hand and passengers pursuing their unconscious way within

sight. To this singular audacity they added a wantonness of cruelty which excited the utmost terror. Frequently, when the garotter had throttled his victim into unconsciousness, the confederate struck the poor man crushing blows with a "life-preserver," and after robbing him without a struggle, left him bleeding and mangled on the pavement, disfigured, and perhaps injured for life. In other instances, after completing the rifling, they hurled him to the ground and then kicked him on the head until his skull was fractured, and his features defaced. These cruel acts were committed in such places as Lincoln's Inn Fields, Brunswick Square, Blackman Street, Long Acre, Bloomsbury Street, Pall Mall, Cockspur Street, and others of the most frequented thoroughfares of the metropolis.

These dreadful outrages spread terror over all the millions that inhabit London. The crime was so frequent, and the consequences so serious, that each individual felt personal alarm.

Some of these cases were of shocking cruelty and will give an idea of the ferocity of the "Thugs." In January, a dealer in watches and jewellery, named Pearce, while in the Kingsland Road, between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, was addressed by a respectable-looking female. While speaking to her he was attacked by several men, one of whom seized him by the neck; he was instantly plundered by the others; the gang then fled, leaving their victim writhing on the ground. His throat had been crushed in by the force with which the ruffian had grasped it, and he died after a week of severe suffering. Fortunately, a friend of the murdered man who had parted

from him just before, had seen the woman. After some time she was apprehended and convicted. In March, a gunmaker named Wood, was at an ale-house in the Commercial Road. He went out, and in a few minutes staggered in dreadfully injured; his throat had been crushed in, and his hand and arm had been so injured that the bone of the thumb protruded through the skin. It was found necessary to amputate the arm; but the poor man died of supervening erysipelas. The ruffians could not be traced. About the same time Mr. Le Brun was returning from an evening party through Artillery Row, when he was suddenly attacked by three men, one of whom seized him round the throat from behind and attempted to strangle him. Mr. Le Brun struggled to release himself from his assailants, when the one who held him by the throat cried out, "Let him have it," when one of the fellows dealt him a blow on the head with a bludgeon, inflicting a dreadful wound; in the meantime the fellows who stood in front of Mr. Le Brun had possessed themselves of his watch and appendages, and money, and, dashing him to the ground with great violence, dislocated his ankle, and made off. By this time several constables came up, and pursued the ruffians, but they contrived to escape. Mr. Le Brun, who was insensible and nearly strangled, was carried to Westminster Hospital.

These and similar attacks, committed in open day, had attracted notice to the new species of crime, and the public were taking the alarm, when a member of Parliament was subjected to the same treatment as the general citizens.

On the 16th July, Mr. Pilkington, the member for Blackburn, had quitted the House of Commons, after a late sitting, and was proceeding to the Reform Club, between 12 and 1 o'clock, A.M. When passing the Crimean Memorial two men rushed upon him; one struck him a terrible blow on the head, the other seized him round the neck (as he judges from the pain he subsequently felt). The unfortunate gentleman seems to have recovered his feet and staggered on to the corner of Cork Street, where he first recovered a distinct consciousness. His watch and chain were gone, but the robbers had not had time to rifle his pockets. The outrage was perpetrated in an open well-lighted place, in the twilight of a summer's night. Mr. Kershaw, M.P., was close following Mr. Pilkington, but the affair was so sudden that he knew nothing of it; and five policemen were on their beats close at hand, but only became aware of the outrage on being informed by strangers. On the same night, near the same time, and probably by the same men, Mr. Hawkins, of the British Museum, was savagely assaulted and robbed between St. James' Street and Bond Street. A policeman was close to the spot, but did not see the attack, though he came up in time to give assistance to the sufferer. In neither of these cases were the ruffians brought to justice, although it is said that the police were well convinced that they knew the men.

It has been said that the way to draw attention to railway mismanagement is to smash a bishop—an assault upon a member of Parliament compelled the attention of the Home Secretary to the state of the streets, and the Chief

Commissioner of Police was ordered to give particular attention to this form of crime. The streets were in consequence so watched that in several savage cases the perpetrators were caught, tried, and convicted, and received severe sentences. Still the assaults were unchecked. Day by day the police news reported ruffians brought before the magistrates for garotte robberies. The alarm was universal; people were afraid to leave their houses in the evening; it was held safe to go to parties only in carriages or cabs; the subject of "putting on the hug" became a standing theme to *Punch*, which effective *Magister morum* gave his powerful aid in arousing the authorities; and hundreds of devices for self-protection, each more ludicrous than the other, recalled the days of the Popish plots and "the Protestant Flail."

With the long evenings and dark nights the evil and its terror rose to the height; the police force was largely increased, and it was evident that a systematic war must be waged against the criminal class that furnished these wretches. The police are usually acquainted in an informal manner with the habits of the professed criminals that infest our cities, and this knowledge was now brought into use. A considerable number of the worst ruffians were arrested, identified as the perpetrators of some of these robberies; and, in order to strike the more terror into their profession, were reserved for trial at the sessions of the Central Criminal Court in November. Although the cases which could be proved were but examples of the crime, the facts were sufficient to show that the terrors of the people had been well-founded.

Two men, named Roberts and Anderson, both young, were indicted for a savage assault upon a medical student named Ryk Le Sueur, in Bloomsbury Street, on the 23rd October, about 6 o'clock in the evening. Three ruffians stepped up to the unfortunate gentleman, and one of them struck him such a fearful blow with a "knuckle-duster"—an American invention, being a kind of solid brass glove, of great weight—that one side of his face was smashed in, his front teeth were knocked in, and many teeth in both the upper and lower jaw were broken—his face and cheek dreadfully cut—he was, in short, disfigured for life. The two ruffians were convicted—Anderson was sentenced to penal servitude for life; the other for 20 years. There was a third ruffian, named Marks, concerned in the crime, and was the man who used the "knuckle-duster," but he had been caught in another assault of almost equal atrocity, was convicted, and very justly sentenced for life. Anderson had been before convicted of felony and sentenced to three years' penal servitude; and he now stood at the bar for the sixteenth time! Roberts and Marks had been both previously convicted of felony, and sentenced to different terms of servitude.

In another case, two men and a woman were convicted. The case, Baron Bramwell said, was one that required great self-command to deal with with anything like calmness. The woman had induced the victim to accompany her to a by-place, where the men seized him, while the woman robbed him; they then threw him on the ground and kicked him with such violence upon the head that he was left for dead. The men were each sen-

tenced to 20, the woman to 4 years' penal servitude.

Two men were convicted of a similar outrage in Long Acre, and were sentenced, one to 20, the other to 10 years' penal servitude. Another ruffian, with his companions, had attacked a man in Holborn, and squeezed his throat so forcibly that he spit blood for 15 days; two others were convicted for a violent robbery in Cockspur Street. All these received heavy sentences.

To make the examples more striking, as the criminals were successively convicted they were taken to Newgate, and brought up on the same day for sentence.

Baron Bramwell, who earned the gratitude of the public for his conduct during the trials, gave a short sketch of the career of each as he awarded his punishment. The sentences were all such as would be felt by their confederates—penal servitude for life, for 20, 15, or 10 years. In all, about 24 of the most dangerous ruffians that had held London in subjection, were brought to justice at these sessions.

The effect was immediate; either all these outrages had been perpetrated by a small number of hardened criminals, or the convictions of these memorable sessions had struck their companions in crime with terror; for though a few daring outrages of the same kind were perpetrated during the winter, the reign of terror was at an end, and the inhabitants of the metropolis once more traversed their streets without starting at every footstep or turning pale at every shadow.

The private history of these criminals, now told on authority, also awakened attention to the administration of our criminal law.

Scarce one of these scoundrels but had been convicted again and again. Some had been three and four times sentenced to penal servitude for terms of years, and had been released before the expiration of their sentences, "for good conduct." A clean and well-kept gaol is a necessity, not for the health of the prisoners, but for the safety of society; but it was shown that the food of convicted criminals was infinitely superior, both as to quantity and quality, to what an industrious mechanic could hope to procure; that the indulgences extended on most frivolous pretexts were such as a working man can only enjoy on some bright gala days of his honest life; and that the "good conduct" that entitled the oft-convicted criminal to a remission of his sentence, amounted to little more than an abstinence from outrage and violence towards his gaolers (which would have brought him immediate inconvenience) and a hypocritical demeanour before the chaplain. Even the labour exacted from these fortunate sinners seemed to be calculated with great nicety to show how superior was their lot to that of the working man. Their exertions, for instance, at the Portland works, were continued just so long as to earn an appetite for an excellent dinner, taken in well-protected rooms; while the free labourers in the same works snatched a scanty and dry meal from their knees, or from stones in the open air; and at Dartmoor, it is told how, when a shower of rain came on, the convicts put on their coats and retired to a shed; while the unconvicted labourers toiled on through the shower, and in the evening walked to their cold and cheerless

cottages, perhaps miles away, in their wet garments.

It seems likely that these exposures will cause the criminal class to repent for years their savage outburst of 1862.

27. FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION AT ALNWICK.—An accident similar to those recorded in the earlier pages of this *Chronicle*, occurred at High Moor Farm, Alnwick, by the explosion of the boiler of a steam thrashing machine. A number of young women, chiefly "bondagers" upon the farm, were assembled around the fire of the boiler-house, chatting after dinner with some lads, before they resumed work in the barn adjoining. Some masons had been there warming themselves, but had just returned to work, and the farm-steward had called upon the girls to return to their labour. Seven of the party rose, and were in the act of going out, the other six, five of whom were girls, remaining at the fire, when the boiler exploded with an appalling noise. Those who had remained sitting were killed on the spot. The seven who were in the act of leaving the building were all severely injured, and two of them have since died. Other persons were injured by the flying boiler, or by bricks and tiles hurled by the force of the explosion.

DECEMBER.

3. FATAL POACHING AFFRAY.—At the Maidstone Assizes, this day was specially appointed for the trial of a party of poachers, for the manslaughter of a gamekeeper

named Gray, in the neighbourhood of Roydon-hall, in January last. The details of the trial afford an illustration of the scale on which these raids are conducted, of the generalship and prudence required in those whose bounden duty it is to resist them, and of the way in which a whole gang of poachers may escape the hands of justice through the difficulty of proving which of them fired or called upon his fellows to fire the fatal shot. It appears that, on the night of January 21st, a grand poaching expedition, against the preserves of Major Cook, of Roydon-hall, was organized in the neighbouring parish of Malling. Eight men are positively identified as having joined it, and it is stated that there were three or four others. Several had guns, and a man named Luck acted as leader. They had fired at least six shots when they were met by a body of seven gamekeepers and watchers, headed by Gray, who was armed with a life-preserver and a flail. A parley ensued, in the course of which several of the poachers, who were "drawn up in line," threatened to shoot the first man who advanced. Gray said he did not believe they would be so cowardly, and led his followers to an attack. He had raised his flail to strike, if he had not actually struck a blow, when one of the poachers—but whether the one with whom he was in personal conflict or a comrade standing by does not appear—fired, and inflicted a fatal wound in his thigh. There was then a general *mêlée*, and the poachers made off, dropping a gun and a cap on their way. Gray died from loss of blood the next morning. Luck and another man named Eversfield were early apprehended, and indicted at the en-

suing assize for manslaughter; but the case against them was not then proceeded with, in consequence of the arrest of seven other men, through information tendered by two of their number, named Hawks and Allchin. Against each of the two men originally apprehended, Luck and Eversfield, strong suspicions still rested (in the case of the latter, mainly from his own depositions) of having fired the fatal shot. They were, accordingly, charged, at the opening of the present assize, with wilful murder. But, upon the ground of the use of the flail, with violence, by Gray, having preceded the firing of the shot, the bills for murder were thrown out by the Grand Jury. True bills for manslaughter were then found against all the nine prisoners. One of the number, Hawks, was subsequently admitted as Queen's evidence, and the other eight (Luck, Eversfield, Allchin, Burgess, Stevens, Obey, Clapson, and Clatt) were arraigned at the bar, charged with manslaughter, and also with night-poaching. Participation in the affray was clearly proved against all the prisoners, except Eversfield, and the only serious doubt that was raised was, as to the identity of the man who fired the gun. The use of the flail, although it might reduce the offence from murder to manslaughter, could not reduce it lower; and whoever fired the fatal shot, as well as all who were aiding and abetting in the act, were, beyond all doubt, guilty of manslaughter. But the truth upon the point could not be elicited. Hawks, the approver, swore it was Luck who fired the gun, and this was the strong belief of one of the watchers; but Allchin, whom it was first intended to ad-

mit as Queen's evidence, affirmed that it was another man, Burgess. But, beyond the point of identity as to the actual perpetrator of the shot, there remained the question of guilt involved in the existence of a common purpose to shoot. Great stress was, however, laid by the counsel for the defence on the fact that, although many voices threatened to shoot, no shot was fired while the poachers were drawn up in line, or till the rattle of the uplifted flail was heard, and then only one; and it was argued that if there had been "a common design to shoot," there would have been a volley instead of a single discharge. A great amount of evidence was taken on these several points, which Mr. Justice Byles summed up to the effect that, if the jury could not say who fired the shot, then they could not convict any of the prisoners, unless satisfied that all of them were parties to the act. After a brief consultation the jury found a verdict, so far as regarded the charge of manslaughter, of *Not Guilty* against the whole of the prisoners. To the charge of night-poaching, all the prisoners, except Eversfield, pleaded guilty, the charge against him being withdrawn.

In passing sentence, his lordship selected Luck and Burgess, as the two men who were most active in originating the expedition and promoting the affray, for a more severe punishment than the other five men. These two men were accordingly sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour, and the remainder of the prisoners to a similar punishment for four months.

3. BOILER EXPLOSION AT MASBOROUGH.—NINE LIVES LOST.—About 7 A.M. a dreadful boiler ex-

plosion took place at the Midland Ironworks, Masborough, by which nine of the workmen were killed and many injured. Several boilers, of various dimensions, were fixed in the rolling-mill to furnish the power necessary to work the large number of rolls that were in use. One of these boilers (nearly the largest in the place) was embedded midway between two smaller ones, at about 80 yards from the entrance gate. The roof of the shed which covered this department was partly sheet-iron and partly slate, and the supports were wooden and iron beams crossed upon iron pillars. At a few minutes after 7 A.M. there were about 150 men and boys employed in the shed. The work was proceeding as usual, when suddenly a tremendous report was heard, the large boiler launched itself forward into the mill, and in an instant the whole place was in ruins. The two large tubes of the boiler were projected with immense force to the rear of the premises, accompanied by red-hot bricks from the bed of the boiler, slates and sheets of iron from the roof of the shed, and other portions of the *débris*, which covered the whole space around. The boiler itself was launched with inconceivable force right into the body of the rolling-mill. The supports of the roof were broken, solid iron columns of 12 or 14 inches thickness snapping short off, as if they had been made of glass. The roar of the explosion was quickly succeeded by more appalling sounds,—the shrieks and screams of the unfortunate persons who were buried beneath the ruins. The survivors set immediately to work to extricate the wounded and the dead. Of the latter there were found five,

most of whom had been killed instantaneously by the rush of the boiler or the ponderous fragments which it displaced. Four others were so much injured that they died in the infirmary at Sheffield, to which the wounded were sent by train. About 25 persons were much but not mortally hurt, and many others by bruises and scalds from the escaping steam.

8. **TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR BARNSELY.**—At the commencement of the year this *Chronicle* had to record the frightful disaster at the Hartley Colliery; now, as if to close the year in a manner similar to that with which it commenced, it has to record a terrible explosion at the Edmund's Main Colliery, in which upwards of 60 persons perished. On Monday morning the 8th of December, this mine, one of the most extensive in the Barnsley seam, being 180 feet deep, and extending for more than a mile from north to south, was in regular operation, employing about 260 men and boys, when, in the firing of a charge of powder for the purpose of blasting, the gas issuing from the coals became ignited, and immediately set fire to the surrounding coal. The men endeavoured to extinguish it, but being unable retired for the purpose of stopping up the aircourse, so as to cut off the supply of air; but after several unsuccessful attempts they were compelled to abandon their purpose, being entirely overcome by the heat, smoke, and gas.

At this time the men in the other parts of the mine were unacquainted with their danger, for owing to the frequent occurrence of fires in the mine, the men seem to have become reckless, and thinking that this would be put out as

the others had been, neglected to give any warning until too late; for not until an explosion of foul air had taken place did the alarm become general. The men then began to make for the upcast shaft. The lifting machinery was worked with quickness and order, many were drawn up to the surface, and it was hoped that all would have been rescued. But a second explosion taking place the communication between some parts of the mine and the shaft was destroyed, and 60 men and boys were immured in this gloomy sepulchre.

A number of the miners volunteered to go down into the mine and search for those who had been cut off from succour by the suffocating vapour. Five of them went down into the mine, and it is one of the most melancholy facts connected with the calamity, that these noble men became involved in the fate of those whom they were endeavouring to rescue. They had been for some time in the mine, and a number of the injured men, some of them in such a condition that death would have been welcomed as a release from their intolerable agony, had been sent to the pit bank, when suddenly a third explosion took place, about 1 o'clock, and sealed the fate of all who were still in the workings. Still, there were many anxious to descend, to try if possible to rescue their entombed brethren. So great was the desire to undertake the deadly enterprise that nothing but the positive orders of the authorities that no person should be permitted to descend the shaft prevented a further sacrifice of life.

The engineers in whose hands the mine was placed after the first explosion, having decided that any attempt to restore the ventilation

until the fire was extinguished could only have the effect of producing another explosion more violent than the preceding, decided to overflow the workings with water. This determination caused great discontent, more especially among the women related to the poor fellows who had been entombed in the pit.

As the fire had originated in the lowest part of the mine, hopes were entertained that it had not extended into the workings; but such was not the case, for after sufficient water to have extinguished it, had it been confined to that space, had been let into the mine, another explosion far louder, sharper, and more terrific than any previous occurred, and a dense column of black smoke poured from the cupola like a gigantic tower, upwards of 100 feet in height; this explosion showed that the complete flooding of the pit was necessary. This has been effected by turning a stream of water into the pit's mouth; the workings have been completely filled up, and after the lapse of four months, operations are in progress for pumping out the accumulated waters. Up to that time (April) no body had been reached.

9. GREAT FIRE NEAR GRAY'S-INN-LANE.—About 5 o'clock in the evening an extensive fire occurred in the extensive premises of Messrs. Pritchard, builders and timber merchants, Portpool-lane, Gray's-inn-road. Owing to the combustible nature of the stock, the flames rose high into the air, and the premises being on very elevated ground, the conflagration was visible to a great distance around. The engines of the fire-brigade were quickly attracted to

the spot, and the engines from Reid's Brewery and other establishments lent their aid; but the flames burnt so fiercely that the real seat of the fire could not be approached; and even the attempt was attended with great danger. The fire therefore spread unchecked, and in the course of a very short time the whole premises and stock, covering near an acre of ground, and valued at 12,000*l.* or 15,000*l.*, were consumed. As the neighbourhood of Gray's-inn-lane is renowned for being one of the most densely crowded, depauperized and demoralized districts of the metropolis, the scene presented by the population attracted into the filthy lanes and alleys by the exciting spectacle of the fire was very extraordinary.

10. MURDER AT SEA.—At the Winchester Assizes, Ferdinando Petrina, an Austrian, was indicted for the wilful murder of a man named Jones on the high seas, on the 4th of October. The prisoner, being a foreigner, availed himself of the privilege of having the jury partly composed of foreigners also. When called upon to plead to the indictment, he said, through the interpreter, "I was forced to do it." There is a kind of grotesque horror in the circumstances under which this crime (which involved a triple murder) was committed. In the month of September last the prisoner shipped at San Francisco as carpenter and second mate on board an English brigantine of about 300 tons, called the *Winthrop*—the *Winthrop* being at that time on her voyage from San Francisco to Monte Video. The captain and crew were foreigners, but the captain's wife (who was aboard) and the first mate, Jones, were of

English birth. About 1 o'clock in the morning of the 4th of October, the prisoner came upon deck, and going to the man at the wheel, told him he must steer by the stars, as he wanted to put some more oil in the lamp. The captain was at that time lying apparently asleep on a sofa on the deck, outside the cabin. The prisoner took up the lamp, blew out the light, and then, with a cry of "No more *farinha!*" commenced a butchery which speedily ended in the death of the captain, of the captain's wife, and of Jones, the mate. The captain was stabbed as he lay; the mate fell after a chase along the deck. The fate of the lady was unseen in the darkness: on hearing a cry she had rushed from her cabin and fled to the fore-castle: here she was probably stabbed and thrown overboard. Some of the crew endeavoured to secure him; but he was too strong for them, and rushing about the deck armed with a pistol and an auger, such as is used by carpenters, he shouted "Now I am captain!" and threatened to kill them all. He ran the auger through the body of the mate. The men were greatly terrified; but after a time the prisoner became calmer, and asked them if they were his countrymen. The men, being alarmed, said they were. He then ordered them to throw the mate overboard, and they did so. Next he told them to throw the captain overboard. That, too, was done. Having thus cleared the deck, the prisoner ordered some fowls to be killed, and directed the cook to give all the men a good breakfast. He then ordered the men to paint the white parts of the ship black. Shortly afterwards he went into his cabin, and was observed to put his pistols away. Seeing this, the men

rushed upon him, "downed" him on the deck, carried him below, put him in irons and lashed him securely. They then steered for Rio Grande, which they reached in five days; and on making a report of what had happened, all parties were directed by the authorities to be sent to England for trial. They were accordingly brought to Southampton, and upon a representation of the case before the magistrates of that town, the prisoner was fully committed for the murder of the mate. At the trial the facts described were distinctly sworn to by the whole of the crew. The prisoner had nothing to say, except that he had killed the captain and the mate in his own defence, and that the death of the captain's wife was unintentional, as in the darkness he had mistaken her for the mate. The jury found him *GUILTY*: the judge sentenced him to death without hope of mercy, and on the 30th of December, after fully admitting his guilt, he was executed.

13. MURDER AT OLDBURY.—William Ockeld was indicted at the Worcester Assizes for the murder of his wife at Oldbury. The old age of the miserably-fated couple, the trivial nature of the provocation, and the savage ferocity of the deed combined in giving to this case a peculiar horror. The prisoner, aged about 70, was a tailor, living at Oldbury with his wife, who was also about 70 years old. It appeared that the woman was afflicted with some acute internal disease, the pain of which deprived her of sleep at night, and frequently occasioned her to groan, which disturbed the rest of her husband. On the afternoon of Friday, November 7, a neighbour called in to see the couple, to

whom the old man complained of his wife groaning at night, and declared that she should not keep him awake again. Some relatives called in later in the evening, and helped to put the old woman to bed, leaving her, as they described it, apparently comfortable. A little time afterwards the old man was at the public-house, and told the landlady that his wife was very ill; that the doctor had been twice to see her, and was coming again in the morning. During the night the old man was heard abusing his wife violently, and the poor old creature herself groaning as if still in pain. Early on the following morning the old man was again at the public-house, and told the landlady some rambling story of his wife being out drinking with another man on the previous afternoon. A little later in the morning the neighbour came in again, and found the old man seated at work. He repeated the story he had told at the public-house, adding, that his wife having come home drunk, he had "given her a punch in the mouth." He, however, refused to allow the neighbour to see his wife, but she ran past him and up the stairs into the bedroom, on the floor of which lay the old woman partly dressed, covered with blood, and dead. Some of the deceased's hair was found on the stairs, and the staircase wall was smeared with blood. Other neighbours came in, and then ran off for assistance. The old man then went upstairs and dragged the body from off the floor onto the bed. Part of a mop handle, with a piece of metal attached, was observed lying on the table on which the old man worked, but in the confusion consequent on the report of the murder it was re-

moved by some person, and could not afterwards be found. The surgeon stated that the wounds on the person of the deceased woman were inflicted with some blunt instrument such as this mop-handle was described, and the appearance of the body made it evident that the poor old woman had been beaten to death. It was attempted, on behalf of the prisoner, to reduce the crime to one of manslaughter, on the plea that death might have been produced by the prisoner striking his wife so that she fell down the stairs. The jury, however, found the prisoner *Guilty* of murder, adding a recommendation to mercy; but the judge, in passing sentence of death, held out no hopes of mercy, and the murderer was executed at Worcester on the 2nd of January.

16. MURDER AT LIVERPOOL.—At the Liverpool Assizes, Thomas Edwards, aged 32, a butcher by trade, was indicted for the murder of Isabella Tonge, with whom he had cohabited for upwards of 11 years, and by the fruits of whose prostitution (according to her own dying declaration) he had been supported. The facts of the case as disclosed in evidence were briefly these. The prisoner and the deceased lived together as man and wife in a house in Liverpool, kept by the latter. In the early part of November the house was visited by a man named Sullivan, with whom the deceased had been previously acquainted, and of whom the prisoner became jealous. One day towards the close of the month, this man Sullivan and the deceased went out together, and remained away for some time. During this period the prisoner became dreadfully excited, and

drank a large quantity of ale and rum. Early in the morning Sullivan and the deceased returned, and the prisoner angrily asked where they had been. The deceased made no reply; but Sullivan said to the prisoner, "What is that to you? She has been out with me." At this time Edwards did not say any more, but sat near the fire with Sullivan, the deceased, and other women, and evinced no animosity. The deceased, however, observed that he had a knife with him, and fearing for her life, she suggested that Sullivan and Edwards should go up stairs to bed together, and that she and another female inmate of the house should sleep in a room below. Sullivan and Edwards did go up stairs; but the latter almost immediately returned below, and (according to the deposition of the deceased) demanded money from her, which she refused, declaring that she would not prostitute herself for him any longer. The prisoner then fell upon her with fury, and, with his knife, stabbed her in 19 places; two of the wounds penetrated the lungs, from which injuries she shortly afterwards died. The prisoner was immediately apprehended, and, when in custody, said it was drink that had made him do it; but he had had his revenge, and if the deceased and Sullivan were to die, he should be glad of it, and would be content to die himself. These facts being plainly proved, the jury, after a somewhat lengthened deliberation, returned a verdict of *Guilty*, but accompanied it with a recommendation to mercy. The judge, with surprise, inquired upon what ground. The foreman hesitated, and offered no distinct explanation; but was understood to

refer to the provocation occasioned to the prisoner by the renewal of the intimacy between the deceased and Sullivan. The judge, in passing sentence of death, said that the recommendation should be forwarded to the proper quarter, but at the same time warned the prisoner not to place any reliance on its taking effect. The ruffian was executed at Liverpool on the 3rd of January.

18. REMOVAL OF THE PRINCE CONSORT'S REMAINS TO THE MAUSOLEUM.—The mortal remains of the lamented Prince Consort are not to rest among those of the Princes of the House of Brunswick: the affection of Her Majesty and the Royal children has prepared a noble mausoleum, in which those much-revered relics will finally rest, in a spot consecrated by family love and many cherished remembrances. This edifice has been erected in Frogmore Park, so long the residence of Her Majesty's mother, whose remains also rest within the same grounds. The mausoleum is cruciform in plan, a cell in the crossing, the arms directed towards the cardinal points. The cell is lighted by three semi-circular windows in the clerestory. It is decorated externally with polished shafts of Aberdeen granite; the roof is of copper, octagonal in plan, with a square tower, surmounted by a gilt cross. The transepts are square in plan, lighted by a clerestory to correspond with the cell. The entrance is under a porch, approached by steps; with circular-headed windows, the front supported by monoliths of Aberdeen granite. The whole exterior is faced with Aberdeen and Guernsey granite, and with different-coloured building stones; the in-

terior with variously-coloured marbles and stones, and will be decorated with statues. Beneath the dome of the cell will be placed the sarcophagus of the Prince, on which will rest a recumbent figure of the deceased, by Baron Marochetti.

The coffin containing the remains of the Prince Consort was removed from the vaults of St. George's Chapel, where it had rested since the public ceremony in December last, to the resting-place provided by private affection, at an early hour of the morning of the 18th inst. The ceremonial observed on this occasion was quite private; the coffin having been placed in a hearse, the Prince of Wales and his brothers, and the Prince Louis of Hesse, followed in a mourning-coach; the Lord Chamberlain, the Dean of Windsor, Sir Charles Phipps, and Col. Grey, with some officials and domestics, followed in two carriages. After a brief ceremony, appropriate to the occasion, the coffin was placed within the sarcophagus; the Princes placed upon it the wreaths of flowers which their sisters had last year woven with their own hands to rest over the breast of the fondest and noblest of fathers.

18. GREAT STORM.—WRECK OF THE STEAMER "LIFEGUARD."—On the 18th, 19th, and 20th of this month, a severe gale from the north-west swept over a great part of England. Considerable mischief was done in and around the metropolis; one noticeable incident being the detachment of one of those lines of telegraphic wires which now cut the sky in all directions, to the great disfigurement of the heavens. A portion, several hundred yards in length, extending from the Whitechapel-

road to Mile-End-gate, was torn from its fastenings, and carried into the thoroughfares. At Yarmouth, besides casualties, a brig foundered, and some vessels were driven on to the sands, and one or more unknown vessels were lost on the Goodwin Sands.

At Liverpool, the brig *Effort* was wrecked in Penrhos Bay; of her crew of six men, one only escaped.

This gale will be memorable for two terrible disasters. A large number of fishing-boats were at sea among the Western Islands, when the storm commenced. Seven of them foundered off the Butt of Lewis, and their crews, amounting to 42 men and boys, perished.

The steamer *Lifeguard*, of about 500 tons burden, with a crew of 21 hands and about 30 passengers, left Newcastle on the 20th December about noon. She was passed that night by another Newcastle steamer off Scarborough. Since that time she has never been heard of, nor has any recognizable vestige of her been driven ashore or picked up at sea. From official inquiries, it is certain that the unfortunate ship was overladen, and that a great part of her cargo was stowed in a very dangerous manner. There is little doubt that she foundered off Flamborough Head. Among the lost passengers were four young gentlemen, pupils of a great engineering firm at Newcastle, who were going home for the Christmas holidays.

18. MURDER AT BRISTOL.—At the Gloucester Assizes, Robert Morgau, aged 27, a labourer, was indicted for the murder of Christopher Wickham at Bristol, on the 25th of September. The facts of this case are very brief. On the night of the 23rd of August, the

deceased, who was a member of the Bristol police-force, was on duty in the Welsh Back, Bristol. The prisoner was behaving indecently to a woman in the street. The deceased interfered, told him to desist from his unbecoming conduct, and to go home quietly. He then went on his beat, walking a little behind the prisoner. The latter, on reaching the corner of the street, waited for the deceased, who told him, that if he did not go home, he should take him to the station-house. In saying this, he laid his hand on the prisoner's shoulder, who then kicked him on the shins and stabbed him in the neck under the ear, the knife cutting the carotid artery and penetrating another artery which could not be reached by the surgeons so as to be effectively tied. From this wound the deceased died on the 25th of September. These plain facts being indisputably proved, the jury at once pronounced the prisoner *GUILTY*, but accompanied their verdict with a recommendation to mercy. The judge passed sentence of death with much solemnity and feeling; but the prisoner, who had been unmoved throughout the trial, listened with indifference to his doom, and leaving the dock with a firm step, said, "Thank you, my lord. May the Lord"—mocking the awful words just addressed to him—"have mercy on your soul." The sentence of death, after long and anxious consideration on the part of the Home Secretary, was commuted to penal servitude for life.

26. FIRE IN SOHO.—SIX LIVES LOST.—A fatal fire occurred at the house No. 6, Portland-place, Soho. The house was rented by Mr. Chard, a jeweller, who used the lower part for his shop; the upper

floors were let out to various lodgers. The top room was occupied by a man named Spencer, his wife, and children. These latter were six in number, and were aged from 4 to 14½ years. Four of them usually dwelt at the parish school on Battersea Common (for Spencer was a porter and very poor), but, unfortunately, they had been sent home to their parents for the Christmas holidays; and thus it happened, on the night of the 26th December, that the poor family were all assembled together in one room. About midnight, a fire broke out on the lower story, and rapidly spread upwards, and the flames burst forth from the front windows. The police and passers-by exerted themselves courageously in arousing and bringing forth the inmates, and by their means a number of women and children were rescued. At this time, however, some man, actuated by a misguided zeal, pulled down the bar and shutters of the shop; by this means access was given to air, and the flames rushed up the building with a thorough draft, and the house was speedily burnt through. It was reported that a whole family of eight or nine persons, who occupied the top storey, had been cut off from escape and had perished. This report had too much foundation; for though Spencer and his wife had escaped, all their children had perished. In consequence of some suspicious rumours as to the origin of the fire, a somewhat protracted inquiry was instituted; but nothing was produced to justify the rumours that had been current.

30. DESTRUCTION OF CHESTER TOWN-HALL AND EXCHANGE.—A great fire has destroyed one of the finest of the modern buildings of

the ancient city of Chester. The Exchange and Town-hall formed a spacious pile of buildings, erected during the years 1695-8, and embellished during the mayoralty of the Earl of Derby in 1702. The structure originally rested on stone pillars, admitting of a public thoroughfare beneath; but in the year 1756 the west side was filled up with a row of business premises, subsequently converted into police-offices and bridewell. Beside the Exchange and the apartments specially appropriated to municipal business, the building included the Recorder's Court, in which the sessions were held and elections conducted; and at either end this hall was adjoined by the Prentice and Mayor's Court and the Council Chamber. About 6 P.M. smoke was perceived to issue from the rooms over the latter. Before the fire-brigade could make any effectual efforts the flames, fanned by a strong breeze, had spread over every part of the buildings, which were almost totally destroyed. The breeze carried the flames and a mass of sparks in the direction of the adjacent cathedral and Bishop's palace. The beautiful new Market-hall was also exposed to danger. In the Town-hall and Exchange Room were many portraits of local celebrities and benefactors to the charities of the city. These were nearly all destroyed.

FIRES IN THE METROPOLIS IN 1862.—In a former part of this *Chronicle* (p. 23) will be found a brief summary of the Fires in the Metropolis in 1861: the Superintendent of the London Fire Brigade has made his Report for the present year. From this document it appears that there occurred in January, 106; in February, 112; in March, 92; in April, 111; in

May, 106; in June, 92; in July, 121; in August, 136; in September, 119; in October, 86; in November, 100; and in December, 122. Total, 1303. Of this number 494 occurred from unknown causes. Of the rest, 198 happened through the careless use of candles; from gas, 124; from defective flues, 96; from lucifer matches, 15; from smoking tobacco, 24; from sparks from fire, 95; from spontaneous ignition, 17; from overheating stoves, 28; from hot ashes, 19; from airing linen, 10; from children playing with fire, 27; from intoxication, 9; from naphtha, 2; and the remainder from various causes. The force of officers and men of the Fire Brigade has been increased by 14—the strength of the force now being 130.

THE WEATHER OF THE QUARTER.—The weather of the autumnal quarter was subject to very trying variations. From the 1st October to the 17th the weather was unusually warm, being $4\frac{1}{2}$ degrees in excess daily. From that date to the 6th November it was cold; and thence to the end of the year there was again an excess of $4\frac{1}{2}$ degrees. We therefore had a decidedly mild Christmas. The Christmas weather was indeed warmer, with the three exceptions of 1848, 1852, and 1857, than it had been for 20 years. The rainfall was very great, exceeding any that has occurred for 43 years. The College of Stonyhurst had the largest share—54·4 inches fell there. At Truro 44·5 in., at Barnstaple 43·7 in., at Bath 45·6 in., at Allenheads, 45·7 in. The lowest fall was at Scarborough, 20·4 in.; at Greenwich, 26·2 in.

The last quarter of the year is stated by the Registrar-General to

have been less than "moderately good;" for, although the average of births was, as in the preceding three quarters, somewhat in excess, the mortality was in excess likewise.

The total number of children born within the quarter was 171,811; in the same quarter of 1861, the births were 166,174. In the whole year, 711,091 persons were born—an excess of 16,129 over the number born in the previous year.

The number of deaths in the quarter was 114,542—in 1861, for the same period, 104,917. In the year, 436,514 persons died; in 1861, 435,337.

These figures would give an increase of the population, by the excess of births over deaths, of 275,177 persons; but this natural accumulation is diminished by the stream of emigrants. The whole emigration of 1862 consisted of 121,214 persons, from all parts of the United Kingdom; but of these not more than one-third, or about 40,300, were of English origin.

There were 48,659 marriages in the last quarter of 1862; a number nearly the same as that of the corresponding quarter of 1861, but less than that of 1860. The circumstances that have tended to depress marriages in England, have not prevented an increase of them in certain parts. There is in England as much diversity in the social condition of the populations of different localities, as in the nature of their respective soils; they have their various times and opportunities to win and to lose; to marry and abstain from marriage. In five divisions, London, the North Midland counties, Wales, the South-Eastern

counties, and Northern counties, there was an increase of marriages; but in the Northern, the increase is scarcely perceptible; in the remaining six divisions there is a decrease:—in the North-Western division—that in which the manufacturing industry has been so long in a state of prostration—the deficiency amounted to 15 per cent.

Although, no doubt, the health of the population in the distressed cotton districts must have been affected by their privations, it does not appear that the increased mortality of this quarter was due to local circumstances; but is rather to be attributed to the general effects of a wet and unhealthy season. The proportion of deaths in the distressed districts rose from 2·46 per cent. to 2·66 per cent.; but this is due to causes constantly at work in the great manufacturing towns. The increase in Yorkshire, which is not included in "the distressed districts," rose in a larger proportion; and in London the proportion rose from 2·22 to 2·44 per cent. Moreover, while in some of the divisions of the distressed unions the mortality greatly increased, in others it sensibly diminished. The decrease in the deaths of children, which has been before noted, is again remarkable, and is attributed to the same cause as heretofore—that the mothers, not being drawn from their homes for labour in the factories, have more time to attend to their children.

The most noticeable feature of the condition of the people at this time is, of course, the increase of pauperism. This is entirely due to the enforced idleness of a whole population dependent on a parti-

cular manufacture for their subsistence. The average number of paupers relieved in three corresponding quarters was, in

	In-door.	Out-door.
1860 ...	115,158	673,680
1861 ...	128,533	716,096
1862 ...	132,668	907,493

With the exception of the three counties of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derby (and indeed of parts only of them), the condition of the population was favourable—work was plentiful and provisions moderate.

The average price of wheat per quarter in Dec., 1862, was 48s. 2d.; in 1860 and 1861, 56s. 9d. and 59s. 3d.; butchers' meat was dearer. Potatoes 100s. per ton, compared with 122s. and 120s.

BANK RATE OF DISCOUNT. The alterations in the Bank rate of discount during this half-year have been three. On the 10th July, the bullion having increased from 16,220,771*l.* to 17,055,537*l.*, the rate was lowered from 3 to 2½ per cent. This did not check the flow of bullion into their vaults, and on the 24th, the rate was again lowered to 2 per cent., a lower rate than has been known for ten years. It remained at this figure until the 30th October, when it was raised to 3 per cent. The French rate remained fixed at 3½ per cent. until the 6th November, when it was raised to 4 per cent.

In every respect the money market had remained steady throughout the year. The extreme range of Consols was only from 91 to 94½,

or 3½ per cent. The lowest rate of discount, the highest prices of consols, and the largest stock of bullion were noted at the same time—namely, in July. In this month the bullion had risen from 15,961,439*l.* to 18,448,443*l.* It fell to its lowest point in December, when the Bank return was 14,823,000*l.*

This equable condition of the money market produced and probably was governed by the steady and satisfactory course of trade. Excepting in those branches of manufacture which were affected by the cotton famine, trade was brisk, and the exports, with those exceptions, showed a decided increase. The number of bankruptcies of mercantile houses were few, and not for large amounts. The loans to foreign States amounted to about 15,000,000*l.* sterling. Those contracted in the latter half of the year were a Portuguese loan of 5,000,000*l.* offered at 44, for which biddings were made to the amount of 21,000,000*l.*; a Peruvian 4½ per cent. loan of 5,500,000*l.*, which that Government afterwards repudiated; a Venezuelan 6 per cent. loan of 1,000,000*l.*; and some extensive purchases of Turkish Consolidés, by which the fortunate holders realized large profits.

The smooth and prosperous current of monetary affairs in the Old World offer a remarkable contrast to the fever of speculation in the United States. In October the premium on gold had risen to 20½, and before the end of the year to 39 premium.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

TREATIES.

Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, for the Suppression of the African Slave Trade. Signed at Washington, April 7, 1862. Ratifications exchanged at London, May 20, 1862.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the United States of America, being desirous to render more effectual the means hitherto adopted for the suppression of the Slave Trade carried on upon the coast of Africa, have deemed it expedient to conclude a Treaty for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Richard Bickerton Pemell Lord Lyons, a Peer of Her United Kingdom, a Knight Grand Cross of Her Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America ;

And the President of the United States of America, William H. Seward, Secretary of State ;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full

powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :—

I. The two High Contracting Parties mutually consent that those ships of their respective navies which shall be provided with special instructions for that purpose, as hereinafter mentioned, may visit such merchant-vessels of the two nations as may, upon reasonable grounds, be suspected of being engaged in the African Slave Trade, or of having been fitted out for that purpose, or of having, during the voyage on which they are met by the said cruisers, been engaged in the African Slave Trade, contrary to the provisions of this Treaty ; and that such cruisers may detain, and send or carry away, such vessels, in order that they may be brought to trial in the manner hereinafter agreed upon.

In order to fix the reciprocal right of search in such a manner as shall be adapted to the attainment of the object of this Treaty, and at the same time avoid doubts, disputes, and complaints, the said right of search shall be understood in the manner and according to the rules following :—

First. It shall never be exercised except by vessels of war,

authorized expressly for that object, according to the stipulations of this Treaty.

Secondly. The right of search shall in no case be exercised with respect to a vessel of the navy of either of the two Powers, but shall be exercised only as regards merchant-vessels ; and it shall not be exercised by a vessel of war of either Contracting Party within the limits of a settlement or port, nor within the territorial waters, of the other Party.

Thirdly. Whenever a merchant-vessel is searched by a ship of war, the commander of the said ship shall, in the act of so doing, exhibit to the commander of the merchant-vessel the special instructions by which he is duly authorized to search ; and shall deliver to such Commander a certificate, signed by himself, stating his rank in the naval service of his country, and the name of the vessel he commands, and also declaring that the only object of the search is to ascertain whether the vessel is employed in the African Slave Trade, or is fitted up for the said trade. When the search is made by an officer of the cruiser who is not the commander, such officer shall exhibit to the captain of the merchant-vessel a copy of the before-mentioned special instructions, signed by the commander of the cruiser ; and he shall in like manner deliver a certificate signed by himself, stating his rank in the navy, the name of the commander by whose orders he proceeds to make the search, that of the cruiser in which he sails, and the object of the search, as above described. If it appears from the search that the papers of the vessel are in regular order, and that it is employed on lawful

objects, the officer shall enter in the log-book of the vessel that the search has been made in pursuance of the aforesaid special instructions ; and the vessel shall be left at liberty to pursue its voyage. The rank of the officer who makes the search must not be less than that of lieutenant in the navy, unless the command, either by reason of death or other cause, is at the time held by an officer of inferior rank.

Fourthly. The reciprocal right of search and detention shall be exercised only within the distance of two hundred miles from the coast of Africa, and to the southward of the thirty-second parallel of north latitude ; and within thirty leagues from the coast of the Island of Cuba.

II. In order to regulate the mode of carrying the provisions of the preceding article into execution, it is agreed :—

First. That all the ships of the navies of the two nations which shall be hereafter employed to prevent the African Slave Trade shall be furnished by their respective Governments with a copy of the present Treaty, of the instructions for cruisers annexed thereto, marked A, and of the regulations for the mixed courts of justice annexed thereto, marked B, which annexes respectively shall be considered as integral parts of the present Treaty.

Secondly. That each of the High Contracting Parties shall, from time to time, communicate to the other the names of the several ships furnished with such instructions, the force of each, and the names of their several commanders. The said commanders shall hold the rank of captain in the navy, or at least that of lieutenant : it being,

nevertheless, understood that the instructions originally issued to an officer holding the rank of lieutenant of the navy, or other superior rank, shall, in case of his death or temporary absence, be sufficient to authorize the officer on whom the command of the vessel has devolved to make the search, although such officer may not hold the aforesaid rank in the service.

Thirdly. That if at any time the commander of a cruiser of either of the two nations shall suspect that any merchant-vessel, under the escort or convoy of any ship or ships of war of the other nation, carries negroes on board, or has been engaged in the African Slave Trade, or is fitted out for the purpose thereof, the commander of the cruiser shall communicate his suspicions to the commander of the convoy, who, accompanied by the commander of the cruiser, shall proceed to the search of the suspected vessel; and in case the suspicions appear well founded, according to the tenour of this Treaty, then the said vessel shall be conducted or sent to one of the places where the mixed courts of justice are stationed, in order that it may there be adjudicated upon.

Fourthly. It is further mutually agreed, that the commanders of the ships of the two navies, respectively, who shall be employed on this service, shall adhere strictly to the exact tenour of the aforesaid instructions.

III. As the two preceding articles are entirely reciprocal, the two High Contracting Parties engage mutually to make good any losses which their respective subjects or citizens may incur by an arbitrary and illegal detention of their vessels; it being understood that this indemnity shall be borne

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by the Government whose cruiser shall have been guilty of such arbitrary and illegal detention; and that the search and detention of vessels specified in the first article of this Treaty shall be effected only by ships which may form part of the two navies, respectively, and by such of those ships only as are provided with the special instructions annexed to the present Treaty, in pursuance of the provisions thereof. The indemnification for the damages of which this article treats shall be paid within the term of one year, reckoning from the day in which the mixed court of justice pronounces its sentence.

IV. In order to bring to adjudication, with as little delay and inconvenience as possible, the vessels which may be detained according to the tenour of the first article of this Treaty, there shall be established, as soon as may be practicable, three mixed courts of justice, formed of an equal number of individuals of the two nations, named for this purpose by their respective Governments. These courts shall reside, one at Sierra Leone; one at the Cape of Good Hope; and one at New York.

But each of the two High Contracting Parties reserves to itself the right of changing, at its pleasure, the place of residence of the court or courts held within its own territories.

These courts shall judge the causes submitted to them according to the provisions of the present Treaty, and according to the regulations and instructions which are annexed to the present Treaty, and which are considered an integral part thereof; and there shall be no appeal from their decision.

V. In case the commanding of-

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ficer of any of the ships of the navies of either country, duly commissioned according to the provisions of the first article of this Treaty, shall deviate in any respect from the stipulations of the said Treaty, or from the instructions annexed to it, the Government which shall conceive itself to be wronged thereby shall be entitled to demand reparation; and in such case the Government to which such commanding officer may belong binds itself to cause inquiry to be made into the subject of the complaint, and to inflict upon the said officer a punishment proportioned to any wilful transgression which he may be proved to have committed.

VI. It is hereby further mutually agreed, that every British or American merchant-vessel which shall be searched by virtue of the present Treaty, may lawfully be detained, and sent or brought before the mixed courts of justice established in pursuance of the provisions thereof, if in her equipment there shall be found any of the things hereinafter mentioned, namely:—

1st. Hatches with open gratings, instead of the close hatches which are usual in merchant-vessels.

2nd. Divisions or bulk-heads in the hold or on deck, in greater number than are necessary for vessels engaged in lawful trade.

3rd. Spare plank, fitted for laying down as a second or slave deck.

4th. Shackles, bolts, or handcuffs.

5th. A larger quantity of water in casks or in tanks than is requisite for the consumption of the crew of the vessel as a merchant-vessel.

6th. An extraordinary number of water-casks, or of other vessels

for holding liquid; unless the master shall produce a certificate from the custom-house at the place from which he cleared outwards, stating that a sufficient security had been given by the owners of such vessel that such extra quantity of casks, or of other vessels, should be used only to hold palm oil, or for other purposes of lawful commerce.

7th. A greater number of mess-tubs or kids than requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant-vessel.

8th. A boiler, or other cooking apparatus, of an unusual size, and larger, or capable of being made larger, than requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant-vessel; or more than one boiler, or other cooking apparatus, of the ordinary size.

9th. An extraordinary quantity of rice, of the flour of Brazil, of manioc or cassada, commonly called farinha, of maize, or of Indian corn, or of any other article of food whatever, beyond the probable wants of the crew; unless such rice, flour, farinha, maize, Indian corn, or other article of food, be entered on the manifest as part of the cargo for trade.

10th. A quantity of mats or matting greater than is necessary for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant-vessel; unless such mats or matting be entered on the manifest as part of the cargo for trade.

If it be proved that any one or more of the articles above specified is or are on board, or have been on board during the voyage in which the vessel was captured, that fact shall be considered as *prima facie* evidence that the vessel was employed in the African Slave Trade, and she shall in con-

sequence be condemned and declared lawful prize ; unless the master or owners shall furnish clear and incontrovertible evidence, proving to the satisfaction of the mixed court of justice that, at the time of her detention or capture, the vessel was employed in a lawful undertaking, and that such of the different articles above specified as were found on board at the time of detention, or as may have been embarked during the voyage on which she was engaged when captured, were indispensable for the lawful object of her voyage.

VII. If any one of the articles specified in the preceding article as grounds for condemnation should be found on board a merchant-vessel, or should be proved to have been on board of her during the voyage on which she was captured, no compensation for losses, damages, or expenses consequent upon the detention of such vessel shall in any case be granted either to the master, the owner, or any other person interested in the equipment or in the lading, even though she should not be condemned by the mixed court of justice.

VIII. It is agreed between the two High Contracting Parties that, in all cases in which a vessel shall be detained under this Treaty, by their respective cruisers, as having been engaged in the African Slave Trade, or as having been fitted out for the purposes thereof, and shall consequently be adjudged and condemned by one of the mixed courts of justice to be established as aforesaid, the said vessel shall, immediately after its condemnation, be broken up entirely, and shall be sold in separate parts, after having been so broken up ; unless either of the two Govern-

ments should wish to purchase her for the use of its navy, at a price to be fixed by a competent person chosen for that purpose by the mixed court of justice ; in which case the Government whose cruiser shall have detained the condemned vessel shall have the first option of purchase.

IX. The captain, master, pilot, and crew of any vessel condemned by the mixed courts of justice shall be punished according to the laws of the country to which such vessel belongs, as shall also the owner or owners, and the persons interested in her equipment or cargo, unless they prove that they had no participation in the enterprise.

For this purpose, the two High Contracting Parties agree that, in so far as it may not be attended with grievous expense and inconvenience, the master and crew of any vessel which may be condemned by a sentence of one of the mixed courts of justice, as well as any other persons found on board the vessel, shall be sent and delivered up to the jurisdiction of the nation under whose flag the condemned vessel was sailing at the time of capture ; and that the witnesses and proofs necessary to establish the guilt of such master, crew, or other persons, shall also be sent with them.

The same course shall be pursued with regard to subjects or citizens of either Contracting Party who may be found by a cruiser of the other on board a vessel of any third Power, or on board a vessel sailing without flag or papers, which may be condemned by any competent court for having engaged in the African Slave Trade.

X. The negroes who are found

on board of a vessel condemned by the mixed courts of justice, in conformity with the stipulations of this Treaty, shall be placed at the disposal of the Government whose cruizer has made the capture; they shall be immediately set at liberty and shall remain free, the Government to whom they have been delivered guaranteeing their liberty.

XI. The acts or instruments annexed to this Treaty, and which it is mutually agreed shall form an integral part thereof, are as follows:

(A.) Instructions for the ships of the navies of both nations destined to prevent the African Slave Trade.

(B.) Regulations for the mixed courts of justice.

XII. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at London in six months from this date, or sooner if possible. It shall continue and remain in full force for the term of ten years from the day of exchange of the ratifications, and, further, until the end of one year after either of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of said term of ten years. And it is hereby agreed between them that, on the expiration of one year after such notice shall have been received by either from the other party, this Treaty shall altogether cease and determine.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty, and have thereunto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at Washington, the

seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

(L.S.) LYONS.

(L.S.) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Annex (A) to the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States of America, for the Suppression of the African Slave Trade, signed at Washington on the 7th day of April, 1862.

Instructions for the Ships of the British and United States Navies employed to prevent the African Slave Trade.

I. The commander of any ship belonging to the British or United States' Navy, which shall be furnished with these instructions, shall have a right to search and detain any British or United States' merchant-vessel which shall be actually engaged, or suspected to be engaged, in the African Slave Trade, or to be fitted out for the purposes thereof, or to have been engaged in such trade during the voyage in which she may be met with by such ship of the British or United States' Navy; and such commander shall thereupon bring or send such merchant-vessel (save in the case provided for in Article V. of these instructions), as soon as possible, for judgment, before one of the three mixed courts of justice established in virtue of the fourth article of the said Treaty, that is to say;—

If the vessel shall be detained on the Coast of Africa, she shall be brought before that one of the two mixed courts of justice to be established at the Cape of Good Hope and at Sierra Leone, which

may be nearest to the place of detention, or which the captor, on his own responsibility, may think can be soonest reached from such place.

If the vessel shall be detained on the coast of the Island of Cuba, she shall be brought before the mixed court of justice at New York.

II. Whenever a ship of either of the two navies, duly authorized as aforesaid, shall meet a merchant-vessel liable to be searched under the provisions of the said Treaty, the search shall be conducted with the courtesy and consideration which ought to be observed between allied and friendly nations; and the search shall, in all cases, be made by an officer holding a rank not lower than that of lieutenant in the navy; or by the officer who at the time shall be second in command of the ship by which such search is made.

III. The commander of any ship of the two navies, duly authorized as aforesaid, who may detain any merchant-vessel in pursuance of the tenour of the present instructions, shall leave on board the vessel so detained the master, the mate, or boatswain, and two or three at least of the crew; the whole of the negroes, if any; and all the cargo. The captor shall, at the time of detention, draw up, in writing, a declaration, which shall exhibit the state in which he found the detained vessel; such declaration shall be signed by himself, and shall be given in or sent, together with the captured vessel, to the mixed court of justice before which such vessel shall be carried or sent for adjudication. He shall deliver to the master of the detained vessel a signed and certified list of the papers found on

board the same, as well as a certificate of the number of negroes found on board at the moment of detention.

In the declaration which the captor is hereby required to make, as well as in the certified list of the papers seized, and in the certificate of the number of negroes found on board the detained vessel, he shall insert his own name and surname, the name of the capturing ship, and the latitude and longitude of the place where the detention shall have been made.

The officer in charge of the detained vessel shall, at the time of bringing the vessel's papers into the mixed court of justice, deliver into the court a certificate signed by himself, and verified on oath, stating any changes which may have taken place in respect to the vessel, her crew, the negroes, if any, and her cargo, between the period of her detention and the time of delivering in such paper.

IV. If urgent reasons, arising from the length of the voyage, the state of health of the negroes, or any other cause, should require that either the whole or a portion of such negroes should be disembarked before the vessel can arrive at the place at which one of the mixed courts of justice is established, the commander of the capturing ship may take upon himself the responsibility of so disembarking the negroes, provided the necessity of the disembarkation, and the causes thereof, be stated in a certificate in proper form. Such certificate shall be drawn up and entered at the time on the log-book of the detained vessel.

V. In case any merchant-vessel detained in pursuance of the present instructions should prove to be unseaworthy, or in such a con-

dition as not to be taken to one of the three ports where the mixed courts of justice are to be established in pursuance of the Treaty of this date, the commander of the detaining cruizer may take upon himself the responsibility of abandoning or destroying her, provided the exact causes which made such a step imperatively necessary be stated in a certificate verified on oath. Such certificate shall be drawn up and formally executed in duplicate at the time.

In case of the abandonment or destruction of a detained vessel, the master and crew, together with the negroes and papers found on board, and one copy of the sworn certificate mentioned in the preceding paragraph of this article, shall be sent and delivered to the proper mixed court of justice at the earliest possible moment.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed, in conformity with the eleventh article of the Treaty signed by them on this day, that the present instructions shall be annexed to the said Treaty, and be considered an integral part thereof.

Done at Washington, the seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

(L.S.) LYONS.

(L.S.) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Then follows Annex (B), "Regulations for the Mixed Courts of Justice."]

Convention between Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French, relative to Joint Stock Companies. (Signed at Paris, April 30, 1862. Ratifications exchanged at Paris, May 15, 1862.)

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, having judged it expedient to come to an understanding in order to define, within their respective dominions and possessions, the position of commercial, industrial, and financial companies and associations constituted and authorized in conformity with the laws in force in either of the two countries, have resolved to conclude a Convention for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries (that is to say):—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Henry Richard Charles Earl Cowley, Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of the French;

And His Majesty the Emperor of the French, M. Edouard Antoine Thouvenel, Senator, His Minister and Secretary of State for the Department for Foreign Affairs;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

I. The High Contracting Parties declare that they mutually grant to all companies and other associations, commercial, industrial, or financial, constituted and authorized in conformity with the laws in force in either of the two coun-

tries, the power of exercising all their rights, and of appearing before the tribunals, whether for the purpose of bringing an action, or for defending the same, throughout the dominions and possessions of the other Power, subject to the sole condition of conforming to the laws of such dominions and possessions.

II. It is agreed that the stipulations of the preceding article shall apply as well to companies and associations constituted and authorized previously to the signature of the present Convention, as to those which may subsequently be so constituted and authorized.

III. The present Convention is concluded without limit as to duration. Either of the High Powers shall, however, be at liberty to terminate it by giving to the other a year's previous notice. The two High Powers, moreover, reserve to themselves the power to introduce into the Convention, by common consent, any modifications which experience may show to be desirable.

IV. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris in fifteen days, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done in duplicate at Paris, the 30th of April, 1862.

(L.S.) COWLEY.

(L.S.) THOUVENEL.

[A Convention with the King of the Belgians, for the same purpose and in identical terms, was signed at London, November 13, 1862. Ratifications exchanged at London, December 8, 1862.]

Convention between Her Majesty and the King of Denmark, for the Mutual Surrender of Criminals. (Signed at London, April 15, 1862. Ratifications exchanged at London, May 27, 1862.)

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of Denmark, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice, and to the prevention of crime within their respective territories and jurisdictions, that persons charged with or convicted of the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up; their said Majesties have named as their Plenipotentiaries, to conclude a Convention for this purpose, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable John Earl Russell, Viscount Amberley of Amberley and Ardsalla, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Her Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

And His Majesty the King of Denmark, M. Torben de Bille, His Chamberlain, Commander of the Order of Danebrog, and decorated with the Cross of Honour of the same Order, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Her Britannic Majesty;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

I. It is agreed that the High

Contracting Parties shall, on requisition made in their name through the medium of their respective diplomatic agents, deliver up to justice persons who, being accused or convicted of murder (comprehending the crimes of assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning) or attempt to commit murder, or of forgery (comprehending the counterfeiting of bank-notes, or public securities, or money), or of fraudulent bankruptcy, committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring Party, shall be found within the territories of the other, provided that such persons are not subjects of the Party upon which the requisition is made. Provided also, that in the case of a person accused, the surrender shall be made only when the commission of the crime shall be so established as that the laws of the country where the fugitive or person so accused shall be found would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime had been there committed; and in the case of a person convicted, the surrender shall be made only on the production of an authenticated copy of his conviction and on proof of his identity.

Consequently, on the part of the Danish Government, the surrender shall be made only by the consent of the Minister to whose department appertains the administration of justice, and after the production, in the case of a person accused, of a warrant of arrest or other equivalent judicial document, issued by a judge or other competent authority in the United Kingdom, clearly setting forth the acts for which the fugitive shall have rendered himself accountable; or in the case of a person convicted, on the production of an authenticated

copy of his conviction, and on proof of his identity.

On the part of the British Government, the surrender in the case of a person accused shall be made only on the warrant or other equivalent judicial document for the arrest of a fugitive, issued by a judge or magistrate duly authorized to take cognizance of the acts charged against the fugitive in Denmark, and on duly authenticated depositions or statements on oath before such judge or magistrate, clearly setting forth the said acts, or on such other evidence thereof as, according to the laws of England, would warrant the apprehension of the said fugitive, and his committal for trial for the said acts, if they had been therein committed; or, in the case of a person convicted, on the production of an authenticated copy of his conviction, and on proof of his identity.

II. In the case of a person accused or convicted of any of the crimes mentioned in the preceding article, who may have fled from a colony or possession of one of the High Contracting Parties, and be found in a colony or possession of the other, the surrender shall be made, subject always to the conditions prescribed in the preceding article, on a requisition addressed by the Governor of the one colony directly to the Governor of the other. The Governor upon whom the requisition is made shall be at liberty either to grant the surrender or to refer the matter to his Government.

III. The expenses of any detention and surrender made in virtue of the preceding articles shall be borne and defrayed by the Government in whose name the requisition shall have been made.

IV. The present Convention shall come into operation as soon as the necessary legislative Acts shall have been passed. Either of the High Contracting Parties shall be at liberty to give notice to the other at any time for its termination; and in such case it shall altogether cease and determine at the expiration of six months from the date of such notice.

V. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London in one month, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at London, the fifteenth day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

(L.S.) RUSSELL.

(L.S.) TORBEN BILLE.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Her Majesty and the King of the Belgians. (Signed at London, July 23, 1862. Ratifications exchanged at London, August 30, 1862.)

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the Belgians, being equally animated by the desire to facilitate and extend the relations of commerce and navigation between their respective dominions; and being desirous, with a view to so beneficial an object, to remove the obstacles which impede the commercial relations between the two countries, have resolved to con-

clude a Treaty for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

The Right Hon. Earl Russell, and the Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson; and the Sieur Sylvain Van de Weyer:

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

I. There shall be reciprocal liberty of commerce between all the dominions and possessions of the two High Contracting Parties; and the subjects of each of them shall, throughout the whole extent of the territories and possessions of the other, enjoy the same rights, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities, and exemptions, in matters of commerce and navigation, which are or may be enjoyed by native subjects.

II. The subjects of one of the two High Contracting Parties residing in the dominions of the other, shall have the same liberty as native subjects to manage their own affairs themselves, or to commit them to the management of any other persons, as brokers, factors, agents, or interpreters. They shall not be restrained in their choice, and shall not be obliged to pay any salary or remuneration to any person whom they shall not choose to employ in those capacities; buyers and sellers being at perfect liberty to bargain together, and to fix the price of any goods or merchandize imported or destined for exportation, on condition of observing the regulations and the customs laws of the country.

III. In all that relates to navigation and commerce, the High Contracting Parties shall not grant

any privilege, favour, or immunity to any other country, which shall not be also and immediately extended to their respective subjects.

IV. All vessels which according to the laws of Great Britain are to be deemed British vessels, and all vessels which according to the laws of Belgium are to be deemed Belgian vessels, are declared to be British and Belgian vessels respectively.

V. No duties of tonnage, harbour, light-house, pilotage, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties, of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, levied for the profit or in the name of the Government, public functionaries, *communes*, corporations, or establishments of whatever kind, shall be imposed in the ports of either country, upon the vessels of the other country, from whatever port or place arriving, which shall not be equally imposed in the like cases on national vessels.

VI. In all that regards the stationing, the loading, and unloading of vessels in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours, or rivers of the two countries, no privilege shall be granted to national vessels, which shall not be equally granted to vessels of the other country; the intention of the High Contracting Parties being, that in this respect also the respective vessels shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality.

VII. British vessels entering a port of Belgium, and reciprocally, Belgian vessels entering a port of Great Britain or of the British Possessions, and desiring to discharge only a part of their cargo, may, subject to compliance with the laws and regulations of the respective countries, retain on

board that part of the cargo which is destined for another port, whether in the same country or in any other country, and may re-export the same, without being compelled to pay, upon such retained part of their cargo, any duty of customs, save those for watching, which, of course, shall be levied only at the rate fixed for national vessels.

VIII. Goods of every kind which are or may be legally importable into the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, its Colonies and Possessions, in British vessels, may likewise be imported into such ports in Belgian vessels, without being liable to other or higher duties, of whatever denomination, than if such goods were imported in national vessels.

Reciprocally, goods of every kind which are or may be legally importable into the ports of Belgium in Belgian vessels, may likewise be imported into such ports in British vessels, without being liable to other or higher duties, of whatever denomination, than if such goods were imported in national vessels.

IX. Goods of every kind which may be exported either from Belgium by British vessels, or from Great Britain and the British Possessions by Belgian vessels, for whatever destination, shall not be liable to any other duties or formalities on departure than if they were exported in national vessels; and they shall enjoy, under either flag, all bounties and drawbacks, or other favours, which are or may be granted in each of the two countries to national vessels.

X. During the period allowed by the laws of the two countries for the warehousing of goods, no

other duties than those for custody and storage shall be levied upon articles imported from one of the two countries into the other, until they shall be removed for transit, re-exportation, or internal consumption.

In no case shall such articles pay higher duties, or be liable to other formalities, than if they had been imported under the national flag, or from the most favoured country.

XI. Goods of every kind coming from or going to either of the two countries shall reciprocally be exempted from all transit duty.

The prohibition in regard to gunpowder is, however, maintained; and the two High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves to subject the transit of arms of war to special authorizations.

The treatment of the most favoured nation is reciprocally guaranteed to each of the two countries in all that concerns transit and warehousing.

XII. With regard to the coasting trade, it is agreed between the High Contracting Parties that the subjects and vessels of each of them shall, in the dominions and possessions of the other, enjoy the same privileges, and be treated in all respects on the same footing, as national subjects and vessels.

With regard to the coasting trade in the Colonies, the stipulations of the present article shall be applicable only to the coasting trade of such of the Colonies of Her Britannic Majesty as have applied or shall hereafter apply, in conformity with the Acts of Parliament which govern this matter, that their coasting trade may be open to foreign vessels.

XIII. The regulations esta-

blished for goods imported from France into Belgium by Articles XVIII. to XXVI. inclusive of the Treaty of Commerce concluded between the two countries on the 1st of May, 1861, shall equally apply in Belgium to the same goods imported from Great Britain and its Possessions.

With regard to pure or mixed tissues, taxed *ad valorem*, the valuation of which in the ports may appear to the Belgian Government to present difficulties, the Belgian Government reserves to itself the power to designate the Custom-house of Brussels exclusively for the admission of such goods.

XIV. Neither of the two High Contracting Parties shall impose upon goods the produce or manufacture of the other party, other or higher duties of importation than such as are or may be imposed upon the same goods, the produce of any other foreign country.

Each of the two Parties engages to extend to the other any favour or privilege, or reduction in the tariff of duties of importation or exportation, on articles mentioned, or not mentioned, in the present Treaty, which either of them may grant to any third Power. They engage, moreover, not to establish against each other any duty or prohibition of importation or exportation, which shall not, at the same time, be applicable to all other nations.

It is further agreed that if sea salt refined in Belgium should obtain a deduction of more than seven per cent. from the general duty of excise, British salt refined in Belgium shall enjoy, at the same moment, a deduction from the excise which shall not be inferior by more than seven per cent. to the deduction granted to sea salt.

XV. Articles the produce or manufacture of Belgium shall not be subject in the British Colonies to other or higher duties than those which are or may be imposed upon similar articles of British origin.

XVI. The subjects of one of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy, in the dominions of the other, the same protection as native subjects in all that relates to property in trade marks, as well as in industrial and manufacturing patterns and models of every description.

The exclusive right to make use of an industrial or manufacturing pattern or model shall not, with regard to British subjects in Belgium, and reciprocally with regard to Belgian subjects in Great Britain, have a duration longer than that fixed by the law of the country for native subjects.

If the industrial or manufacturing pattern or model is open to the public in the country of origin, it cannot be made the subject of an exclusive right in the other country.

The provisions of the two preceding paragraphs are applicable to trade-marks.

The rights of subjects of one of the High Contracting Parties in the dominions of the other are not subject to the condition that the models or patterns shall be worked there.

The present article shall not be put into operation in either country, with regard to such models or patterns, until the expiration of a year from the date of the signature of the present Treaty.

XVII. Belgian subjects shall not have the right to claim in Great Britain exclusive property in a mark, model, or pattern, un-

less they shall have previously complied with the regulations, if any, which are or may be in force for the deposit at London, by British subjects, of marks, models, or patterns.

Reciprocally, British subjects shall not have the right to claim in Belgium exclusive property in a mark, model, or pattern, unless they shall have previously complied with the laws and regulations on those subjects which are or may be in force in Belgium.

XVIII. Each of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to name consuls for the protection of trade in the dominions and territories of the other party; and the consuls who may be so appointed shall enjoy, within the territories of each party, all the privileges, exemptions, and immunities which are or may be granted in those territories to agents of the same rank and character appointed by or authorized to act for the Government of the most favoured nation.

Before any consul can act as such, he must, however, in the usual form be approved and admitted by the Government of the country to which he is sent; and each of the two High Contracting Parties shall have the right to except from the residence of consuls any particular places which either of them may judge proper to be excepted.

XIX. If any vessel of war or merchant-vessel of either of the two countries should be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, such vessel, or any parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, as well as all goods and merchandize which shall be saved therefrom, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, shall be restored

to the proprietors or to their agents, on being claimed by them. In case there should be no such proprietors or agents upon the spot, the said articles and goods, or the proceeds thereof, as well as all the papers found on board of any such vessel, shall be delivered to the British or Belgian consul in whose district the wreck shall have taken place; and such consul, proprietors, or agents shall not be called upon to pay any charge but the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, and the same rate of salvage which would be equally payable, under the like circumstances, by a national vessel. The goods and merchandize saved from the wreck shall not be subject to the established duties, unless cleared for consumption.

XX. The British flag shall continue to enjoy in Belgium the repayment of the Scheldt Toll so long as the Belgian flag shall enjoy the same.

XXI. From and after, at latest, the day on which the capitalization of the Scheldt Toll shall be effected by a general arrangement—

1. The tonnage duty imposed in Belgian ports shall cease to be levied;

2. The pilotage duties in Belgian ports and in the Scheldt, so far as depends upon Belgium, shall undergo a reduction—

Of 20 per cent. for sailing vessels;

Of 25 per cent. for vessels towed;

Of 30 per cent. for steam-vessels.

3. The system of local taxes imposed by the city of Antwerp shall be throughout diminished.

XXII. As a temporary exception to the stipulations of Article XIV., and for the space of two years from the 1st of October,

1862, the new system shall be applied in the following manner to certain articles of British origin hereinafter enumerated:—

Cotton yarns twisted, warped, or dyed, shall pay the duties imposed upon single yarns unbleached or bleached, with an addition of five centimes for twisted yarns, ten centimes for warped yarns, and fifteen centimes for dyed yarns, per kilogramme.

The duty on stuff of wool mixed with cotton shall be twenty-two and-a-half per cent. until the 1st of October, 1863, and twenty per cent. until the 1st of October, 1864. During the continuance of the transitory system the importer may, at his choice, pay either one hundred and eighty francs the hundred kilogrammes, or the duties stipulated above.

The duty upon printed cotton tissues shall be one hundred and fifty francs the hundred kilogrammes.

XXIII. It is understood that in case the present duty on the importation of foreign spirits should be maintained in the British tariff, the Article relative to spirits which is contained in the Treaty concluded between Belgium and France on the 1st of May, 1861, shall not be applied to British spirits, so far as regards the reductions therein stipulated, until the 1st of October, 1865.

XXIV. The Ionian Islands being under the protection of Her Britannic Majesty, the subjects and vessels of those islands shall enjoy, in the dominions of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, all the advantages which are granted to the subjects and vessels of Great Britain by the present Treaty, as soon as the Government of the Ionian Islands shall have agreed

to grant to the subjects and vessels of His Majesty the King of the Belgians the same advantages which are granted in those islands to the subjects and vessels of Her Britannic Majesty: it being understood, that in order to prevent abuses, every Ionian vessel claiming the benefits of that Treaty shall be furnished with a patent signed by the Lord High Commissioner of Her Britannic Majesty, or by his representative.

XXV. The present Treaty shall continue in force for ten years, dating from the tenth day after the exchange of the ratifications. In case neither of the two High Contracting Parties should have notified, twelve months before the end of the said period, its intention to terminate the Treaty, it shall remain in force until the expiration of a year dating from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice for its termination.

The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves the right to

introduce into the Treaty, by common consent, any modifications which may not be at variance with its spirit or principles, and the utility of which may be shown by experience.

XXVI. From and after the date fixed by the preceding Article, the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of the 27th of October, 1851, shall cease to be in force.

XXVII. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London before the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done in duplicate at London, the twenty-third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

(L.S.) RUSSELL.

(L.S.) THOS. MILNER GIBSON.

(L.S.) SYLVAIN VAN DE WETER.

STATE PAPERS.

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE CIVIL WAR IN NORTH AMERICA.

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE SINKING OF STONE-LADEN SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR OF CHARLESTON.

*Newspaper Extract (Inclosure in
Despatch 125).*

FLEET OF STONE VESSELS.—The fleet of stone-laden vessels for sinking in the harbours of the Southern coast, which has been for some time preparing, sailed on the 20th instant, and we give below a list of the vessels composing it, with their tonnage. They are all old, but substantial, whaling-vessels, double decked to give them greater firmness; they were stripped of their copper and other fittings which were not necessary for so short a voyage as they will make, and loaded with picked stone as deeply as was safe.

In the bottom of each ship a hole was bored, into which was fitted a lead-pipe five inches in diameter, with a valve so fixed that, though perfectly safe even for a long voyage, it can be quickly removed. It is calculated that the ship will be filled and sunk to the bottom in twenty minutes after the removal of this valve.

The crew consists of six men each. These will be returned by the men-of-war who will assist in

the work of sinking. Each ship will be anchored in the place chosen for her, and will then be sprung round broadside to the channel, thus effecting as great a stoppage as is possible. When this is done, and she is in position, the valve will be withdrawn, and when the vessel is nearly level with the water's edge the men will leave in a small boat. It is reported that an enterprising rigger has gone down with the fleet, with the intention to take off what pieces of spars and rigging may remain above the water's edge after the ships are sunk.

No. 126.—*Lord Lyons to Earl Russell.* — (*Received December 12.*)

Washington, November 29, 1861.

My Lord,—In my despatch of the 25th instant, I inclosed extracts from newspapers giving details of the preparations made by order of the Government of the United States to obstruct the inlets and harbours on the coast of

the Southern States by sinking vessels laden with stones. Several vessels are stated to have been already despatched for this purpose, and Charleston and Savannah are announced by the press (I know not on what authority) as the ports against which they are directed.

This mode of closing the ports has given rise to a great deal of discussion. By some it is characterized as an odious and barbarous measure, not sanctioned by the usages of civilized warfare. Others maintain that it is perfectly fair and proper. The question seems to depend on the extent to which the harbours will be permanently injured. If the obstructions cannot be completely removed on the cessation of hostilities, the measure is certainly open to grave objection.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

I must remark, in the first place, that this cruel plan would seem to imply utter despair of the restoration of the Union, the professed object of the war; for it never could be the wish of the United States to destroy cities from which their own country was to derive a portion of its riches and prosperity: such a plan could only be adopted as a measure of revenge and irremediable injury against an enemy.

But even in this view, as a scheme of embittered and sanguinary war, such a measure is not justifiable. It is a plot against the commerce of nations, and the free intercourse of the Southern States of America with the civilized world. It is a project worthy only of times of barbarism.

I wish you to speak in this sense to Mr. Seward, who will, I hope, disavow the alleged project.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 127.—*Earl Russell to Lord Lyons.*

Foreign Office, December 20, 1861.

My Lord,—I observe it is stated, apparently on good authority, that it is the intention of the President of the United States to send vessels laden with stones to be sunk at the mouths of the Southern harbours, with a view to choke up the passage to those harbours.

It is stated that this is to be done, not with a view to assist military operations, and as a temporary measure of war, but with the declared object of destroying these harbours for ever, and reducing to misery the numerous inhabitants of the cities connected with them.

No. 139.—*Lord Lyons to Earl Russell.*—(Received January 16.)

Washington, January 2, 1862.

My Lord,—In my despatches of the 25th and 29th of November last, I had the honour to convey information to your Lordship concerning the preparations which were being made by this Government to obstruct the entrance to ports in the Southern States, by sinking vessels laden with stones in the channels.

Mr. Consul Molyneux, in a despatch dated the 7th of last month, reported to your Lordship that the

measure was, when he wrote, in course of execution at Savannah.*

The inclosed extracts from the *National Intelligencer* newspaper of the day before yesterday seem to show that the entrance to Charleston harbour has been effectually obstructed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

* Extract from Consul Molyneux's

despatch:—"I beg to acquaint your Lordship with the fact that the Federal Government has adopted an unusual mode of blockading the Savannah river; namely, by sinking across the channel vessels heavily laden with stone. A few days ago a large fleet of such vessels, accompanied by seven vessels of war, arrived off Tybee, some of which are now being sunk in such a manner as to prevent the passage of any vessel. It is reported to be the intention of the Federal Government to block up all the Southern harbours in the same manner."

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE DECLARATION OF PARIS AS TO PRIVATEERING.

No. 2.—*Lord J. Russell to Lord Lyons.*

Foreign Office, May 6, 1861.

My Lord,—Her Majesty's Government are disappointed in not having received from you by the mail which has just arrived, any report of the state of affairs and of the prospects of the several parties, with reference to the issue of the struggle which appears unfortunately to have commenced between them; but the interruption of the communication between Washington and New York sufficiently explains the non-arrival of your despatches.

The account, however, which Her Majesty's Consuls at different ports were enabled to forward by the packet coincide in showing that, whatever may be the final result of what cannot now be designated otherwise than as the civil war which has broken out between the several States of the late Union, for the present at least those States have separated into distinct Confederacies, and, as such, are carrying on war against each other.

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The question for neutral nations to consider is, what is the character of the war; and whether it should be regarded as a war carried on between parties severally in a position to wage war, and to claim the rights and perform the obligations attaching to belligerents?

Her Majesty's Government consider that that question can only be answered in the affirmative. If the Government of the Northern portion of the late Union possesses the advantages inherent in long-established Governments, the Government of the Southern portion has, nevertheless, duly constituted itself, and carries on in a regular form the administration of the Civil Government of the States of which it is composed.

Her Majesty's Government, therefore, without assuming to pronounce upon the merits of the question on which the respective parties are at issue, can do no less than accept the facts presented to them. They deeply deplore the disruption of a Confederacy with which they have at all times sought to cultivate the most friendly relations; they

view with the greatest apprehension and concern the misery and desolation in which that disruption threatens to involve the provinces now arrayed in arms against each other; but they feel that they cannot question the right of the Southern States to claim to be recognized as a belligerent, and, as such, invested with all the rights and prerogatives of a belligerent.

I think it right to give your Lordship this timely notice of the view taken by Her Majesty's Government of the present state of affairs in North America, and Her Majesty's Government do not wish you to make any mystery of that view.

I shall send your Lordship, by an early opportunity, such further information on these matters as may be required for your guidance; at present I have only to add, that no expression of regret that you may employ at the present disastrous state of affairs will too strongly declare the feelings with which Her Majesty's Government contemplate all the evils which cannot fail to result from it.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

No. 18.—*Draft of Convention between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, upon the subject of the Rights of Belligerents and Neutrals in Time of War.*—(Communicated to Lord J. Russell by Mr. Adams, July 13.)

The United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland being

equally animated by a desire to define with more precision the rights of belligerents and neutrals in time of war, have for that purpose conferred full powers, the President of the United States upon Charles F. Adams, accredited as their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Her said Majesty, and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland upon

And the said Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, have concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

1. Privateering is and remains abolished.

2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.

3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag.

4. Blockades in order to be binding must be effective, that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

ARTICLE II.

The present Convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within the space of six months from the signature, or sooner, if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention in duplicate,

nd have thereto affixed their seals.

Done at London, the day of , in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

thereby to undertake any engagement which shall have any bearing, direct or indirect, on the internal differences now prevailing in the United States.

No. 28.—*Earl Russell to Mr. Adams.*

Foreign Office, August 19, 1861.

Sir,—I have the honour to inclose a copy of a declaration which I propose to make upon signing the Convention of which you gave me a draft, embodying the Articles of the declaration of Paris.

I propose to make the declaration in question in a written form, and to furnish you with a copy of it.

You will observe that it is intended to prevent any misconception as to the nature of the engagement to be taken by Her Majesty.

If you have no objection to name a day in the course of this week for the signature of this Convention, Mr. Dayton can on that day and at the same time sign with M. Thouvenel a Convention identical with that you propose to sign with me.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) RUSSELL.

Inclosure in No. 28.—*Draft of Declaration.*

In affixing his signature to the Convention of this day between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America, the Earl Russell declares, by order of Her Majesty, that Her Majesty does not intend

No. 30.—*Earl Cowley to Earl Russell.*—(Received August 21.)

(Extract.)

Paris, August 20, 1861.

Knowing that M. Thouvenel was to see Mr. Dayton this morning, I sent his Excellency a copy of your Lordship's note and declaration to Mr. Adams with reference to the Convention respecting maritime law, as soon as they reached my hands. I have just seen M. Thouvenel, who informed me that he had apprized Mr. Dayton that it was the intention of the Imperial Government to make a similar declaration to him; Mr. Dayton had thereupon said that he did not think that either he or Mr. Adams could receive such a declaration without reference to their Government. Mr. Dayton hardly concealed from M. Thouvenel that the object of his Government in agreeing to sign the Convention was to force the Western Powers to treat the Southern privateers as pirates, arguing that as the Government of Washington was the only Government recognized by foreign Powers, the Southern States must, as far as foreign Powers were concerned, be subject to the consequences of the acts of that Government.

No. 31.—*Mr. Adams to Earl Russell.*—(Received August 24)

Legation of the United States,
London, August 23, 1861.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, has the honour to acknowledge the reception of the note of the 19th instant of Lord Russell, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, covering the copy of a declaration which his Lordship proposes to make upon signing the Convention which has been agreed upon between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and the United States of America, embodying the Articles of the Declaration of Paris; and at the same time requesting him to name a day in the course of this week for the signature of the Convention, in conjunction with a similar proceeding to be arranged to take place at Paris, between Mr. Dayton and the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the part of the French Government.

[After recapitulating the preceding steps in the negotiation, Mr. Adams proceeds:—]

The Government of the United States, in proposing to join in the establishment of these principles, are believed by the undersigned to be acting with the single purpose of aiding to establish a permanent doctrine for all time. Convinced of the value of it in ameliorating the horrors of warfare all over the globe, they have, perhaps against their notions of their immediate interest, consented to waive temporary considerations of expediency for the attainment of a great ultimate good. They are at

last prepared to sign and seal an engagement pure and simple, and by so doing, to sacrifice the hope of obtaining, at least for the present, an improvement of it, to which they have always attached great value. But just at the moment when their concurrence with the views of the other maritime Powers of the world would seem to be certain, they are met with a proposition from one, if not more, of the parties, to accompany the act with a proceeding somewhat novel and anomalous in this case, being the presentation of a written declaration, not making a part of the Convention itself, but intended to follow the signature, to the effect that "Her Majesty does not intend thereby to undertake any engagement which shall have any bearing, direct or indirect, on the internal differences now prevailing in the United States."

Obviously a consent to accept a particular exception susceptible of so wide a construction of a joint instrument, made by one of the parties to it in its own favour at the time of signing, would justify the idea that some advantage is, or may be suspected to be, intended to be taken by the other. The natural effect of such an accompaniment would seem to be to imply that the Government of the United States might be desirous at this time to take a part in the declaration, not from any high purpose or durable policy, but with the view of securing some small temporary object in the unhappy struggle which is going on at home. Such an inference would spoil all the value that might be attached to the act itself. The mere toleration of it would seem to be equivalent to a confession of their own

weakness. Rather than that such a record should be made, it were a thousand times better that the declaration remain unsigned for ever. If the parties to the instrument are not to sign it upon terms of perfect reciprocity, with all their duties and obligations under it perfectly equal, and without equivocation or reservation of any kind on any side, then it is plain that the proper season for such an engagement has not yet arrived. It were much wiser to put it off until nations can understand each other better.

There is another reason why the undersigned cannot at this moment consent to proceed, under the powers conferred on him, to complete this negotiation when clogged with such a declaration, which is drawn from the peculiar construction of the Government of his own country. By the terms of the Constitution, every treaty negotiated by the President of the United States must, before it is ratified, be submitted to the consideration of the Senate of the United States. The question immediately arises, in this case, what is to be done with a declaration like that, which his Lordship proposes to make. Is it a part of the Treaty, or is it not? If it be, then is the undersigned exceeding his instructions in signing it, for the paper made no part of the project which he was directed to propose. And in case he should sign, the addition must be submitted to the Senate for its advice and consent, together with the paper itself. If it be not, what advantage can the party making the declaration expect from it in modifying the construction of the project, when the Senate have never had it before them for

their approval? It either changes the Treaty, or it does not. If it does, then the question arises, why did not the undersigned procure it to be incorporated into it? On the other hand, if it do not, why did he connive at the appearance of a desire to do it without effecting the object?

The undersigned has ever been desirous of maintaining and perpetuating the most friendly relations between Her Majesty's Kingdom and the United States, and he continues to act in the same spirit when he deprecates the submission of any project clogged with a similar exception to the consideration of the Senate of the United States. He has reason to believe that already a strong disinclination exists in that body to the acceptance of the first of the four propositions embraced in the declaration itself, and that mainly because it is esteemed to be too much of a concession to the great maritime Powers. Were he now to consent, without further instructions, to accept a qualification which would scarcely fail to be regarded by many unfavourably disposed persons as more or less directly an insult to the nation in its present distress, he should deem himself as incurring the hazard of bringing on difficulties which he professes an earnest wish to avoid.

For the reasons thus given, the undersigned has reluctantly come to the conclusion to decline to fix a day for proceeding in the negotiation, under its present aspect at least, until he shall have been able to submit the whole question once more to the judgment of the authorities under whom he has the honour to act.

A copy of this letter will also be

forwarded to Mr. Dayton for his information.

The undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

No. 32.—*Earl Russell to Mr. Adams.*

Foreign Office, August 28, 1861.

The undersigned, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has had the honour to receive the note of the 23rd instant of Mr. Adams, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

Mr. Adams has accounted satisfactorily for the delay in answering the note of the undersigned of the 19th instant. Her Majesty's Government, in all these transactions, has acted in concert with the Government of the Emperor of the French, and the undersigned cannot be surprised that Mr. Adams should wish to communicate with Mr. Dayton at Paris before replying to his note.

The undersigned is quite prepared, following Mr. Adams, to recapitulate the particulars of this negotiation, and he is happy to think that in matters of fact there is no ground for any controversy between them. He need only supply some omissions.

Mr. Adams, at his first interview with the undersigned on the 18th of May last, mentioned the subject of the declaration of Paris as one on which he had power to negotiate, and the undersigned then told him that the matter had been already committed to the care of Lord Lyons at Washing-

ton, with authority to agree with the Government of the United States on the basis of the adoption of three of the Articles, and the omission of the first, being that relating to privateering. So far the statement of Mr. Adams agrees substantially with that which is here made. But the representation of the undersigned was strictly accurate, and in faith of it he subjoins the despatch by which Lord Lyons was authorized to negotiate on the basis of the three latter Articles of the declaration of Paris. Lord Lyons, however, was not empowered to sign a Convention, because that form had not been adopted by the Powers who originally signed the declaration, nor by any of the numerous States which afterwards gave their adherence to its Articles.

At a later period, when Mr. Adams brought a copy of his full powers to the Foreign Office, the undersigned asked why the adherence of the United States should not be given in the same form as that of other Powers, and he was told in reply that as the Constitution of the United States required the consent of the Senate to any agreement with foreign Powers, that agreement must necessarily, or at least would most conveniently, be made in the shape of a Convention.

The undersigned yielded to this argument, and proposed to the Government of the Emperor of the French, with which Her Majesty's Government have been acting throughout in complete agreement, to concur likewise in this departure from the form in which the Declaration of Paris had been adopted by the maritime Powers of Europe.

But the British Government could not sign the Convention proposed by the United States as an act of Great Britain singly and alone, and they found to their surprise, that in the case of France, and of some of the other European Powers, the addition of Mr. Marcy, relating to private property at sea, had been proposed by the Ministers of the United States at the Courts of those Powers.

The undersigned concurs in the statement made by Mr. Adams respecting the transactions which followed. Her Majesty's Government, like Mr. Adams, wished to establish a doctrine for all time, with a view to lessen the horrors of war all over the globe.

The instructions sent to Lord Lyons prove the sincerity of their wish to give permanence and fixity of principles to this part of the law of nations.

The undersigned has now arrived at that part of the subject upon which the negotiation is interrupted.

The undersigned has notified to Mr. Adams his intention to accompany his signature of the proposed Convention with a declaration to the effect that "Her Majesty does not intend thereby to undertake any engagement which shall have any bearing, direct or indirect, on the internal differences now prevailing in the United States."

The reasons for this course can be easily explained. On some recent occasions, as on the fulfilment of the Treaty of 1846 respecting the boundary, and with respect to the Treaty called by the name of "the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty," serious differences have arisen with regard to the precise meaning of words, and the inten-

tion of those who framed them. It was most desirable, in framing a new agreement, not to give rise to a fresh dispute.

But the different attitude of Great Britain and of the United States in regard to the internal dissensions now unhappily prevailing in the United States, gave warning that such a dispute might arise out of the proposed Convention.

Her Majesty's Government, upon receiving intelligence that the President had declared, by Proclamation, his intention to blockade the ports of nine of the States of the Union; and that Mr. Davis, speaking in the name of those nine States, had declared his intention to issue letters of marque and reprisals; and having also received certain information of the design of both sides to arm; had come to the conclusion that civil war existed in America, and Her Majesty had thereupon proclaimed her neutrality in the approaching contest.

The Government of the United States, on the other hand, spoke only of unlawful combinations, and designated those concerned in them as rebels and pirates.

It would follow, logically and consistently, from the attitude taken by Her Majesty's Government, that the so-called Confederate States, being acknowledged as a belligerent, might by the law of nations arm privateers, and that their privateers must be regarded as the armed vessels of a belligerent.

With equal logic and consistency it would follow, from the position taken by the United States, that the privateers of the Southern States might be deemed to be

pirates, and it might be further argued by the Government of the United States that a European Power signing a Convention with the United States declaring that privateering was and remains abolished, would be bound to treat the privateers of the so-called Confederate States as pirates.

Hence, instead of an agreement, charges of bad faith and violation of a Convention might be brought in the United States against the Power signing such a Convention, and treating the privateers of the so-called Confederate States as those of a belligerent Power.

The undersigned had at first intended to make verbally the declaration proposed, but he considered it would be more clear, more open, more fair to Mr. Adams, to put the declaration in writing, and to give notice of it to Mr. Adams before signing the Convention.

The undersigned will not now reply to the reasons given by Mr. Adams for not signing the Convention, if accompanied by the proposed declaration. Her Majesty's Government wish the question to be fairly weighed by the United States' Government. The undersigned, like Mr. Adams, wishes to maintain and perpetuate the most friendly relations between Her Majesty's Kingdom and the United States. It is in this spirit that Her Majesty's Government decline to bind themselves, without a clear explanation on their part, to a Convention which, seemingly confined to an adoption of the Declaration of Paris of 1856, might be construed as an engagement to interfere in the unhappy dissensions now prevailing in the United States; an interference which would be contrary to Her

Majesty's public declarations, and would be a reversal of the policy which Her Majesty has deliberately sanctioned.

The undersigned, &c.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 41.—*Earl Cowley to Earl Russell.*—(Received September 26.)

Paris, September 24, 1861.

My Lord,—M. Thouvenel being without any official intelligence from Washington in consequence of the continued absence of M. Mercier, I have informed his Excellency that Mr. Seward had stated to Lord Lyons that a communication was about to be made to the British and French Governments by the United States' Representatives in London and Paris, that the negotiations for the conclusion of a Convention on maritime law will be broken off if the declaration with which it is proposed by the British and French Governments to accompany the signatures of it, is insisted upon.

M. Thouvenel observed, that this only proved how right the two Governments had been in making this declaration.

I have, &c.

(Signed) LYONS.

No. 43.—*Lord Lyons to Earl Russell.*—(Received December 25.)

(Extract.)

Washington, December 6, 1861.

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of the papers

relating to Foreign Affairs which were laid before Congress with the President's Message.

A great deal of the space devoted to England and France is occupied by the negotiations concerning the adherence of the United States to the Declaration of Paris. Mr. Adams writes frequently and at great length concerning his misapprehension of your Lordship's intentions as to transferring the negotiation to Washington. The simple explanation of this misapprehension is, that Mr. Seward refused to receive the despatch in which your Lordship's proposals were made. Your Lordship will recollect that Mr. Seward, having been permitted by M. Mercier and me to read and consider in private that despatch, and a despatch of a similar tenour from the Government of France, refused to receive the formal copies we were instructed to place in his hands, or to take any official notice of their

contents. The English despatch was, however, subsequently communicated officially by your Lordship to Mr. Adams.

From several of the papers now published it appears that it was only an act of common prudence on the part of the Governments of Great Britain and France not to accept the accession of this country to the Declaration of Paris without stating distinctly what obligations they intended, by doing so, to assume with regard to the Seceded States. Little doubt can remain after reading the papers, that the accession was offered solely with a view to the effect it would have on the privateering operations of the Southern States; and that a refusal on the part of England and France, after having accepted the accession, to treat the Southern privateers as pirates, would have been made a serious grievance, if not a ground of quarrel.

DESPATCH RELATIVE TO THE PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION.

[The President's Proclamation will be found in the *History*]

No. 57.—*Earl Russell to Lord Lyons.*

Foreign Office, January 17, 1863.

My Lord,—The Proclamation of the President of the United States, inclosed in your Lordship's despatch of the 2d instant, appears to be of a very strange nature.

It professes to emancipate all

slaves in places where the United States' authorities cannot exercise any jurisdiction nor make emancipation a reality, but it does not decree emancipation of slaves in any States or parts of States occupied by Federal troops, and subject to United States' jurisdiction, and where, therefore, emancipation, if decreed, might have been carried into effect.

It would seem to follow, that in the Border States, and also in New Orleans, a slave-owner may recover his fugitive slave by the

ordinary process of law; but that in the ten States in which the Proclamation decrees emancipation, a fugitive slave arrested by legal warrant may resist, and his resistance, if successful, is to be upheld and aided by the United States' authorities and the United States' armed forces.

The Proclamation, therefore, makes slavery at once legal and illegal, and makes slaves either punishable for running away from their masters, or entitled to be supported and encouraged in so doing, according to the locality of the plantation to which they belong, and the loyalty of the

State in which they may happen to be.

There seems to be no declaration of a principle adverse to slavery in this Proclamation. It is a measure of war, and a measure of war of a very questionable kind.

As President Lincoln has twice appealed to the judgment of mankind in his Proclamation, I venture to say I do not think it can or ought to satisfy the friends of abolition, who look for total and impartial freedom for the slave, and not for vengeance on the slave-owner. I am, &c.,

(Signed) RUSSELL.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO MEDIATION.

Earl Russell to Earl Cowley.

Foreign Office, November 13, 1862.

My Lord,—The Count de Flahault came to the Foreign Office by appointment on Monday the 10th instant, and read to me a despatch from M. Drouyn de Lhuys relative to the civil war in North America.

In this despatch the Minister for Foreign Affairs states that Europe has followed with painful interest the struggle which has now been going on for more than a year on the American Continent. He does justice to the energy and perseverance which have been displayed on both sides; but he observes that these proofs of their courage have been given at the expense of innumerable calamities and immense bloodshed.

To these accompaniments of civil conflict is to be added the apprehension of a servile war, which would be the climax of so many irreparable misfortunes.

If these calamities affected America only, these sufferings of a friendly nation would be enough to excite the anxiety and sympathy of the Emperor. But Europe also has suffered in one of the principal branches of her industry, and her artisans have been subjected to the most cruel trials.

France and the Maritime Powers have, during this struggle, maintained the strictest neutrality, but the sentiments by which they are animated, far from imposing on them anything like indifference, seem, on the contrary, to require that they should assist the two belligerent parties in an endeavour to escape from a position which appears to have no issue.

The forces of the two sides have hitherto fought with balanced success, and the latest accounts do not show any prospect of a speedy termination of the war.

These circumstances taken together would seem to favour the

adoption of measures which might bring about a truce.

The Emperor of the French, therefore, is of opinion that there is now an opportunity of offering to the belligerents the good offices of the Maritime Powers. He, therefore, proposes to Her Majesty, as well as to the Emperor of Russia, that the three Courts should endeavour, both at Washington, and in communication with the Confederate States, to bring about a suspension of arms for six months, during which every act of hostility, direct or indirect, should cease at sea, as well as on land. This armistice might, if necessary, be renewed for a further period.

This proposal, M. Drouyn de Lhuys proceeds to say, would not imply, on the part of the three Powers, any judgment on the origin of the war, or any pressure on the negotiations for peace, which it is hoped would take place during the armistice. The three Powers would only interfere to smooth obstacles, and only within limits which the two interested parties would prescribe.

The French Government is of opinion that, even in the event of failure of immediate success, these overtures might be useful in turning the minds of men, now heated by passion, to consider the advantages of conciliation and of peace.

Such is, in substance, the proposal of the Government of the Emperor of the French, and I need hardly say that it has attracted the serious attention of Her Majesty's Government.

Her Majesty is desirous of acting in concurrence with France upon the great questions now agitating the world, and upon none more than on the contingencies connected with the great struggle

now going on in North America. Neither Her Majesty the Queen nor the British nation will ever forget the noble and emphatic manner in which the Emperor of the French vindicated the law of nations, and assisted the cause of peace, in the instance of the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners on board the *Trent*.

Her Majesty's Government recognize with pleasure, in the design of arresting the progress of war by friendly measures, the benevolent views and humane intentions of the Emperor.

They are also of opinion that, if the steps proposed were to be taken, the concurrence of Russia would be extremely desirable.

Her Majesty's Government have, however, not been informed up to the present time that the Russian Government have agreed to co-operate with England and France on this occasion, although that Government may support the endeavours of England and France to attain the end proposed.

But is the end proposed attainable at the present moment by the course suggested by the Government of France?

Such is the question which has been anxiously and carefully examined by Her Majesty's Government.

After weighing all the information which has been received from America, Her Majesty's Government are led to the conclusion that there is no ground at the present moment to hope that the Federal Government would accept the proposal suggested, and a refusal from Washington at present would prevent any speedy renewal of the offer.

Her Majesty's Government think, therefore, that it would be

better to watch carefully the progress of opinion in America; and if, as there appears reason to hope, it may be found to have undergone, or may undergo hereafter, any change, the three Courts might then avail themselves of such change to offer their friendly counsel with a greater prospect than now exists of its being accepted by the two contending parties.

Her Majesty's Government will communicate to that of France any intelligence they may receive from Washington or Richmond bearing on this important subject.

Your Excellency may read this despatch to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and give him a copy of it.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 50.—*Lord Lyons to Earl Russell.* — (Received December 11.)

(Extract.)

Washington, November 23, 1862.

The intelligence that France had proposed to Great Britain and Russia to join her in advising the belligerents in this country to agree to an armistice reached New York by telegraph from Cape Race on the 25th instant. The substance of your Lordship's answer was received at the same time. Yesterday the text of the French proposal,* of your Lordship's answer, and of the principal part of the Russian answer, was forwarded to New York by telegraph from Halifax.

It is to be observed, that in every one of the newspapers I send foreign intervention is distinctly

repudiated. It is very true that the leaders of the political parties do not always put forth in the newspapers exactly the same sentiments which they entertain and even express in private. Still, the unanimity of the Press on the present occasion shows, at least, that this is not a time at which public opinion would force the acceptance of foreign mediation upon a reluctant Cabinet.

No. 51.—*Lord Lyons to Earl Russell.* — (Received December 17.)

Washington, December 2, 1862

My Lord,—Mr. Seward, without my having in any way led to the subject, spoke to me yesterday of the proposal made by France to Great Britain and Russia to unite in advising the belligerents in this country to agree to an armistice.

Mr. Seward said that he perceived that some of the European Powers, all professing the most friendly feelings to this country, had been discussing its affairs among themselves without taking the Cabinet of Washington into their counsels. However, as no official communication had been made to this Government, it was not called upon to give any opinion, or to say what it should or should not have done if any proposal had been made to it. If any of the European Powers concerned should offer explanations on the subject, this Government would receive them respectfully, but would not be disposed to express any opinion on them.

Mr. Seward begged me to acquaint M. Mercier with what he

* This will be found in the *History*.

had said. I accordingly went from Mr. Seward to M. Mercier, and repeated to him what Mr. Seward had just stated to me.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) LYONS.

ligerent operations of the Cabinet of Washington.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 52.—*Earl Russell to Lord Lyons.*

Foreign Office, December 19, 1862.

My Lord,—I have received your Lordship's despatch of the 2nd instant, and with respect to Mr. Seward's remarks, unprovoked on your part, that he perceived that some of the European Powers, all professing the most friendly feelings to the United States, had been discussing its affairs among themselves without taking the Cabinet of Washington into their counsels, I have to instruct you to take an opportunity of observing to Mr. Seward that, without taking other reasons into consideration, the perusal of the accounts of the distress in Lancashire, owing to the want of cotton, which he will find in all the newspapers, will furnish him with reason enough for the discussion of American affairs in Europe.

Great numbers of Her Majesty's subjects are suffering severe distress in consequence of the bel-

No. 58.—*Lord Lyons to Earl Russell.* — (Received January 24).

Washington, January 7, 1863.

My Lord,—I had the day before yesterday the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch of the 19th ultimo, referring to a remark which was made to me some time ago by Mr. Seward, that he perceived that some of the European Powers had been discussing the affairs of the United States among themselves, without taking the Cabinet of Washington into their counsels. In obedience to your Lordship's orders, I this morning took an opportunity of observing to Mr. Seward, with regard to this remark, that, without taking other reasons into consideration, the accounts of the distress in Lancashire would furnish him with reason enough for the discussion of American affairs in Europe.

Mr. Seward took the observation in very good part, and said that the distress of the operatives in Europe was indeed a most painful subject of reflection.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) LYONS.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH MR. MASON RESPECTING THE RECOGNITION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

No. 5.—*Mr. Mason to Earl Russell.*—(Received July 17.)

54, Devonshire Street, Portland Place,
London, July 17, 1862.

My Lord,—In late proceedings of Parliament, and in reply to inquiries made in each House, as to

the intention of Her Majesty's Government to tender offices of mediation to the contending Powers in North America, it was replied, in substance, by Lord Palmerston and your Lordship, that Her Majesty's Government had no such intention at present; because,

although this Government would be ever ready to offer such mediation, whenever it might be considered that such interposition would be of avail, it was believed by the Government that, in the present inflamed or irritated temper of the belligerents, any such offer might be misinterpreted and might have an effect contrary to what was intended.

I will not undertake, of course, to express any opinion of the correctness of this view, so far as it may apply to the Government or people of the United States; but as the terms would seem to have been applied equally to the Government or people of the Confederate States of America, I feel warranted in the declaration, that whilst it is the unalterable purpose of that Government and people to maintain the independence they have achieved, whilst under no circumstances or contingencies will they ever again come under a common Government with those now constituting the United States; and although they do not in any form invite such interposition, yet they can see nothing in their position which could make either offensive or irritating, a tender of such offices on the part of Her Majesty's Government, as might lead to a termination of the war, a war hopelessly carried on against them, and which is attended by a wanton waste of human life, at which humanity shudders. On the contrary, I can entertain no doubt that such offer would be received by the Government of the Confederate States of America, with that high consideration and respect due to the benign purpose in which it would have its origin.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. M. MASON.

No. 6.—*Earl Russell to Mr. Mason.*

Foreign Office, July 24, 1862.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, respecting the intention expressed by Her Majesty's Government to refrain from any present offer of mediation between the contending parties in North America, and I have to state to you, in reply, that, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, any proposal to the United States to recognize the Southern Confederacy would irritate the United States, and any proposal to the Confederate States to return to the Union would irritate the Confederates.

This was the meaning of my declarations in Parliament upon the subject.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 7.—*Mr. Mason to Earl Russell.*—(Received July 24.)

54, Devonshire Street, Portland Place
London, July 24, 1862.

My Lord,—In the interview I had the honour to have with your Lordship in February last, I laid before your Lordship, under instructions from the Government of the Confederate States, the views entertained by that Government, leading to the belief that it was, of right, entitled to be recognized as a separate and independent Power, and to be received as an equal in the great family of nations.

I then represented to your Lordship that the dissolution of the Union of the States of North America, by the withdrawal therefrom of certain of the confede-

rates, was not to be considered as a revolution, in the ordinary acceptation of that term; far less, was it to be considered as an act of insurrection or rebellion; that it was, both in form and in fact, but the termination of a Confederacy which, during a long course of years, had violated the terms of the federal compact by the exercise of unwarranted powers, oppressive and degrading to the minority section. That the seceding parties had so withdrawn as organized political communities, and had formed a new Confederacy, comprising then, as now, 13 separate and sovereign States, embracing an area of 870,810 square miles, and with a population of 12,000,000. This new Confederacy has now been in complete and successful operation, as a Government, for a period of nearly 18 months; has proved itself capable of successful defence against every attempt to subdue or destroy it; and in a war, conducted by its late confederates on a scale to tax their utmost power, has presented everywhere a united people, determined at every cost to maintain the independence they had affirmed.

Since that interview more than five months have elapsed, and during that period, events have but the more fully confirmed the views I then had the honour to present to your Lordship. The resources, strength, and power in the Confederate States developed by those events, I think, authorize me to assume, as the judgment of the intelligence of all Europe, that the separation of the States of North America is final; that under no possible circumstances can the late federal Union be restored; that the new confede-

racy has evinced both the capacity and the determination to maintain its independence, and, therefore, with other Powers, the question of recognizing that independence is simply a question of time.

The Confederate States ask no aid from, nor intervention by, foreign Powers. They are entirely content that the strict neutrality which has been proclaimed between the belligerents shall be adhered to, however unequally it may operate, because of fortuitous circumstances, upon them.

But if the principles and the morals of the public law be, when a nation has established before the world, both its capacity and its ability to maintain the Government it has ordained, that a duty devolves on other nations to recognize such fact, then I submit that the Government of the Confederate States of America, having sustained itself, unimpaired, through trials greater than most nations have been called to endure, and far greater than any it has yet to meet, has furnished to the world sufficient proof of stability, strength, and resources, to entitle it to a place amongst the independent nations of the earth.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. M. MASON.

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No. 10.—*Mr. Mason to Earl Russell.*—(Received August 1.)

54, Devonshire Street, Portland Place,
August 1, 1862.

My Lord,—In the interview I had the honour to propose in my late note, I had intended briefly to submit the following views, which I thought might not be

without weight, in the consideration to be given by Her Majesty's Government, to the request for recognition of the Confederate States, submitted in my letter of the 24th July ultimo. I ask leave now to present them as supplemental to that letter.

If it be true, as there assumed, that in the settled judgment of England the separation of the States is final, then the failure of so great a Power to recognize the fact in a formal manner, imparts an opposite belief, and must operate as an incentive to the United States to protract the contest.

In a war such as that pending in America, where a party in possession of the Government is striving to subdue those, who for reasons sufficient to themselves, have withdrawn from it, the contest will be carried on in the heat of blood and of popular excitement, long after its object has become hopeless in the eyes of disinterested parties.

The Government itself may feel that its power is inadequate to bring back the recusant States, and yet be unable at once to control the fierce elements which surround it whilst the war rages. Such it is confidently believed is the actual condition of affairs in America.

It is impossible in the experience of eighteen months of no ordinary trial—in the small results attained—and in the manifest exhaustion of its resources, that any hope remains with the Government of the United States either of bringing about a restoration of the dissevered Union, or of subjugating those who have renounced it. And yet the failure of foreign Powers formally to recognize this actual condition of things, disables those

in authority from conceding that fact at home.

Again, it is known that there is a large and increasing sentiment in the United States in accordance with these views, a sentiment which has its origin in the hard teachings of the war as it has progressed.

It was believed (or so confidently affirmed) that there was a large party in the Southern States devoted to the Union, whose presence and power would be manifested there as soon as the public force of the United States was present to sustain it. I need not say how fully the experience of the war has dispelled this delusion.

Again it was believed, and confidently relied on, that in the social structure of the Southern States there was a large population of the dominant race indifferent, if not hostile, to the basis on which that social structure rests, in which they were not interested, and who would be found the allies of those whose mission was supposed to be in some way to break it up; but the same experience has shown that the whole population of the South is united, as one people, in arms to resist the invader.

Nothing remains then on which to rest any hope of conquest but a reliance on the superior numbers and the supposed greater resources of the Northern States. I think the results of the last (or pending) campaign has proved how idle such expectations were, against the advantages of a people fighting at home, and bringing into a common stock of resistance, as a free-will offering, all that they possessed, whether of blood or treasure—a spectacle now historically before the world.

It is in human experience that there must be those in the United

States who cannot shut their eyes to such facts, and yet, in the despotic power now assumed there by the Government, to give expression to any doubt would be to court the hospitalities of the dungeon.

One word from the Government of Her Majesty would encourage those people to speak, and the civilized world would respond to the truths they would utter, "that for whatever purpose the war was begun, it was continued now only in a vindictive and unreasoning spirit, shocking alike to humanity and civilization." That potent word would simply be to announce a fact, which a phrenzied mind could only dispute, that the Southern States, now in a separate Confederacy, had established before the world its competency to maintain the Government of its adoption, and in its determination to abide by it.

To withhold it would not only seem in derogation of truth, but would be to encourage the continuance of a war, hopeless in its object, ruinous alike to the parties engaged in it, and to the prosperity and welfare of Europe.

(Signed) J. M. MASON.

No. 11.—*Earl Russell to Mr. Mason.*

Foreign Office, August 2, 1862.

Sir,—I have had the honour to receive your letters of the 24th of July and 1st instant, in which you repeat the considerations which, in the opinion of the Government of the so-called Confederate States, entitle that Government to be recognized of right as a separate and independent Power, and to be received as an equal in the great family of nations.

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In again urging these views you represent, as before, that the withdrawal of certain of the confederates from the Union of the States of North America is not to be considered as a revolution, in the ordinary acceptation of that term, far less an act of insurrection or rebellion, but as the termination of a Confederacy which had, during a long course of years, violated the terms of the federal compact.

I beg leave to say in the outset that upon this question of a right of withdrawal, as upon that of the previous conduct of the United States, Her Majesty's Government have never presumed to form a judgment. The interpretation of the Constitution of the United States, and the character of the proceedings of the President and Congress of the United States under that Constitution, must be determined, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, by the States and people in North America who inherited, and have till recently upheld, that Constitution. Her Majesty's Government decline altogether the responsibility of assuming to be judges in such a controversy.

You state that the Confederacy has a population of 12,000,000; that it has proved itself for eighteen months capable of successful defence against every attempt to subdue or destroy it; that in the judgment of the intelligence of all Europe the separation is final; and that under no possible circumstances can the late federal Union be restored.

On the other hand, the Secretary of State of the United States has affirmed, in an official despatch, that a large portion of the once disaffected population has been restored to the Union, and now

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evinces its loyalty and firm adherence to the Government, that the white population now in insurrection is under 5,000,000, and that the Southern Confederacy owes its main strength to hope of assistance from Europe.

In the face of the fluctuating events of the war; the alternations of victory and defeat; the capture of New Orleans; the advance of the Federals to Corinth, to Memphis, and the banks of the Mississippi as far as Vicksburg, contrasted, on the other hand, with the failure of the attack on Charleston, and the retreat from before Richmond; placed, too, between allegations so contradictory on the part of the contending Powers;—Her Majesty's Government are still determined to wait.

In order to be entitled to a place

among the independent nations of the earth, a State ought to have not only strength and resources for a time, but afford promise of stability and permanence. Should the Confederate States of America win that place among nations, it might be right for other nations justly to acknowledge an independence achieved by victory, and maintained by a successful resistance to all attempts to overthrow it. That time, however, has not, in the judgment of Her Majesty's Government, yet arrived. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, can only hope that a peaceful termination of the present bloody and destructive contest may not be distant.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) RUSSELL.

A TABLE OF ALL THE STATUTES

Passed in the FOURTH SESSION of the EIGHTEENTH Parliament of
the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

25° & 26° VICT.

PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS.

- I. AN Act to apply the Sum of Nine hundred and seventy-three thousand seven hundred and forty-seven Pounds out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the Year ending the Thirty-first Day of March, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.
- II. An Act to apply the Sum of Eighteen Millions out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.
- III. An Act to amend an Act intituled *An Act to amend the Law relating to Supply Exchequer Bills, and to charge the same on the Consolidated Fund*; and to repeal all Provisions by which Authority is given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to fund Exchequer Bills.
- IV. An Act to enable Her Majesty to issue Commissions to the Officers of Her Majesty's Land Forces and Royal Marines, and to Adjutants and Quartermasters of Her Militia and Volunteer Forces, without affixing Her Royal Sign Manual thereto.
- V. An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.
- VI. An Act for the Regulation of Her Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on shore.
- VII. An Act to provide for the Registration and Transfer of India Stocks at the Bank of Ireland, and for the mutual Transfer of such Stocks from and to the Banks of England and Ireland respectively.
- VIII. An Act to prevent the Employment of Women and Children during the Night in certain Operations connected with Bleaching by the Open-air Process.
- IX. An Act to enable the Trustees of Sir John Soane's Museum to send Works of Art to the International Exhibition, 1862.
- X. An Act for continuing for a further limited Time, and for extending the Operation of Orders made under "The Industrial Schools Act, 1861," and "The Industrial Schools (Scotland) Act, 1861."
- XI. An Act to explain an Act, intituled *An Act for the better Government of Her Majesty's Australian Colonies*.
- XII. An Act for the Protection of Inventions and Designs exhibited at the International Exhibition of Industry and Art for the Year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.
- XIII. An Act for raising the Sum of One million Pounds by Exchequer Bonds for the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.
- XIV. An Act to extend to the *Isle of Man* the Provisions of the Act Eighteenth and Nineteenth Victoria, Chapter Ninety, as to the Payment of Costs to and by the Crown.
- XV. An Act to define the Powers of the President and Fellows of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland with respect to the Election of its Fellows.
- XVI. An Act for extinguishing certain Rights of Way through the *Netley Hospital* Estate in the Parish of *Hound* in the County of *Southampton*.
- XVII. An Act to extend the Time for making Enrolments under the Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled *An Act to amend the Law relating to the Conveyance of*

- Land for Charitable Uses*, and to explain and amend the said Act.
- XVIII. An Act to amend the Law as to the whipping of Juvenile and other Offenders.
- XIX. An Act to amend the General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861.
- XX. An Act respecting the Issue of Writs of Habeas Corpus out of *England* into Her Majesty's Possessions Abroad.
- XXI. An Act to amend the Law relating to the Transfer of Stocks and Annuities transferable at the Bank of *Ireland*.
- XXII. An Act to continue certain Duties of Customs and Inland Revenue for the Service of Her Majesty, and to grant, alter, and repeal certain other Duties.
- XXIII. An Act to amend "The Summary Procedure on Bills of Exchange (*Ireland*) Act (1861)."
- XXIV. An Act to continue the Peace Preservation (*Ireland*) Act, 1856, as amended by the Act of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Years of *Victoria*, Chapter One hundred and thirty-eight.
- XXV. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders under the Local Government Act, 1858, relating to the Districts of *Hanley*, *Stroud*, *Ilfracombe*, *Longton*, *Halifax*, *Ipswich*, and *Sandown*.
- XXVI. An Act to extend the Power of making Statutes possessed by the University of *Oxford*, and to make further Provision for the Administration of Justice in the Court of the Chancellor of the said University.
- XXVII. An Act to authorize Payments for a further Period out of the Revenues of *India* in respect of the Retiring Pay, Pensions, and other Expenses of that Nature of Her Majesty's *British* Forces serving in *India*.
- XXVIII. An Act to alter and amend the Universities (*Scotland*) Act in so far as relates to the Bequest of the late Doctor *Alexander Murray* in the University of *Aberdeen*.
- XXIX. An Act to amend and enlarge the Acts for the Improvement of Landed Property in *Ireland*.
- XXX. An Act to amend an Act of the last Session for authorizing Advances of Money out of the Consolidated Fund for carrying on Public Works and Fisheries for Employment of the Poor, and for facilitating the Construction and Improvement of Harbours, and for other Purposes.
- XXXI. An Act to apply the Sum of Ten Millions out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.
- XXXII. An Act to continue the Act of the Second and Third Years of *Victoria*, Chapter Seventy-four, for preventing the administering of unlawful Oaths in *Ireland*, as amended by an Act of the Eleventh and Twelfth Years of *Victoria*.
- XXXIII. An Act for vesting in Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department the Lands of the Royal Military College at *Sandhurst*, and for completing certain Exchanges of Lands now or late of the said College.
- XXXIV. An Act for the discontinuance of *Portsmouth* Fair in the County of *Southampton*.
- XXXV. An Act to amend the Acts for the Regulation of Public Houses in *Scotland*.
- XXXVI. An Act to appropriate certain Portions of Land lying between High and Low Water Mark, situate in the Parishes of *Shoebury* and *Wakering* in the County of *Essex*, as Ranges for the Use and Practice of Artillery.
- XXXVII. An Act to remove Doubts concerning, and to amend the Law relating to, the private Estates of Her Majesty, Her Heirs, and Successors.
- XXXVIII. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Sale of Spirits.
- XXXIX. An Act for enabling the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to make Arrangements with the *Red Sea* and *India* Telegraph Company.
- XL. An Act to carry into effect the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of *America* for the Suppression of the *African* Slave Trade.
- XLI. An Act for amending "The Rifle Volunteer Grounds Act, 1860."
- XLII. An Act to regulate the Procedure in the High Court of Chancery and the Court of Chancery of the County Palatine of *Lancaster*.
- XLIII. An Act to provide for the Education and Maintenance of Pauper Children in certain Schools and Institutions.
- XLIV. An Act to amend the Law relating to the giving of Aid to discharged Prisoners.
- XLV. An Act to amend "The *West Indian* Incumbered Estates Act, 1854 and 1858."
- XLVI. An Act for the better Regulation

- in certain Cases of the Procedure in the High Court of Chancery in *Ireland*.
- XLVII. An Act to authorize the Inclosure of certain Lands in pursuance of a Report of the Inclosure Commissioners for *England and Wales*.
- XLVIII. An Act respecting the Establishment and Government of Provinces in *New Zealand*, and to enable the Legislature of *New Zealand* to repeal the Seventy-third Section of an Act, intituled *An Act to grant a Representative Constitution to the Colony of New Zealand*.
- XLIX. An Act to authorize the Completion, after His Royal Highness *Albert Edward Prince of Wales* shall attain the Age of Twenty-one Years, of Arrangements commenced during his Minority, under the Provisions of an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen *Victoria*, intituled *An Act to enable the Council of His Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales to sell and exchange Lands and enfranchise Copyholds Parcel of the Possessions of the Duchy of Cornwall, to purchase other Lands; and for other Purposes*.
- L. An Act to amend certain Provisions of the Acts of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Years of Her Majesty, Chapters Ninety-six, Ninety-seven, Ninety-nine, and One hundred, respectively, relating to Summary Jurisdiction in *Ireland*.
- LI. An Act for confirming, with Amendments, certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under The General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, and The General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, Amendment Act, relating to *Carrickfergus, Deal, Oban, Saint Ives, Tobermory, and Hastings*.
- LII. An Act to amend an Act of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Years of the Reign of Her Majesty, to prevent the future Grant by Copy of Court Roll and certain Leases of Lands and Hereditaments in *England* belonging to Ecclesiastical Benefices.
- LIII. An Act to facilitate the Proof of Title to, and the Conveyance of, Real Estates.
- LIV. An Act to make further Provision respecting Lunacy in *Scotland*.
- LV. An Act for the Settlement of a Loan due from the Island of *Jamaica* to the Imperial Government.
- LVI. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made under an Act of the Fifteenth Year of Her present Majesty, to facilitate Arrangements for the Relief of Turnpike Trusts.
- LVII. An Act to authorize the Sale of Her Majesty's Bakehouse in *Peascoe Street, Windsor*, and the Application of the Proceeds in the Purchase of Land or Buildings to be held with *Windsor Castle*.
- LVIII. An Act to make further Provision with respect to the raising of Money for erecting and improving Parochial Buildings in *Scotland*.
- LIX. An Act to render Owners of Dogs in *Ireland* liable for Injuries to Sheep.
- LX. An Act to indemnify such Persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments, and to extend the Time limited for those Purposes respectively.
- LXI. An Act for the better Management of Highways in *England*.
- LXII. An Act to amend the Law relating to the Duration of Contested Elections for Counties in *Ireland*, and for establishing Additional Places for taking the Poll thereat.
- LXIII. An Act to amend "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," "The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855," and "The Customs Consolidation Act, 1858."
- LXIV. An Act for the better Protection of Her Majesty's Naval and Victualling Stores.
- LXV. An Act for the more speedy Trial of certain Homicides committed by Persons subject to the Mutiny Act.
- LXVI. An Act for the Safe-keeping of Petroleum. *
- LXVII. An Act for obtaining a Declaration of Title.
- LXVIII. An Act for amending the Law relating to Copyright in Works of the Fine Arts, and for repressing the Commission of Fraud in the Production and Sale of such Works.
- LXIX. An Act for transferring from the Admiralty to the Board of Trade certain Powers and Duties relative to Harbours and Navigation under Local and other Acts; and for other Purposes.
- LXX. An Act for giving effect to a Convention between Her Majesty and the King of *Denmark* for the mutual Surrender of Criminals.
- LXXI. An Act to apply a Sum out of the Consolidated Fund and of the Surplus

Ways and Means to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.

LXXII. An Act to continue certain Turnpike Acts in *Great Britain*.

LXXIII. An Act for continuing the Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commission, and entitling the Commissioners to Superannuation Allowance.

LXXIV. An Act to enable the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works to acquire additional Land for the Purposes of the "Public Offices Extension Act of 1859," by way of Exchange for Land already acquired, but not wanted for the Purposes of the said Act.

LXXV. An Act to revive and continue an Act for amending the Laws relating to Savings Banks in *Ireland*.

LXXVI. An Act to amend "The Weights and Measures (*Ireland*) Act, 1860;" to abolish local and customary Denominations of Weight, and to regulate the Mode of Weighing Articles sold in *Ireland*.

LXXVII. An Act to suspend the making of Lists and the Ballots for the Militia of the United Kingdom.

LXXVIII. An Act for providing a further Sum towards defraying the Expenses of constructing Fortifications for the Protection of the Royal Arsenals and Dockyards and the Ports of *Dover* and *Portland*, and of creating a Central Arsenal.

LXXIX. An Act to amend the Law relating to Coal Mines.

LXXX. An Act to defray the Charge of the Pay, Clothing, and contingent and other Expenses of the Disembodied Militia in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; to grant Allowances in certain Cases to Subaltern Officers, Adjutants, Paymasters, Quartermasters, Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, and Surgeons' Mates of the Militia; and to authorize the Employment of the Non-commissioned Officers.

LXXXI. An Act to make perpetual *An Act to amend the Procedure and Powers of the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes*.

LXXXII. An Act for the more economical Recovery of Poor Rates and other Local Rates and Taxes.

LXXXIII. An Act to amend the Laws in force for the Relief of the destitute Poor in *Ireland*, and to continue the Powers of the Commissioners.

LXXXIV. An Act to continue the Duties of Excise on Sugar made in the United Kingdom, and to amend the Laws relating to the Duties of Excise.

LXXXV. An Act to facilitate the Transmission of Moveable Property in *Scotland*.

LXXXVI. An Act to amend the Law relating to Commissions of Lunacy and the Proceedings under the same, and to provide more effectually for the visiting of Lunatics; and for other Purposes.

LXXXVII. An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Industrial and Provident Societies.

LXXXVIII. An Act to amend the Law relating to the fraudulent marking of Merchandise.

LXXXIX. An Act for the Incorporation, Regulation, and Winding-up of Trading Companies and other Associations.

XC. An Act for rectifying a clerical Error in the Act of the present Session, Chapter Forty, with respect to the *African Slave Trade Treaty*.

XCI. An Act to incorporate the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom; and for other Purposes.

XCII. An Act to limit the Time for proceeding to Elections in Counties and Boroughs in *Ireland*.

XCIII. An Act for embanking the North Side of the River *Thames* from *Westminster Bridge* to *Blackfriars Bridge*, and for making new Streets in and near thereto.

XCIV. An Act to authorize the Inclosure of certain Lands in pursuance of a Special Report of the Inclosure Commissioners.

XCV. An Act to amend the Law relating to Polling Places in the Boroughs of *New Shoreham*, *Cricklade*, *Aylebury*, and *East Retford*.

XCVI. An Act to render tenable during good Behaviour the Office of the Officer of the Court of Common Pleas by whom the Certificates of Acknowledgment of Deeds of Married Women are filed of Record.

XCVII. An Act to regulate and amend the Law respecting the Salmon Fisheries of *Scotland*.

XCVIII. An Act for the Amendment of an Act of the Session of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, Chapter One hundred and thirty-nine, intitled *An Act to amend the Law concerning the making, keeping, and Carriage of*

Gunpowder and Compositions of an Explosive Nature, and concerning the Manufacture, Sale, and Use of Fire-works, and of an Act amending the last-mentioned Act.

XCIX. An Act to amend the Bankruptcy Act (1861).

C. An Act to authorize Improvement Commissioners acting as Burial Boards to mortgage certain Rates for the Purposes of the Burial Acts.

CI. An Act to make more effectual Provision for regulating the Police of Towns and populous Places in Scotland, and for lighting, cleansing, paving, draining, supplying Water to and improving the same, and also for promoting the Public Health thereof.

CII. An Act to amend the Metropolis Local Management Acts.

CIII. An Act to amend the Law relating to Parochial Assessments in England.

CIV. An Act for the Discontinuance of the Queen's Prison, and Removal of the prisoners to *Whitecross Street Prison*.

CV. An Act to transfer the Roads and Bridges under the Management of the Commissioners of Highland Roads and Bridges to the several Counties in which the same are situate, and to provide for other Matters relating thereto.

CVI. An Act to amend the Law relating to the Appointment of County Surveyors in Ireland.

CVII. An Act to give greater Facilities for summoning Persons to serve on Juries, and for other Purposes relating thereto.

CVIII. An Act to confirm certain Sales, Exchanges, Partitions, and Enfranchisements by Trustees and others.

CIX. An Act to continue the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act (1854).

CX. An Act to enable Boards of Guardians of certain Unions to obtain Temporary Aid to meet the extraordinary Demands for Relief therein.

CXI. An Act to amend the Law relating to Lunatics.

CXII. An Act for establishing the Jurisdiction of the Charity Commissioners in certain Cases.

CXIII. An Act to amend the Law relating to the Removal of poor Persons from England to Scotland, and from Scotland to England and Ireland.

CXIV. An Act for the Prevention of Poaching.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL ACTS,

Declared Public and to be judicially noticed.

i. AN Act for enabling the *Great Northern Railway Company* to acquire additional Land near *Doncaster*, and extending the Time for the Sale of their superfluous Lands.

ii. An Act to enable the *Woolwich, Plumstead, and Charlton Consumers Gas Company* to raise a further Sum of Money.

iii. An Act to amend "*The Norwich Corporation Markets Act, 1860*," and to authorize the Purchase of additional Lands; and for other Purposes.

iv. An Act for continuing the Term and amending and extending the Provisions of the Act relating to the *Ross Turnpike Roads*; and for other Purposes.

v. An Act to grant further Powers to the *Wycombe Railway Company*.

vi. An Act for extending the Term and amending the Provisions of the Acts relating to the *Folkestone to Barham Downs Turnpike Road*, in the County of *Kent*.

vii. An Act to authorize the *London and Blackwall Railway Company* to construct additional Works and take additional Lands for enlarging their Railway, and to confer further Powers upon the Company with reference to the raising of Capital; and for other Purposes.

viii. An Act to incorporate the Proprietors of Shares in the Undertaking called the *London, Tilbury, and Southend Extension Railway*, and to vest such Undertaking in the Company so incorporated; and for other Purposes.

ix. An Act to repeal the Act relating to the *Wareham Turnpike Roads*, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof; and for other Purposes.

x. An Act to enable the *Faringdon Railway Company* to create Preference Shares; and for other Purposes.

xi. An Act for making better Provision for the Relief of the Poor of the Parishes of *Saint Michael and the Holy Trinity, Coventry*.

xii. An Act for the *Winchester Road* in the County of *Southampton*.

xiii. An Act to create a further Term in

- the *Cirencester* District of Turnpike Roads ; to repeal, amend, and extend the Powers of the Act relating to the said Roads ; and for other Purposes.
- xiv. An Act to authorize the *Much Wenlock, and Severn Junction* Railway Company to raise further Sums of Money, and to subscribe an additional Sum to the *Wenlock* Railway ; and for other Purposes.
- xv. An Act for continuing the Term and amending and extending the Provisions of the Act relating to the Second District of the *Bridport* Turnpike Roads in the County of *Dorset*, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.
- xvi. An Act to amend some of the Provisions of the Deed of Settlement of "The *British Plate Glass Company*," and to confirm a Lease granted by, and to confer further Powers upon, that Company.
- xvii. An Act for rendering valid certain Letters Patent granted to *Thomas Webb, of Tutbury*, in the County of *Derby*, Cotton Spinner, and *James Craig*, of the same Place, Manager.
- xviii. An Act for the better supplying of the Borough of *Bradford* and Places near thereto with Water, and for authorizing the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of *Bradford*, in order thereto, to raise further Monies ; and for other Purposes.
- xix. An Act to incorporate the *Heckmondwike* Gas Company, with Powers to manufacture and supply Gas within the Townships of *Heckmondwike* and *Liversedge* in the Parish of *Birstal* in the West Riding of the County of *York* ; and for other Purposes.
- xx. An Act for transferring from the Grand Jury of the County of *Cork* to the Commissioners of *Queenstown* the Management of the Roads and Bridges in the said Town, and for improving the said Town.
- xxi. An Act to authorize the *Bristol and Exeter* Railway Company to subscribe a further Sum of Money to the *Chard and Taunton* Railway ; and for other Purposes.
- xxii. An Act for authorizing the *East London* Waterworks Company to raise further Monies, and for regulating their Capital and Borrowing Powers ; and for other Purposes.
- xxiii. An Act to enable the *Limerick* Market Trustees to borrow further Sums ; and to amend "The *Limerick Markets Act, 1862.*"
- xxiv. An Act to enable Her Majesty's Paymaster-General to repay to the *North Devon* Railway and Dock Company a Sum of Three thousand Pounds.
- xxv. An Act for extending the Improvement of the District of *Rathmines* so as to include therein *Rathgar* and *Sallymount*, all in the County of *Dublin*.
- xxvi. An Act to enable the Local Board of the District of *Tranmere* in the County of *Chester* to make new Roads and Sewers ; and for other Purposes.
- xxvii. An Act for the Building of a new Market House in the Borough of *South Malton* ; for the regulating of Markets and Fairs in the Borough ; for the Improvement in other Respects of the Borough ; and for other Purposes.
- xxviii. An Act to enable "The *Leeds New Gas Company*" to raise additional Capital ; to extend their Limits for Supplying Gas ; and for other Purposes.
- xxix. An Act for making a Pier and Harbour at *Brean Down* on the *Bristol Channel*, and for other Purposes.
- xxx. An Act to repeal and consolidate the Acts relating to the *Bristol* Waterworks Company ; to empower the Company to make fresh Works ; and for other Purposes.
- xxxi. An Act for the Preservation and Improvement of the Pier and Harbour of *Berwick-upon-Tweed*.
- xxxii. An Act for enabling the Local Board of Health for the District of the Township of *Barnsley* in the West Riding of the County of *York* to construct and maintain an improved System of Waterworks to supply the District and other Places with Water, and to abandon and sell their existing Waterworks ; to confer Powers on Park Keepers and Constables ; to amend the Acts relating to the District ; and for other Purposes.
- xxxiii. An Act for granting further Powers for better supplying with Water the Town of *Falmouth*, and certain Places adjacent or near thereto.
- xxxiv. An Act to authorize the *Tendering Hundred* Railway Company to extend their Railway in *Colchester*.
- xxxv. An Act to authorize the *Dundee and Perth and Aberdeen* Railway Junction Company to raise further Money for the Purposes of their Undertaking and of the *Dundee* and *Newtyle* Railway ; and to amend their Acts.
- xxxvi. An Act to enable the *Uxbridge and Rickmansworth* Railway Company

- to make a Deviation of their authorized Line of Railway; and for other Purposes.
- xxvii. An Act for the Improvement and Lighting of a Portion of the Township of *Bollington* in the Parish of *Prestbury* in the County Palatine of *Chester*.
- xxviii. An Act to extend and define the Powers of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of *Dublin* in respect to the extinguishing of Fires and the Protection of Life and Property against Fire; and for other Purposes.
- xxix. An Act to enable the *Dublin and Meath* Railway Company to raise additional Capital; and for other Purposes.
- xl. An Act to authorize a Deviation of Part of the authorized Line of the *Frosterly and Stanhope* Railway; to construct a new Branch and other Works; to abandon Portions of authorized Line and Approach to *Stanhope*; to raise additional Capital; amend and repeal Acts; and for other Purposes.
- xli. An Act for the further Improvement of the Borough of *Halifax*, and for other Purposes.
- xlii. An Act for authorizing the *London and South-Western* Railway Company to make and maintain additional Works, and for authorizing the Transfer to them of the *Wimbledon and Dorking* Railway, and for making Arrangements respecting their Capital; and for other Purposes.
- xliii. An Act to enable the *Dundee* Water Company to raise further Money, and to execute additional Works.
- xliv. An Act for authorizing the Company of Proprietors of the *Kent* Waterworks to raise further Monies; and for regulating their Capital and Borrowing Powers.
- xlv. An Act to enable the *Carlisle and Silloth Bay* Railway and Dock Company to raise additional Capital by Preference Shares and otherwise; and for other Purposes.
- xli. An Act to authorize the Construction of a Railway in the County of *Middlesex*, from the *Great Northern* Railway, through *Highgate*, *Finchley*, and *Hendon*, to *Edgware*.
- xlvi. An Act to authorize a Lease of the Undertaking of the *Carlisle and Silloth Bay* Railway and Dock Company to the *North British* Railway Company; and for other Purposes.
- xlvii. An Act to authorize a Lease of the Undertaking of the *Port Carlisle* Dock and Railway Company to the *North British* Railway Company; and for other Purposes.
- xlix. An Act to authorize the *North British* Railway Company to make certain Railways from their Main Line in the Parish of *Inveresk* to the Farm Steading of *Smeaton*, and thence to near *Macmerry* and to their *Hawick* Line at *Hardengreen*; and for other Purposes.
- i. An Act for incorporating the Members of the Institution known as "The Asylum for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb Children of the Poor," and for enabling them the better to carry on their charitable Designs.
- ii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Peebles* Railway at the *Leadburn* Station to the Parish of *Linton* in the County of *Peebles*.
- iii. An Act for a further Supply of Water to the Town and Neighbourhood of *Leeds* from the River *Wharfe*; and for other Purposes.
- liii. An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the Maintenance and Repair of the Roads, Streets, and Bridges within the District of the City of *Edinburgh*, and the Assessments payable in respect thereof; and for other Purposes.
- liv. An Act for authorizing the *Stockton and Darlington* Railway Company to make and maintain new Lines of Railway and other Works in the County of *Durham*; and for other Purposes.
- lv. An Act to authorize the making of a Railway from *Daventry* in the County of *Northampton*, to the *London and North-Western* Railway near *Weedon* in the same County; and for other Purposes.
- lvi. An Act to confer upon the *Tewkesbury and Malvern* Railway Company further Powers for the Completion of their Railway; and for other Purposes.
- lvii. An Act to authorize the Relinquishment of the Street and Railway authorized by "The *London* Railway Depot and Storehouses Act, 1860;" and for other Purposes.
- lviii. An Act to authorize the *Metro-politan* Railway Company to acquire certain additional Lands and execute further Works for the Purposes of their Undertaking; to confer further Powers upon the Company with reference to the Raising of Capital; to authorize

- further Agreements with other Companies ; and for other Purposes.
- lix. An Act to repeal the Act relating to the *New Chappel, Lindfield, and Brighton*, and *Ditcheling and Clayton* Roads, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.
- lx. An Act to enable the *Denbigh, Ruthin, and Corwen* Railway Company to create Preference Capital.
- lxi. An Act for the making and maintaining of a Bridge over the River Wyre (to be called "*Shard Bridge*"), with Roads thereto ; and for other Purposes.
- lxii. An Act for granting further Powers to the *Great North of Scotland* Railway Company.
- lxiii. An Act to amend the *Bradford, Wakefield, and Leeds* Railway Act, 1860, and to make further Provision as to Purchase of Land and Completion of Works on *Osselt* Branch.
- lxiv. An Act to enable the *Scottish North-Eastern* Railway Company to raise additional Capital, to make a Deviation in their Railway, and execute other Works, and purchase additional Lands ; to amend the Acts relating to the Company ; and for other Purposes.
- lxv. An Act for repairing and maintaining the Road from the Borough of *Bolton* to the Borough of *Blackburn*, and a Branch Road connected therewith, in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*.
- lxvi. An Act to authorize the Lease of the *Cromford and High Peak* Railway to the *London and North-Western* Railway Company, and to make certain arrangements with reference to the Capital of the *Cromford and High Peak* Railway Company ; and for other Purposes.
- lxvii. An Act for the Incorporation of a Company for making a Railway from *Kington* to *Eardisley*, with a Branch therefrom ; and for vesting in such Company a Tramroad called "*the Kington Railway*," and enabling them to appropriate Portions of such Tramroad for the Purposes of their Undertaking ; and for other Purposes.
- lxviii. An Act to enable the *London, Brighton, and South Coast* Railway Company to enlarge their Stations at *London Bridge* and the *Bricklayers' Arms*, and to alter certain Roads, Streets, and Bridges ; and for other Purposes.
- lxix. An Act for making a Railway from the *Cornwall* Railway near *Lostwithiel* to *Fowey* in the County of *Cornwall*, and for other Purposes.
- lxx. An Act for vesting the disused Burial Ground of the Parish of *Saint Giles in the Fields*, and other Lands connected therewith, in the Rector as Glebe, and providing for the Maintenance of the disused Burial Ground ; and for other Purposes.
- lxxi. An Act to authorize the Construction of a Railway from *Weymouth* to the *Isle of Portland*, and to extend the *Wills, Somerset, and Weymouth* Railway to the Harbour.
- lxxii. An Act for supplying with Gas the Township of *Stretford* and adjacent Places in the County of *Lancaster*, and the Township of *Sale* and adjacent Places in the County of *Chester* ; and for other Purposes.
- lxxiii. An Act for supplying with Gas the Townships of *Undermillbeck, Applethwaite, and Troutbeck*, in the Parish of *Windermere* in the County of *Westmoreland*.
- lxxiv. An Act to enable the *Great Britain* Mutual Life Assurance Society to sue and be sued ; and to confer further Powers on the Society.
- lxxv. An Act to confer further Powers on the *Newry and Armagh* Railway Company.
- lxxvi. An Act for incorporating the *Tyne General* Ferry Company, and for authorizing them to establish, make, and maintain Ferries on, along, and across the River *Tyne*, and Landing Places and other Works ; and for other Purposes.
- lxxvii. An Act for erecting a Bridge across the River *Hull* or *Old Harbour*, with Approaches and other Works connected therewith, all in the Town and County of the Town of *Kington-upon-Hull*.
- lxxviii. An Act to authorize the *London, Brighton, and South Coast* Railway Company to make certain new Lines of Railway in the Counties of *Surry* and *Sussex* ; and for other Purposes.
- lxxix. An Act for making a Railway from the *Scottish North-Eastern* Railway near *Limpitt Mill* to the *Great North of Scotland* Railway at *Kintore*, with Branches to the *Deeside* Railway at *Peterculter* ; and for other Purposes.
- lxxx. An Act to enable the *Maryport and Carlisle* Railway Company to construct Branch Railways to *Bolton* and *Wigton*, to improve their Station Accommodation at *Wigton*, to purchase additional Lands at *Wigton* and *Aikbank*, to

- raise further Monies; and for other Purposes.
- lxxi. An Act for enabling the *Midland Railway Company* to construct new Railways and Works, and to acquire additional Lands in the Counties of *Derby, Leicester, Warwick, Bedford, Worcester, Gloucester, and Middlesex*; and for other Purposes.
- lxxii. An Act for making and maintaining a Harbour, Pier, and other Works at *Ventnor* in the *Isle of Wight*, and for other Purposes.
- lxxiii. An Act for incorporating a Company, under the Title of "*The Caterham Spring Water Company*," for better supplying with Water the Inhabitants of *Caterham* and the Neighbourhood thereof.
- lxxiv. An Act for the Amalgamation of the *Reading Union Gas Company* and the *Reading Gaslight Company*; and for incorporating the *Reading Gas Company*; and for making further Provision for the supplying of the Borough of *Reading* and the Neighbourhood thereof with Gas; and for other Purposes.
- lxxv. An Act to enable the *North-Eastern Railway Company* to construct Branch Railways from *Market Weighton to Beverley* and at *Hull*; to raise additional Capital; and for other Purposes.
- lxxvi. An Act for making a Railway from the *Great Northern Railway* at *Hatfield* to the *London and North-Western Railway* at *Saint Albans*; and for other Purposes.
- lxxvii. An Act for granting further Powers to the *Alford Valley Railway Company*.
- lxxviii. An Act to enable the *Deeside Railway Company* to raise additional Capital for their original Railway; to maintain certain Portions of their Extension Railway constructed beyond the authorized Limits; and for other Purposes.
- lxxix. An Act to enable the *Furness Railway Company* to make a Branch Railway to *Hawcoat Quarry*; to vest in the said Company the Undertaking of the *Ulverstone Canal Navigation*; and to enable them to raise additional Capital; and for other Purposes.
- xc. An Act for making a Railway in the West Riding of the County of *York*, to be called "*The Keighley and Worth Valley Railway*;" and for other Purposes.
- xc. An Act for the Construction by the *Midland Railway Company* of new Railways in connection with their *Rowley and Buxton Line*, and for the Abandonment of Part of the authorized *Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway*; for authorizing the Use by the *Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company* of Parts of the intended Railways; and for other Purposes.
- xcii. An Act to authorize the *Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction Railway Company* to deviate and extend the authorized Line of their *Bailey Branch Railway* in the West Riding of the County of *York*; and for other Purposes.
- xciii. An Act to enable the *Vale of Clwyd Railway Company* to extend their Railway to the North-west Shore of the River *Clwyd* at *Foryd*; to divert a portion of the Line of their present Railway; and for other Purposes.
- xciv. An Act to authorize the Construction of Railways within the Town of *Burton-upon-Trent*, and for other Purposes.
- xcv. An Act to enable the *Hereford, Hay, and Brecon Railway Company* to make and maintain Deviations in the Line and Levels of their Railway; and for other Purposes.
- xcvi. An Act to enable the *South-Eastern Railway Company* to make Railways to *Tunbridge* and *Dartford* respectively, and to widen a Portion of their *North Kent Line* of Railway, and to purchase additional Lands for the Purposes of their Undertaking; and for other Purposes.
- xcvii. An Act to enable the *Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company* to construct a Branch Railway to *Shawforth* and other Works; to purchase additional Lands; and for other Purposes.
- xcviii. An Act for vesting the *Oldham, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Guide Bridge Junction Railway* in the *Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire*, and the *London and North-Western Railway Companies*; and for other Purposes.
- xcix. An Act to make better Provision for supplying with Water the Town and Township of *Wakefield*, and the Townships of *Alverthorpe - with - Thorner, Stanley-cum-Wrenthorpe, and Sandal Magna*, and for other Purposes.
- c. An Act for making a Railway from *Kingston-upon-Hull* to *Hornsea*.

- ci. An Act for dissolving the *Ceylon Railway Company*, and for other Purposes connected therewith.
- cii. An Act for authorizing "*The North British Insurance Company*" to increase their Capital Stock; and for other Purposes.
- ciii. An Act to continue the *Ashborne and Belper Turnpike Trust* in the County of *Derby*; and for other Purposes.
- civ. An Act to define the Powers of the *London and North-Western and Chester and Holyhead Railway Companies* for raising Money; and for other Purposes.
- cv. An Act for the *Red House and Weeland Roads* in the West Riding of the County of *York*.
- cvi. An Act for the Amalgamation of the *South Durham and Lancashire Union and Eden Valley Railway Companies* with the *Stockton and Darlington Railway Company*; for the Transfer to the last-named Company of the *Prosterly and Stanhope Railway*; and for other Purposes.
- cvi. An Act to empower the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of *Liverpool* to construct additional Reservoirs and other Works; to alter the Charges for the Supply of Water within the Limits of their District, and to make other Rates and Charges in respect of such Supply; and for other Purposes.
- cvi. An Act to provide for the leasing of the *Banbridge, Lisburn, and Belfast Railway* to the *Ulster Railway Company*.
- cix. An Act to authorize the Construction of a Railway from *Bala* to *Dolgelly* in the County of *Merioneth*; and for other Purposes.
- cx. An Act for making a Railway from *Corwen* to *Bala*, and for other Purposes.
- cx. An Act for incorporating a Company for making a Railway in the Counties of *Devon* and *Cornwall*, to be called "*The Launceston and South Devon Railway*"; and for other Purposes.
- cxii. An Act to enable the *Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company* to make a new Railway in the County of *Chester*, to be called "*The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire (Godley and Woodley Branch) Railway*"; and for other Purposes.
- cxiii. An Act to authorize the Consolidation into One Undertaking of the *Inverness and Ross-shire and Inverness and Aberdeen Junction Railways*, and the Union into One Company of the Two Companies to which the said Railways respectively belong.
- cxiv. An Act to authorize the *Enniskillen and Bundoran Railway Company* to extend their Railway to the *Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland at Sligo*; to change the Name of the Company; and for other Purposes.
- cxv. An Act to enable the *Llynvi Valley Railway Company* to increase their Capital; and for other Purposes.
- cxvi. An Act for the making and maintaining of a Bridge over the River *Trent* near to the Town of *Nottingham* (to be called "*Wilford Bridge*"), with Roads thereto, and for the discontinuing of *Wilford Ferry* across the River; and for other Purposes.
- cxvii. An Act to repeal an Act passed in the First Year of the Reign of His Majesty King *William* the Fourth, intitled *An Act for amending and maintaining the Turnpike Road from and out of the Road leading from Quebec in Leeds to Homefield Lane End in Wortley, to communicate with the Road leading from Huddersfield to Birstal, at the "Coach and Horses" Public House in Birstal in the West Riding of the County of York*, and granting more effectual Powers in lieu thereof.
- cxviii. An Act to enable the *Eden Valley Railway Company* to construct certain Extension and Branch Railways; to use Portions of other Railways; to raise additional Capital; and for other Purposes.
- cxix. An Act for the *Rotherham and Wortley Turnpike Road* in the West Riding of the County of *York*.
- cxix. An Act for dissolving the *Hull and Holderness Railway Company*, and vesting its Undertaking in and uniting its Shareholders with those of the *North Eastern Railway Company*; and for other Purposes.
- cxxi. An Act for making a Railway from *Johnstone* to *Bridge of Weir* in the County of *Renfrew*, with Branches, and for other Purposes.
- cxvii. An Act to dissolve the present Body of the *Wexford Harbour Commissioners*, and to appoint new Commissioners, and for other Purposes.
- cxviii. An Act for conferring further Powers for the good Government of the Borough of *Cardiff*; and for other Purposes.

- cxiv. An Act to authorize the Abandonment of a Portion of the *Garston and Liverpool* Railway; and for other Purposes.
- cxv. An Act for better supplying with Water the Gaol and House of Correction at *Maidstone* in and for the County of *Kent*, and the Lunatic Asylum at *Barming Heath* in and for the said County; and for other Purposes.
- cxvi. An Act to amend the Acts now in force for the Protection of Property in the Borough of *Liverpool* from Fire.
- cxvii. An Act for enabling the *Great Western* Railway Company to construct Railways, and to acquire additional Lands in the Counties of *Stafford* and *Warwick*; and for other Purposes.
- cxviii. An Act for incorporating a Company for making a Railway in the County of *Devon*, to be called "*The Moretonhampstead and South Devon Railway*"; and for other Purposes.
- cxix. An Act to authorize the *South Yorkshire* Railway and River *Dun* Company, and the *Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire* Railway Company to contribute Funds towards and to acquire the Undertaking of the *Trent, Alcholme, and Grimsby* Railway Company.
- cxx. An Act to amend "*The Wem and Brongarth Roads Act, 1860*," and to confer further Powers in relation to the said Roads.
- cxxi. An Act to enable the *United Kingdom Electric Telegraph Company* (Limited) to carry on the Works and Business of an Electric Telegraph Company.
- cxxii. An Act for extending the Period limited for the Completion of a Portion of the Railway of the *Dartmouth and Torbay* Railway Company, and for authorizing them to raise a further Sum of Money; and for other Purposes.
- cxxiii. An Act to authorize the Amalgamation of the *Coniston* Railway Company with the *Furness* Railway Company; and for other Purposes.
- cxxiv. An Act to repeal the Act "for repealing Two Acts for repairing the Road from *Little Sheffield* in the County of *York* to *Sparrow Pit Gate* in the County of *Derby*; and also an Act for making a Road from *Banner Cross* in the West Riding of the County of *York* to *Poz House* in the County of *Derby*, and for consolidating the Trusts of certain Roads mentioned in the said Acts, and for amending and making certain other Roads to communicate therewith, and for other Purposes;" and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.
- cxxv. An Act to amalgamate the *Caledonian and Dumbartonshire Junction* Railway Company with the *Edinburgh and Glasgow* Railway Company.
- cxxvi. An Act to enable the *Caledonian* Railway Company to make certain Deviations of their authorized Lines of Railway called the "*Cleland Branch Extension*" and the "*Omoa Branch*," in the County of *Lanark*; and for other Purposes.
- cxxvii. An Act to enable the *Caledonian* Railway Company to make a Branch Railway from their *Granton* Branch to *Leith*, with a connecting Branch therefrom; and for other Purposes.
- cxxviii. An Act to amalgamate the *Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Helensburgh* Railway Company with the *Edinburgh and Glasgow* Railway Company.
- cxxix. An Act for changing the Name of the *Dundalk and Enniskillen* Railway Company to the Name "*The Irish North-Western Railway Company*;" and for authorizing them to make and maintain an additional Line of Railway and other Works; and to make Arrangements with other Companies and Public Bodies; and to raise further Monies; and for other Purposes.
- cxl. An Act to incorporate the Participants of the Level of *Hatfield Chase*; to authorize the Construction of Additional Works of Drainage in the said Level; and to subject certain Lands therein to Taxation.
- cxli. An Act to enable the *South Yorkshire* Railway and River *Dun* Company to make Railways near *Sheffield* and *Thorne*, and to exercise other Powers.
- cxlii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Hawick* Branch of the *North British* Railway near *Newton Saint Boswell's* to *Dunse*.
- cxliii. An Act for making a Railway from *Bishop's Waltham* to *Bolley*.
- cxliv. An Act for effecting Railway Communication from the *Metropolitan Extension* of the *London, Chatham, and Dover* Railway to the *Crystal Palace* at *Sydenham*.
- cxlv. An Act for the Amalgamation of the Undertaking of the *Newcastle-upon-Tyne* and *Carlisle* Railway Company with the Undertaking of the *North-eastern* Railway Company; and for other Purposes.
- cxlvi. An Act to enable the *North-Eastern*

- Railway Company to construct a Branch Railway between *Blaydon* and *Conside*, with Branches therefrom; to acquire additional Lands; and for other Purposes.
- cxlvii. An Act for more effectually repairing certain Roads called "*The Tupton and Ashover Road*," and "*The Birkin Lane Road*," in the County of *Derby*.
- cxlviii. An Act to authorize the Construction of a Railway from *Hooton* to *Parkgate*, in connection with the existing *Birkenhead* Railway, and for other Purposes.
- cxlix. An Act to enable the *Bristol and South Wales Union* Railway Company to construct a Branch Railway to communicate with a Pier and other Works at the Mouth of the River *Avon*; and to authorize certain Arrangements with the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the City and County of *Bristol* with reference thereto.
- cl. An Act to repeal an Act of the First Year of the Reign of King *William* the Fourth, "for consolidating the Trusts of the several Turnpike Roads in the Neighbourhood of *Cheadle*, in the County of *Stafford*, and for making Deviations and New Branches to and from the same;" and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.
- cli. An Act for making a Railway from *Horsham* to *Dorking*, and for other Purposes.
- clii. An Act for making Railways from the *London and South-Western* Railway to *Hampton* and *Shepperton* in the County of *Middlesex*.
- cliii. An Act to authorize the *Mid Kent* Railway Company to make a Railway from the *Mid Kent* Railway to *Addiscombe*; and for other Purposes.
- cliv. An Act to enable the *North-Eastern* Railway Company to construct the *Team Valley* and other Branch Railways in the County of *Durham*; and for other Purposes.
- clv. An Act for providing and constructing an improved Cattle Market, Market Places, and Slaughterhouses, with all necessary Approaches and Conveniences, within the Parish of *Saint Thomas* in the County of the City of *Dublin*.
- clvi. An Act to enable the *Mid Wales* Railway Company to alter the Line and Levels of their Railway, and to make a Junction between the *Mid Wales* and the *Central Wales (Extension)* Railways; and to amend the Acts relating to the said Company; and for other Purposes.
- clvii. An Act to alter the Constitution of the Parochial Board of the *Barony* Parish of *Glasgow* in the County of *Lanark*.
- clviii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Sutton* Station of the *Croydon and Epsom* Branch of the *London, Brighton, and South Coast* Railway to *Banstead* and *Epsom Downs* in the County of *Surrey*.
- clix. An Act for making a Railway from the Port of *Bristol* to the Old Channel at the Mouth of the River *Avon*, together with a Pier in the said River; and for other Purposes.
- clx. An Act for making a Railway from the *Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock* Railway to *Wemyss Bay* in the County of *Renfrew*, and a Pier and Roads in connection therewith; and for other Purposes.
- clxi. An Act for authorizing the *Llanelli* Railway and Dock Company to make and maintain new Lines of Railway by way of Deviation of their authorized *Swansea* Lines and *Carmarthen* Line and other Works; and to make Arrangements with other Companies; and to raise further Capital; and to make Provision for laying down Narrow Gauge Rails on the *Carmarthen and Cardigan* Railway; and for other Purposes.
- clxii. An Act for authorizing the *Llanidloes and Newtown* Railway Company to make and maintain a Line of Railway for the joint Use of the *Mid Wales* Railway Company and the *Manchester and Milford* Railway Company, and a Station at *Llanidloes* for the joint Use of the Three Companies; and to raise further Monies; and for other Purposes.
- clxiii. An Act to authorize the Extension of the *London, Chatham, and Dover* Railway to *Walmer* and *Deal*; and for other Purposes.
- clxiv. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *Nene Valley* Drainage and Navigation Improvement; and to make Provision for the Discharge of the Debts and Liabilities of the Commissioners in the Third District of Drainage; and for the Separation of the Districts; and for other Purposes.
- clxv. An Act for making a Railway from the *North Devon* Railway in the Parish of *Colebrook* in the County of *Devon* to *Okehampton* in the same County; and for other Purposes.

- clxvi. An Act for authorizing the Construction of Railways from the *Sevenoaks* Railway to *Maidstone* and *Tunbridge*, and to join existing Railways at *Tunbridge*, all in *Kent*; and for other Purposes.
- clxvii. An Act to enable the *Swansea* Harbour Trustees to raise a further Sum of Money for the Purposes of their Undertaking; and to authorize a Lease or Leases of the *Swansea* Harbour Railway and certain Wharfs in *Swansea* Harbour to the *Vale of Neath* Railway Company; and to authorize the laying down of additional Rails for the Narrow Gauge on that Railway.
- clxviii. An Act to authorize the *West Midland* Railway Company to construct additional Works, and to raise further Sums of Money; to provide Facilities for the Passage of their Traffic to *Newport* in the County of *Monmouth*; to regulate their Powers of raising Money in respect of certain other Undertakings; and for other Purposes.
- clxix. An Act for constructing and maintaining a pier at *Weston-super-Mare* in the County of *Somerset*.
- clxx. An Act to facilitate Arrangements by the *Londonerry and Coleraine* Railway Company with their Creditors; and for other Purposes.
- clxxi. An Act for making Railways from *Richmansworth* in the County of *Hertford* to *Amersham* and *Chesham* in the County of *Buckingham*; and for other Purposes.
- clxxii. An Act to enable the *Carmarthen and Cardigan* Railway Company to extend their Railway from *Llangeller* to *Newcastle-Emlyn*, and to raise further Monies.
- clxxiii. An Act for making a Railway from *Kettering* to *Thrapstone* in the County of *Northampton*; and for other Purposes.
- clxxiv. An Act to improve the Western Approach to the Metropolitan Meat and Poultry Market, and to authorize the raising of additional Money.
- clxxv. An Act for making a Railway from *Stafford* in the County of *Stafford* to *Uttoxeter* in the same County; and for other Purposes.
- clxxvi. An Act for authorizing the *Aberystwith and Welsh Coast* Railway Company to make and maintain additional Lines of Railway; and to reclaim Lands near to their Lines of Railway; and to raise further Monies; and for other Purposes.
- clxxvii. An Act for conferring further Powers upon the *Andover and Redbridge* Railway Company.
- clxxviii. An Act for authorizing Agreements between the *Briton Ferry* Dock and Railway Company and other Companies, and a Lease of Part of their Wharfs and for altering Rates payable to the *Neath* Harbour Commissioners; and for authorizing the *Briton Ferry* Dock and Railway Company to raise further Capital; and for other Purposes.
- clxxix. An Act for making Railways from *Cowbridge* in the County of *Glamorgan* to join the *Llantrissant and Taff Vale Junction* Railway and the *South Wales* Railway; and for other Purposes.
- clxxx. An Act to authorize the *British Fisheries Society* to construct Piers or Breakwaters, and other Works in connection with *Pulteney* Harbour, and to amend the Act relating thereto.
- clxxxi. An Act to amalgamate the *Fife and Kinross* Railway Company with the *Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee* Railway Company.
- clxxxii. An Act for authorizing the *Vale of Neath* Railway Company to lay down Rails for the Narrow Gauge as well as the Broad Gauge on the *Vale of Neath* Railway; and to raise further Monies; and for other Purposes.
- clxxxiii. An Act to authorize an Alteration of the Terms of the Lease of the *Severn Valley* Railway to the *West Midland* Railway Company; and for other Purposes.
- clxxxiv. An Act to enable the *Brecon and Merthyr Tydfil Junction* Railway Company to make new Railways, and for other Purposes.
- clxxxv. An Act for making a Railway in the County of *Salop*, to be called "The *West Shropshire Mineral* Railway;" and for other Purposes.
- clxxxvi. An Act for incorporating "The *Brecon Markets* Company," and for vesting in them, and authorizing them to maintain and regulate the Markets and Fairs in *Brecon*, and other Property of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of *Brecon*; and for providing for the Discharge of Liabilities of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses; and for other Purposes.
- clxxxvii. An Act to confer Powers upon the *Eastern Counties* Railway Com-

- pany with respect to the *Epping* Railways; and for other Purposes.
- clxxxviii. An Act to separate the *Middle Level* from the *Bedford Level* Corporation; to transfer the Powers and Duties of the *Nene* Navigation Commissioners to the *Middle Level* Commissioners, and to provide for Payment of the Debt secured on the Navigation Tolls; to repeal the Barrier Banks Act; to amend the *Middle Level* Acts, and to incorporate the *Middle Level* Commissioners; to amend and enlarge the Powers of Commissioners acting under District Acts in the *Middle Level*; and for other Purposes.
- clxxxix. An Act for amalgamating the *North British* Railway and the *Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee* Railway and the *West of Fife* Railway and Harbour Companies; and for other Purposes.
- cx. An Act for authorizing the *West Cheshire* Railway Company to make and maintain additional Lines of Railway and other Works, and to raise further Monies; and for other Purposes.
- cxci. An Act for authorizing the *Waterford and Limerick* Railway Company to divert their Tramway in the City of *Limerick*, and to work or lease the Undertaking of the *Limerick and Ennis* Railway Company.
- ccii. An Act to authorize the *London, Chatham, and Dover* Railway Company to construct additional Works and acquire additional Land in *Kent* and *Surrey*; and for other Purposes connected with their Undertakings.
- ccxiii. An Act to authorize the construction of a Railway in the Counties of *Glamorgan* and *Brecon*, to be called "*The Dulais Valley Mineral Railway*," and for other Purposes.
- ccxiv. An Act for making a Railway to connect the *South Staffordshire* Railway with the *Cannock Chase* Railway in the County of *Stafford*, and for other Purposes.
- ccxv. An Act to enable the *Eastern Union* Railway Company to make certain Arrangements concerning their Capital, and to subscribe to the *Waveney Valley* Railway.
- ccxvi. An Act for transferring the *Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester* Railway, and for leasing the *Ely Valley* Railway to the *Great Western* Railway Company, and for other Purposes.
- ccxvii. An Act to empower the *Kent Coast Railway* Company to construct Railways or Tramways at *Ramsgate*; and to raise further Money; and for other Purposes.
- ccxviii. An Act to enable the *Shrewsbury and Hereford* Railway Company to lease their Undertaking; to acquire additional Lands; and for other Purposes.
- ccxix. An Act for making a Railway to be called "*The Spalding and Bowne Railway*," and for other Purposes.
- cc. An Act for making a Railway to be called "*The Tottenham and Hampstead Junction Railway*," and for other Purposes.
- ccci. An Act to enable the *Great Northern and Western (of Ireland)* Railway Company to make a Railway to *Balina*; and for other Purposes.
- cccii. An Act for making a Railway from *Carnarvon* to *Port Madoc* in the County of *Carnarvon*.
- cciii. An Act for paving, cleansing, lighting, watching, draining, and improving the City of *Aberdeen* and adjacent Districts, for regulating the Police thereof, for supplying the Inhabitants with Water, and for other Purposes.
- cciv. An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the Police and Statute Labour of the City of *Glasgow*, and for other Purposes.
- ccv. An Act for consolidating and amending the Acts relating to the Corporation of *Salford*; for extending their powers; and for other Purposes.
- ccvi. An Act for incorporating a Company, and for making and maintaining the *East Gloucestershire* Railway; and for other Purposes.
- ccvii. An Act for making a Railway, to be called "*The East Grinstead, Groombridge, and Tunbridge Wells* Railway," and for other Purposes.
- ccviii. An Act for conferring additional Powers on the *London and North-Western* Railway Company in relation to their own Undertaking and the Undertakings of other Companies; and for authorizing a Deviation in the Line of the *South Leicestershire* Railway; and for other Purposes.
- ccix. An Act to enable the *Merthyr, Tredegar, and Abergavenny* Railway Company to lease their Railway.
- ccx. An Act for enabling the *Mid-Sussex and Midhurst Junction* Railway Company to extend the Time for completing their Railway; to sell or lease their

- Undertaking to the *London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company*; and for other Purposes.
- ccxi. An Act to authorize the Construction of a Railway from the *Bradford, Wakefield, and Leeds Railway at Wakefield to the South Yorkshire Railway at Barnby-upon-Don*, and of certain Branch Railways, to be called "*The West Riding and Grimsby Railway*."
- ccxii. An Act for incorporating the *Dovey Reclamation Company*; and for authorizing them to reclaim Land in the Estuary of the River *Dovey*; and for authorizing Arrangements between them and the *Aberystwith and Welsh Coast Railway Company*; and for other Purposes.
- ccxiii. An Act for extending the Time for the Purchase of Lands and the Completion of the Works authorized by "*The Dagenham (Thames) Dock Act, 1855*," and for other Purposes.
- ccxiv. An Act for authorizing the *Red-dick Railway Company* to raise further Monies, and for other Purposes.
- ccxv. An Act to extend the Time for making the Railway of the *Kensington Station and North and South London Junction Railway Company*; and for other Purposes.
- ccxvi. An Act for authorizing the *Abingdon Railway Company* to raise further Monies; and for other Purposes.
- ccxvii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Waterford and Tranmore Railway* near the City of *Waterford* to the Town of *Passage* in the County of *Waterford*.
- ccxviii. An Act for authorizing an Extension of the *Owcestry, Ellesmere, and Whitchurch Railway*; and for other Purposes.
- ccxix. An Act to authorize the Construction of a Railway in the County of *Down* from the *Downpatrick and Newry Railway to Newcastle*.
- ccxx. An Act for amending "*The Charing Cross Railway (City Terminus) Act, 1861*."
- ccxxi. An Act for incorporating a Company for making and maintaining the *Wrexham, Mold, and Connah's Quay Junction Railway*; and for other Purposes.
- ccxxii. An Act to protect the Waters of the *Mersey* and the *Irwel* and of certain of their Tributaries from certain Obstructions.
- ccxxiii. An Act to amalgamate the *Eastern Counties, the East Anglian, the Newmarket, the Eastern Union, and the Norfolk Railway Companies*; and for other Purposes.
- ccxxiv. An Act for a Lease of the Undertaking of the *Mid Kent Railway (Bromley to Saint Mary's Cray) Company to the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company*; and for other Purposes.
- ccxxv. An Act for the amalgamation of the *Somerset Central Railway Company and the Dorset Central Railway Company*; and for other Purposes.
- ccxxvi. An Act to authorize the Construction of a Railway in *Shropshire*, to be called "*The Wellington and Drayton Railway*."
- ccxxvii. An Act for making a Railway and Harbour in the County of *Deron*, to be called the *Sidmouth Railway and Harbour*; and for other Purposes.

PRIVATE ACTS,

Printed by the Queen's Printer, and whereof the Printed Copies may be given in Evidence.

1. AN Act to confirm certain Contracts for granting Leases made and entered into by *Charles Phillimore, Esquire*, of Part of the Lands and Hereditaments devised by the Will of *William Robert Phillimore, Esquire*, deceased, situate in the Parish of *Saint Mary Abbots, Kensington*, in the County of *Middlesex*, and to confirm certain Leases granted in pursuance of the said Contracts, and for other Purposes relating to the said Will.
2. An Act for incorporating the Trustees under the Will of Captain *William Mackintosh*, for defining and explaining the said Will, and for carrying into effect the Purposes thereof.
3. An Act to extend the Powers given to the Trustees of the Will of *William Tuffnell, Esquire*, by an Act of Parliament passed in the Third Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George the Fourth*, intituled "*An Act for enabling the Trustee under the Will of the late William Tuffnell, Esquire, to reduce the Fines for the Copyholds held of the Manor of Barnersbury, devised by his Will, as an Encouragement to the Tenants to build thereon, to grant Building and Repairing Leases*"

of the devised Estates ; and for other Purposes."

4. An Act to enable the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, Governors of the Possessions, Revenues, and Goods of the Hospital of Edward, late King of England, the Sixth, of *Saint Thomas the Apostle*, commonly called "*Saint Thomas's Hospital*," to convey the Site of the present Hospital to the *Charing Cross* Railway Company, and to acquire a new Site for the same Hospital ; and for other Purposes.
5. An Act for amending the Powers of Leasing and other Powers created by divers Acts relating to the Estates annexed to the Barlond of *Shrewsbury* ; and for other Purposes.
6. An Act to authorize the Trustees of the Will of *Athelstan Corbet*, Esquire, deceased, to grant Building Leases and Mining Leases of the Estates thereby

devised, and to raise Five thousand pounds out of the same Estates, and apply such Sum in the Improvement of the Port of *Aberdovey* and Lands adjoining thereto ; and for other Purposes.

PRIVATE ACTS,

Not Printed.

7. An Act for inclosing the Commons or Waste Lands called "*Dollow and Kilmore Commons*," in the Parishes of *Dollow* and *Kilmore*, in the County of *Tipperary*.
8. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of Colonel *Gore Boland Munder* with *Sophia Catherine* his now wife, and to enable him to marry again ; and for other Purposes.

FINANCE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1862.

- CLASS I. PUBLIC INCOME.
- II. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.
- III. CONSOLIDATED FUND.
- IV. PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT.
- V. UNFUNDED DEBT.
- VI. DISPOSITION OF GRANTS.
- VII. TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

FINANCE ACCOUNTS

CLASS I. PUBLIC INCOME.

II. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

III. CONSOLIDATED FUND.

IV. PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT.

I.—ACCOUNT OF THE INCOME OF THE UNITED

HEADS OF REVENUE.	GROSS RECEIPT.	Repayments, Allowances, Discounts, Drawbacks, Bounties, &c.	NET RECEIPT within the Year, after deducting REPAYMENTS, &c.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Customs	23,937,772 3 2	244,817 1 1	23,692,955 2 1
Excise	19,376,889 10 34		
Stamps	8,850,445 3 24		
Taxes, Land and Assessed	3,146,405 6 112	1,463,477 13 102	40,490,264 4 102
Income and Property	10,688,001 18 22		
Post Office	3,668,494 8 91	16,788 16 11	3,552,695 12 8
Crown Lands	417,408 4 1	.....	417,408 4 1
Miscellaneous	1,747,533 14 11	.....	1,747,533 14 11
TOTALS	71,627,940 9 82	1,727,083 11 02	69,900,856 18 71

II.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

AN ACCOUNT of the NET PUBLIC INCOME of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, (after abating the Expenditure for Collection and Management defrayed by the several applied to the Redemption of Funded or paying off Unfunded Debt, and of the ADVANCES

INCOME.	In the Year ended 30th June, 1861.	In the Year ended 30th Sept., 1861.	In the Year ended 31st Dec., 1861.	In the Year ended 31st Mar., 1862.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	22,397,603	22,478,134	22,765,338	22,667,673
Excise	18,613,785	17,748,983	17,286,585	17,405,285
Stamps	8,243,087	8,214,287	8,307,287	8,433,351
Land and Assessed Taxes	2,941,328	2,939,792	2,927,872	2,977,472
Property Tax	12,172,000	10,858,100	9,687,750	10,117,659
Post Office	1,393,705	1,359,764	1,351,889	1,331,629
Crown Lands	291,568	292,478	293,478	295,000
Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue	26,579	25,357	25,612	33,590
Fees of Public Offices	238,909	250,930	264,082	285,259
Contribution from the Revenues of India	66,318,632	64,167,831	62,826,367	63,556,464
Trustees of the King of the Belgians	45,000	130,000	190,000	220,000
Old Stores and Extra Receipts of Naval and Military Departments	36,500	36,000	36,000	36,000
Unclaimed Dividends received	676,331	553,454	547,665	555,417
Miscellaneous Receipts	32,477	32,477	32,477	33,015
China War Expenses, Indemnity	204,538	214,291	213,373	286,040

Excess of Ordinary Expenditure over Income	67,313,499	65,134,054	63,906,984	64,974,867
Add—Fortification Expenses	886,231	1,145,515	1,614,207	1,449,085
	150,000	300,000	600,000	970,000
	68,349,730	66,579,570	66,120,091	67,396,954

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

CLASS V. UNFUNDED DEBT.

VI. DISPOSITION OF GRANTS.

VII. TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

KINGDOM, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1862.

TOTAL INCOME, including BALANCES.	PAYMENTS out of the Income, in its Progress to the Exchequer.	PAYMENTS into the EXCHEQUER.	BALANCES and BILLS and ADVANCES Repayable from Votes outstanding 31st March, 1861.*	TOTAL Discharge of the Income.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
24,340,875 1 11	....	23,674,000 0 0	666,875 1 11	24,340,875 1 11
41,705,105 6 9	....	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</div> <div> 18,332,000 0 0 8,590,945 5 0 3,160,000 0 0 10,365,000 0 0 3,510,000 0 0 295,000 0 0 1,747,533 14 11 </div> </div>	1,257,150 1 9	41,705,105 6 9
4,318,062 13 6	....	....	806,062 13 6	4,318,062 13 6
463,900 5 3	137,142 5 5	....	31,757 19 10	463,900 5 3
1,747,533 14 11	....	1,747,533 14 11	....	1,747,533 14 11
72,575,477 2 4	137,142 5 5	69,674,478 19 11	2,763,855 17 0	72,575,477 2 4

* Balances, Bills, and Advances, 31st March, 1861, £2,674,620 3s. 8d.

II.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

in the Years ended 30th June, 1861, 30th September, 1861, 31st December, 1861, and 31st March, 1862 (Revenue Departments), and of the ACTUAL ISSUES within the same Periods, exclusive of the Sums and REPAYMENTS for LOCAL WORKS, &c.

EXPENDITURE.	In the Year ended 30th June, 1861.	In the Year ended 30th Sept., 1861.	In the Year ended 31st Dec., 1861.	In the Year ended 31st Mar., 1862.
Debt:	£	£	£	£
Interest and Management of the Public Debt	23,722,916	23,716,417	23,710,327	23,703,737
Terminable Annuities	1,939,303	1,826,504	1,843,875	1,837,967
Unclaimed Dividends	65,667	27,601	—	—
Interest of Exchequer Bonds	100,000	111,250	111,250	122,500
Ditto Exchequer Bills, Supply	310,606	310,606	424,268	467,511
Ditto ditto Deficiency	1,856	1,856	518	9,780
Ditto ditto Ways and Means . . . . .	....	....	....	1,108
Consolidated Fund:				
Civil List	403,822	403,872	404,048	404,260
Annuities and Pensions	326,557	323,864	323,907	319,982
Salaries and Allowances	185,591	155,872	165,837	156,859
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions	170,827	172,563	176,478	174,423
Courts of Justice	669,490	698,312	697,241	696,790
Miscellaneous Charges:				
Drawback Allowances on Wine (23 V. c. 22)	114,218	4,604	4,604	386
Other Charges	181,442	204,340	202,726	201,890
Supply Services:				
Army	15,095,868	14,935,868	14,875,868	15,570,868
Navy	12,668,042	12,888,042	12,698,042	12,598,042
Civil Services	7,870,844	8,194,755	8,032,788	7,904,463
Post Office Packet Service	1,319,778	1,109,778	1,094,778	891,292
Naval and Military Operations in China	3,043,896	1,130,000	790,000	1,230,000
Extraordinary Expenses of the late Russian War . . . . .	....	53,430	53,430	53,430
Total Ordinary Expenditure	68,190,730	66,279,570	65,520,091	66,416,904
Add—Expenses of Fortifications (23 & 24 V. c. 109)	150,000	300,000	600,000	970,000
	68,340,730	66,579,570	66,120,091	67,386,904

*** Shillings and Pence omitted.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

AN ACCOUNT of the TOTAL REVENUE of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND
Allowances, Discounts, Drawbacks, and Bounties in the nature of
the UNITED KINGDOM exclusive of the Sums applied to the

HEADS OF REVENUE.	NET RECEIPT, as per Account No. 4.	AMOUNT.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balances and Bills and Advances re- payable from Votes, outstanding on the 31st of March, 1861		2,674,620 3 8½
Customs	23,692,955 2 1	
Excise		
Stamps	40,490,264 4 10½	
Taxes (Land and Assessed)		
Income and Property Tax		
Post Office	3,552,695 12 8	
Crown Lands (net)	417,408 4 1	
Miscellaneous	1,747,533 14 11	
		69,900,856 18 7½
		72,575,477 2 4
Deduct,—Balances and Bills, out- standing on the 31st of March, 1862	1,846,810 1 4½	
Advances repayable from Votes of Parliament, out- standing on the 31st of March, 1862	917,045 15 7½	
		2,763,855 17 0
		69,811,621 5 4
Excess of Expenditure over Income .		2,412,006 3 6
Excess of Expenditure as above .	2,412,006 3 6	
Balances, Bills, &c., 31st of March, 1861 £2,674,620 3 8½		
Balances, Bills, &c., 31st of March, 1862 2,763,855 17 0		
	89,235 18 3½	
Actual Excess of Expenditure over Income	2,322,770 10 2½	
		72,223,627 8 10

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

in the Year ended 31st March, 1862, after deducting the Repayments, Drawbacks; together with an Account of the PUBLIC EXPENDITURE of Reduction of the NATIONAL DEBT, within the same Period.

EXPENDITURE.		AMOUNT.	
		£	s. d.
Payments out of the Income of Crown Lands in its progress to the Exchequer		137,142	5 5
PUBLIC DEBT :			
Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt	23,703,737	17	5
Terminable Annuities	1,837,967	18	9
Interest of Exchequer Bonds	122,500	0	0
Interest of Exchequer Bills	467,511	9	4
Interest of Exchequer Bills, Deficiency	9,780	8	4
Interest of Exchequer Bills, Ways and Means	1,108	6	8
		26,142,606	0 0
Civil List	404,260	10	10
Annuities and Pensions	312,962	2	8
Salaries and Allowances	155,859	1	1
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions	174,423	18	8
Courts of Justice	695,790	2	6
Miscellaneous Charges—			
Drawback on Wine (23 Vict. c. 22)	386	0	3
Other charges	201,890	10	4
		1,945,572	6 4
Army, Militia, and Ordnance Services	15,570,868	11	2
Navy Services (excluding Packet Service)	12,598,042	7	3
Naval and Military Operations in China	1,230,000	0	0
Extraordinary Expenses of the late Russian War	53,480	15	10
Miscellaneous Civil Services	7,984,463	9	7
Revenue Departments (Salaries, &c.).	4,699,581	1	3
Post Office Packet Service	891,920	11	6
		43,028,306	16 7
Total Ordinary Expenditure		71,253,627	8 10
Expenses of Fortifications (per Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 100)		970,000	0 0
		72,223,627	8 10

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IV.—PUBLIC

AN ACCOUNT of the State of the PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT of
31st March, 1862.

DEBT.			
	CAPITALS.	CAPITALS transferred to and standing in the names of the Commissioners.	CAPITALS UNREDEEMED.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
GREAT BRITAIN.			
New Annuities at 2½ per cent. . .	2,978,844 11 10	20,303 1 3	2,958,451 10 7
Exchequer Bonds, created per 1851 Vjct. c. 23, at 2½ per cent. . . }	418,300 0 0	.. ..	418,300 0 0
Debt due to Bank of England at 3 per cent. . .	11,015,100 0 0	.. ..	11,015,100 0 0
Consolidated Annuities ditto. . .	401,757,529 3 1½	1,525,291 16 7	400,232,228 7 4
Reduced Annuities ditto. . .	116,246,135 15 10	1,840,997 14 1	114,405,136 1 9
New Annuities ditto. . .	214,111,578 11 10	508,036 6 2	213,543,542 5 8
Total, at 3 per cent. . .	743,130,134 11 7	3,934,325 16 10	739,183,906 14 9
New Annuities at 3½ per cent. . .	240,746 6 4	.. ..	240,746 6 4
New Annuities at 5 per cent. . .	431,740 14 4	1,745 18 5	430,613 15 11
Total, Great Britain . .	747,198,775 4 1	3,955,864 16 6	743,243,910 7 7
IRELAND.			
New Annuities at 2½ per cent. . .	3,090 0 0	.. ..	3,090 0 0
Consolidated Annuities at 3 per cent. . .	6,030,423 4 8	2,252 5 9	6,028,169 18 11
Reduced Annuities ditto. . .	128,345 13 1	449 0 0	127,896 13 1
New Annuities ditto. . .	32,835,225 6 6	18,713 1 3	32,816,512 5 3
Debt due to Bank of Ireland at 3½ per cent. . .	2,630,769 4 8	.. ..	2,630,769 4 8
New Annuities at 5 per cent. . .	2,000 0 0	.. ..	2,000 0 0
Total, Ireland . . .	41,039,842 8 11	21,414 7 0	41,008,426 1 11
Total, United Kingdom, at 31st March, 1862 . . .	788,229,617 13 0	3,977,979 3 6	784,252,336 9

ABSTRACT.

* * Shillings and Pence omitted.

	CAPITALS.	CAPITALS transferred to and standing in the names of the Commissioners.	CAPITALS unredeemed.	ANNUAL CHARGE OF UNREDEEMED DEBT.			DEFERRED ANNUITIES outstanding on 31st Mar. 1862.
				Due to the Public Creditor.	Management.	TOTAL.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gt. Britain	747,198,775	3,955,864	743,243,910	24,903,306	214,830	24,417,197	Deferred Life Annuities, per 10 Geo. 4, c. 24; 3 Will. 4, c. 14; and 16 & 17 Vjct. c. 45
Ireland . .	41,029,842	21,414	41,008,428	1,230,467	..	1,230,467	18,542
Total, Un. Kingdom, on 31st, Mar. 1862.	788,229,617	3,977,279*	784,252,338	25,441,833	214,830	25,656,664	Deferred Annuities for terms of Yrs. for do.
							569
At Mar. 31, 1861 . . }	783,970,719	3,851,100	785,110,609	25,414,603	76,790	25,491,393	£20,424

* On account of Donations and Bequests . . . £827,383 0 1
Ditto of Stock unclaimed 10 years and upwards . . . 496,021 5 3
Ditto of Unclaimed Dividends . . . 2,653,674 18 2
£3,977,279 3 6

FUNDED DEBT.

GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and the Charge thereupon, at the

CHARGE.

	IN GREAT BRITAIN.	IN IRELAND.	TOTAL ANNUAL CHARGE of Unredeemed Debt.
Annual Interest of Unredeemed Debt	£ s. d. 22,291,995 9 2½	£ s. d. 1,236,864 7 3½	£ s. d.
Annuities per 4 Geo. 4, c. 22, ex- pire 8th April, 1867	585,740 0 0		
Annuities per 18 Vict. c. 18, and 23 & 24 Vict. c. 109, ex- pire 8th April, 1895	190,605 0 0		
Annuities for a limited term of years, per 59 Geo. 3, c. 34, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, and 3 Will. 4, c. 14, expire at various periods; viz. :—			
Granted up to 31 March, 1862 £1,780,715 15 0			
Deduct, Ex- pired and Un- claimed up to dkto 1,673,823 3 0	76,892 12 0		
Life Annuities, per 48 Geo. 3, c. 142, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, 3 Will. 4, c. 14, and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 45; viz. :—			
Granted up to 31 Mar. 1862 . . . £3,134,526 17 0			
Deduct, Ex- pired and Unclaim- ed up to 31 March, 1862 . . . 3,106,819 16 6	1,025,707 0 6 11,962 8 9		
Tontine and other } English Life Annuities, } per various Acts } Irish .	20,144 10 6	2,612 15 10	
Management	24,802,366 13 11½ 214,830 7 11	1,230,467 3 1½	
Total Annual Charge, exclusive of £119,239 6s. 6½d., the Annual Charge on Capitals standing in the names of the Commissioners on account of Stock Unclaimed 10 Years and upwards, and of Unclaimed Dividends, and also on account of Donations and Bequests	24,417,197 1 10½	1,230,467 3 1½	25,656,664 5 0

The Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 27, which came into operation at the 5th July, 1829, enacts, "That the Sum thereof annually applicable to the Reduction of the National Debt of the United Kingdom, shall be the sum which shall appear to be the Amount of the whole actual annual surplus Revenue, beyond the Expenditure of the said United Kingdom;" and the following sums have been accordingly received by the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, including sums on account of Donations and Bequests, viz. :—

	On account of the Sinking Fund.	On account of Donations and Bequests.
Applicable between	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
31st Mar. and 30th June, 1861	6,906 14 7*	6,861 18 2
30th June and 30th Sept. 1861 . . . . .	.. ..	7,400 0 0
30th Sept. and 31st Dec. 1861 . . . . .	.. ..	4,999 12 7
31st Dec. 1861, and 31st Mar. 1862 . . . . .	.. ..	7,469 0 0
	6,906 14 7	26,679 10 9

* Issued under the authority of the Act 16 Vict. c. 23.

V.—UNFUNDED DEBT.

AN ACCOUNT of the UNFUNDED DEBT of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, showing the Total Amount of UNFUNDED DEBT in EXCHEQUER BILLS and EXCHEQUER BONDS outstanding on the 31st March, 1861; the Amounts issued and paid off in the Year to 31st March, 1862, and the Total Amount outstanding on the last-mentioned Date; with the Amount of the annual Charge for Interest thereon, as then estimated.

	Exchequer Bills.	Exchequer Bonds.
	£	£
Unfunded Debt on 31st March, 1861	18,089,000	3,600,000
Amount issued in the Year ended 31st March, 1862, viz.:		
Exchequer Bills: £		
In exchange for Bills delivered up to be cancelled 11,899,400		
To make good, in part, the amount paid off in Money 1,000,000		
	12,899,400	—
	25,988,400	3,600,000
Amount paid off in the same period, viz.:		
Exchequer Bills:		
Paid in new Bills (issued as above) . . 11,899,400		
Paid in Money, and replaced by new Bills issued 1,000,000		
Paid in money, and not replaced . . . 171,100		
	13,070,500	—
Total Amount outstanding on 31st March, 1862	12,917,900	*3,600,000
Annual Charge for Interest thereon, on 31st March, 1862	387,587	122,500

- * { £1,000,000 (E.) dated 8 May, 1858, payable 8 May, 1862, at £3½ per cent. per annum.
£1,000,000 (F.) dated 8 November, 1858, payable 8 May, 1863, at ditto.
£1,000,000 (G.) dated 8 November, 1860, payable 8 November, 1864, at £3½ per cent. per annum.
£600,000 (H.) dated 18 March, 1861, payable 18 March, 1865, at £3½ per cent. per annum.

Ways and Means Bills—

£1,000,000 issued and paid off in the year.

AN ACCOUNT of EXCHEQUER DEFICIENCY BILLS issued in the Year ended 31st March, 1862, to meet the Charge on the CONSOLIDATED FUND, and of the Sum required to be issued to meet the Charge on that Day.

	£	s.	d.
Amount of Bills to be issued in the Quarter to 30th June, 1862, to meet the Charge for the Quarter ended 31st March, 1862	1,936,281	3	2

VI.

DISPOSITION OF GRANTS (SUPPLY, AND WAYS AND MEANS).

An Account, showing, under their several Heads, how the BALANCES of the MONEYS granted for the SERVICE of the UNITED KINGDOM for the Year 1861-62, have been disposed of, to 31st March, 1862.

SERVICES.	SUPPLIES voted for the Year 1861-62.			ISSUED to 31st March, 1862.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SUPPLIES OF 1861-62.						
ARMY: Land Forces	9,202,722	0	0	9,133,370	9	3
Ditto Supplemental	99,295	0	0	...	...	...
Works, Stores, &c.	6,071,029	0	0	5,895,000	0	0
Ditto Supplemental	510,114	0	0	...	...	...
Deficiency, 1859-60	206,629	10	9	206,629	10	9
NAVY	12,276,250	0	0	11,830,000	0	0
Ditto, Supplemental	364,838	0	0	...	...	...
Naval and Military Operations in China	1,000,000	0	0	473,896	0	0
War with Russia—Excess of Expenditure	53,430	15	10	53,430	15	10
Marriage Portion of the Princess Alice	30,000	0	0	...	...	...
CLASS 1.—PUBLIC WORKS and BUILDINGS.						
Royal Palaces	33,214	0	0	9,214	0	0
Public Buildings	85,470	0	0	17,470	0	0
Furniture of Public Offices	22,400	0	0	4,000	0	0
Royal Parks, &c.	98,298	0	0	38,298	0	0
New Houses of Parliament	54,692	0	0	5,000	0	0
Embassy Houses Abroad: Repairs, &c.	3,035	0	0	...	...	...
Consulate, Constantinople	2,982	0	0	982	0	0
Westminster Bridge Approaches	53,000	0	0	...	...	...
New Westminster Bridge	64,606	0	0	34,606	0	0
New Foreign Office	30,000	0	0	...	...	...
General Register House, Edinburgh: Buildings	8,200	0	0	...	...	...
Industrial Museum, Edinburgh	11,200	0	0	1,200	0	0
Aberdeen University	6,870	0	0	...	...	...
Glasgow Cathedral (Window)	800	0	0	100	0	0
Main Drainage of the Metropolis: Expenses	413	0	0	413	0	0
National Gallery, Dublin	3,000	0	0	1,500	0	0
Harbours of Refuge	160,000	0	0	94,000	0	0
Holyhead and Port Patrick Harbours, and Works at Spurn Point	46,702	0	0	37,702	0	0
Public Buildings, Ireland	64,556	0	0	23,556	0	0
Kingstown Harbour	2,628	0	0	2,000	0	0
Sheriff Court Houses, Scotland	15,000	0	0

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SERVICES—Continued.	SUPPLIES voted for the Year 1861-62.			ISSUED to 31st March, 1862.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Light-houses abroad	32,600	0	0	2,600	0	0
Highland Roads, &c., Commissioners	5,000	0	0	...	...	...
Rates on Government Property	35,000	0	0	21,000	0	0
CLASS 2.—SALARIES and EXPENSES of PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.						
Houses of Parliament	50,599	0	0	...	...	...
Treasury	53,173	0	0	43,173	0	0
Home Department	25,753	0	0	14,753	0	0
Foreign Ditto	62,715	0	0	55,715	0	0
Colonial Ditto	30,449	0	0	16,449	0	0
Privy Council Office	20,508	0	0	7,508	0	0
Board of Trade	59,595	0	0	51,595	0	0
Lord Privy Seal	2,760	0	0	1,960	0	0
Civil Service Commission	6,106	0	0	4,106	0	0
Paymaster-General's Office	13,550	0	0	7,550	0	0
Exchequer	6,640	0	0	3,140	0	0
Works and Public Buildings	30,333	0	0	21,333	0	0
Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues	25,708	0	0	25,108	0	0
Public Records and State Paper Office	18,753	0	0	4,253	0	0
Poor Law Commissioners	184,711	0	0	77,711	0	0
Mint, including Coinage	72,357	0	0	59,957	0	0
Inspectors of Factories, &c.	21,305	0	0	21,305	0	0
Exchequer, Scotland, and Offices in Scotland	6,234	0	0	4,434	0	0
Household of Lord Lieutenant, Ireland	6,431	0	0	1,831	0	0
Chief Secretary's Office, Ireland	10,339	0	0	1,339	0	0
Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, Ireland	4,108	0	0	3,308	0	0
Commissioners of Public Works, Ireland	24,570	0	0	20,500	0	0
Audit Office	33,092	0	0	23,092	0	0
Copyhold, Tithe, and Inclosure Commis- sioners	20,029	0	0	14,029	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Imprest Expenses	12,190	0	0	5,190	0	0
Registrars-General, London, Dublin, and Edinburgh	47,163	0	0	32,163	0	0
National Debt Office	14,482	0	0	14,482	0	0
Public Works Loan Commissioners and West India Relief Commissioners	4,120	0	0	3,520	0	0
Lunacy Commissioners	6,975	0	0	2,975	0	0
Superintendent of Roads, South Wales	1,223	0	0	1,223	0	0
Registrars of Friendly Societies	2,273	0	0	2,273	0	0
Charity Commission	17,398	0	0	18,398	0	0
Local Government Act Office, and Inspec- tion of Burial Grounds	5,055	0	0	...	...	...
Agricultural and Emigration Statistics, Ireland	1,192	0	0	292	0	0
Landed Estates Record Offices	2,113	0	0	1,813	0	0
Quarantine Expenses	1,644	0	0	644	0	0
Secret Service	32,000	0	0	21,000	0	0
Printing and Stationery	416,218	0	0	406,218	0	0
Postage of Public Departments	100,146	0	0	64,146	0	0
CLASS 3.—LAW and JUSTICE.						
England:						
Solicitor, Treasury, and Law Charges, in- cluding Mint Prosecutions	32,395	0	0	11,395	0	0

SERVICES—Continued.	SUPPLIES voted for the Year 1861-62.			ISSUED to 31st March, 1862.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Criminal Prosecutions, &c.	167,000	0	0	107,000	0	0
Police, Counties and Boroughs, Great Britain	224,575	0	0	204,575	0	0
Queen's Bench, Crown Office Expenses	3,020	0	0	3,020	0	0
Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty	10,950	0	0	10,950	0	0
Insolvent Debtors' Court	6,176	0	0	4,176	0	0
Probate Court, Salaries, England	71,980	0	0	61,980	0	0
County Courts, Salaries and Expenses	200,320	0	0	178,320	0	0
Police Courts, Metropolis	21,355	0	0	9,400	0	0
Metropolitan Police	136,204	0	0	99,204	0	0
Queen's Prison	3,500	0	0	2,600	0	0
Revising Barristers, England and Wales	17,850	0	0	17,850	0	0
Scotland :						
Lord Advocate and Solicitor-General, Salaries	3,342	0	0	3,342	0	0
Court of Session : Salaries and Expenses	18,213	0	0	17,013	0	0
Court of Justiciary : ditto	11,071	0	0	10,071	0	0
Prosecutions under Authority of the Lord Advocate	4,000	0	0	...	...	...
Exchequer, Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, Legal Branch	1,620	0	0	1,620	0	0
Sheriffs and Procurators Fiscal, not paid by Salaries, and Expenses of Prosecutions in Sheriff Courts	25,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Procurators Fiscal : Salaries	18,935	0	0	18,935	0	0
Sheriffs' Clerks : ditto	11,730	0	0	5,030	0	0
Expenses in Matters of Tithes	2,200	0	0	2,200	0	0
General Register House, Edinburgh : Salaries and Expenses	17,457	0	0	13,357	0	0
Commissary Clerk, Edinburgh : Salaries and Expenses	2,425	0	0	2,425	0	0
Accountant in Bankruptcy	1,528	0	0	1,528	0	0
Ireland :						
Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions	61,634	0	0	39,134	0	0
Court of Chancery	4,663	0	0	4,463	0	0
Court of Queen's Bench	18,851	0	0	7,851	0	0
Court of Common Pleas						
Court of Exchequer						
Taxing Officers of Law Courts	5,932	0	0	2,732	0	0
Registrars to the Judges, and Clerk of the Court of Errors						
Manor Courts Compensations	4,000	0	0	1,400	0	0
Registration of Judgments	2,319	0	0	919	0	0
High Court of Delegates : Fees to Advocates	800	0	0	50	0	0
Court of Bankruptcy, &c.	7,888	0	0	5,188	0	0
Court of Probate, &c.	7,380	0	0	7,080	0	0
Landed Estates Court	11,311	0	0	4,411	0	0
Consolidated Office of Writs	2,253	0	0	2,053	0	0
Revising Barristers, Dublin	450	0	0	320	0	0
Police Justices and Metropolitan Police, Dublin	47,051	0	0	46,651	0	0
Constabulary, Ireland	696,947	0	0	642,847	0	0
Four Courts, Marshalsea	2,717	0	0	617	0	0

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SERVICES—Continued.	SUPPLIES voted for the Year 1861-62.			ISSUED to 31st March, 1862.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Inspection and General Superintendence of Prisons	17,695	0	0	6,695	0	0
Convict Establishments at Home	356,879	0	0	271,879	0	0
Maintenance of Prisoners	211,976	0	0	146,976	0	0
Expenses of Transportation	15,776	0	0	...	...	...
Convict Establishments in the Colonies .	150,590	0	0	50,590	0	0
CLASS 4.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE and ART.						
Education, Great Britain	808,794	0	0	678,794	0	0
Science and Art Department	111,484	0	0	104,484	0	0
Education, Ireland	285,877	0	0	231,000	0	0
Commissioners of Education, Ireland . .	1,257	0	0	857	0	0
University of London	4,995	0	0	2,195	0	0
Universities, Scotland	16,285	0	0	10,185	0	0
Queen's University, Ireland	2,336	0	0	1,536	0	0
Queen's Colleges, Ireland	4,800	0	0	4,800	0	0
Royal Irish Academy	500	0	0	500	0	0
Belfast Professors, &c.	2,500	0	0	1,300	0	0
British Museum	100,414	0	0	100,414	0	0
National Gallery	12,184	0	0	3,134	0	0
British Historical Portrait Gallery . . .	2,000	0	0	...	...	...
Purchases from the Soltykoff Collection .	3,000	0	0	...	...	...
Scientific Works and Experiments, and Observatory near Poona	7,620	0	0	5,620	0	0
Royal Geographical Society	500	0	0	500	0	0
Royal Society	1,000	0	0	...	...	...
CLASS 5.—COLONIAL, CONSULAR, and other FOREIGN SERVICES.						
Bermudas	4,300	0	0	1,300	0	0
Clergy, North America	0,278	0	0	800	0	0
Indian Department, Canada	1,600	0	0	700	0	0
British Columbia	17,800	0	0	17,800	0	0
Governors, &c., West Indies	14,728	0	0	3,728	0	0
Justices, ditto	5,706	0	0	...	...	...
Western Coast of Africa	15,230	0	0	13,730	0	0
St. Helena	5,954	0	0	2,654	0	0
Orange River Territory	700	0	0	700	0	0
British Kaffraria	15,000	0	0	15,000	0	0
Heligoland	960	0	0	...	...	...
Falkland Islands	3,986	0	0	3,986	0	0
Labuan	8,014	0	0	8,014	0	0
Pitcairn Islanders	500	0	0	...	...	...
Fiji Islands Inquiry	1,800	0	0	1,800	0	0
Emigration	10,090	0	0	4,090	0	0
Freight of Specie and Loss by Exchange: Treasury Chest	125,098	0	0	125,098	0	0
Zambesi Expedition (Dr. Livingstone) .	5,000	0	0	...	...	...
Niger Expedition (Dr. Baikie)	7,000	0	0	7,000	0	0
North-West Australian Expedition . . .	2,000	0	0	200	0	0
Captured Negroes, Bounties on Slaves, &c.	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0
Commissioners for Suppression of the Slave Trade	4,750	0	0	...	...	...
Consuls Abroad	168,143	0	0	113,143	0	0
Establishments in China, Japan, and Siam .	64,646	0	0	46,646	0	0

SERVICES—Continued.	SUPPLIES voted for the Year 1861-62.			ISSUED to 31st March, 1862.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ministers Abroad: Extraordinary Expenses	40,000	0	0	26,000	0	0
Special Missions, Outfits, &c.	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0
North American Boundary Commission	60,000	0	0	60,000	0	0
CLASS 6.—SUPERANNUATIONS and CHARITIES.						
Superannuations	185,140	0	0	185,140	0	0
Commutation of Probate Act Compensations	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
Toulonese and Corsican Emigrants, &c.	1,040	0	0	...	...	...
Refuge for the Destitute	325	0	0	...	...	...
Polish Refugees, &c.	3,210	0	0	1,210	0	0
Miscellaneous Charges, formerly on Civil List	3,951	0	0	951	0	0
Public Infirmaries, Ireland	2,539	0	0	1,939	0	0
Westmoreland Lock Hospital, Dublin	2,600	0	0	2,600	0	0
Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, ditto	700	0	0	700	0	0
Coombe Lying-in Hospital, ditto	200	0	0	200	0	0
House of Industry Hospital, ditto	7,600	0	0	6,700	0	0
Cork-street Fever Hospital, ditto	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0
Meath Hospital, ditto	600	0	0	450	0	0
St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital, ditto	100	0	0	100	0	0
Dr. Steevens's Hospital, ditto	1,800	0	0	1,800	0	0
Expenses of Board of Superintendence of Hospitals, Dublin	265	0	0	100	0	0
Merchant Seamen's Fund Pensions	58,700	0	0	26,700	0	0
Relief of Distressed British Seamen Abroad	20,400	0	0	17,400	0	0
Concordatum Fund	8,721	0	0	8,721	0	0
Non-conforming Ministers, Ireland	39,747	0	0	26,747	0	0
CLASS 7.—SPECIAL and TEMPORARY OBJECTS.						
Ecclesiastical Commissioners	3,750	0	0	1,750	0	0
Sundry Temporary Commissions	18,706	0	0	14,706	0	0
Fees, &c., under Patent Law Amendment Act	29,005	0	0	12,005	0	0
Fishery Board, Scotland	13,018	0	0	11,218	0	0
Trustees of Manufactures, Scotland	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Dues under Treaties of Reciprocity	35,000	0	0	35,000	0	0
Submarine Telegraph Companies	26,457	0	0	26,457	0	0
Inspectors of Corn Returns	3,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
Boundary Survey, Ireland	1,000	0	0	200	0	0
Census of the Population	126,930	0	0	113,000	0	0
Malta and Alexandria (late Rangoon) Telegraph	36,600	0	0	36,600	0	0
Redemption of State Tolls	155,000	0	0	153,086	8	5
Civil Contingencies	75,000	0	0	...	...	...
Army, Navy, &c. £29,813,808 6 7 } Civil Services 7,848,069 0 0 }	37,661,877	6	7	33,223,041	4	3
REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.						
Customs Salaries, &c., Vote 1.	750,000	0	0	553,402	4	6
Inland Revenue Salaries, &c., Vote 2.	1,440,000	0	0	959,500	0	0
Post Office Salaries, &c., Vote 3.	2,050,000	0	0	1,570,293	13	8
Superannuations of Revenue Departments } Vote 4.	538,574	0	0	392,847	8	2

SERVICES—Continued.	SUPPLIES voted for the Year 1861-62.			ISSUED to 31st March, 1862.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Superannuations of Revenue Departments, Deficiency, 1860-61	17,983	11	10	17,983	11	10
Post Office, Packet Service	919,956	0	0	891,920	11	6
	43,378,390	18	5	37,708,988	14	6
*Principal of Exchequer Bills paid off in Money	7,225,500	0	0	1,171,100	0	0
PAYMENTS for SERVICES not voted, but charged on the Supplies granted for the Service of the Year 1861-62 :						
†Interest of Exchequer Bills: Supply . .	400,000	0	0	353,830	4	4
	51,003,890	18	5	39,233,918	18	10

* The proceeds of Exchequer Bills issued to replace, in part, Bills paid off in money in the year, were paid into the Consolidated Fund, under the provisions of the Act 24 Vict. c. 5. All future payments for principal of Exchequer Bills will be charged on the Consolidated Fund, and will not appear in this part of the Finance Accounts.

† Hereafter chargeable on the Consolidated Fund (per Act 24 Vict. c. 5).

III.—CONSOLIDATED FUND.

AN ACCOUNT of the INCOME of the CONSOLIDATED FUND arising in the UNITED KINGDOM, in the Year ended 31st March, 1862, and of the Actual Payments on Account of the Consolidated Fund within the same Period.

	£	s.	d.	HEADS OF PAYMENT.	£	s.	d.
Total Income applicable to the Consolidated Fund	69,674,478	19	11	Interest and Management of the Debt	25,511,708	16	2
Money raised by the creation of Annuities, per Act 23 & 24 Vict., c. 109	970,000	0	0	Interest on Donations and Bequests	24,179	10	9
Repayments on account of Advances made for the Purchase of Bullion, and for Local Works, &c.	1,569,305	7	1	Interest of Unfunded Debt, including Exchequer Bills, issued per Act 24 Vict. c. 5 Civil List, and other ordinary Charges on the Consoli- dated Fund	247,070	0	0
Exchequer Ways and Means Bills issued	1,000,000	0	0	Expenses of Fortifications, per Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 109 Advances for Purchase of Bullion, and for Local Works, &c.	1,945,573	6	4
				per Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 109 Exchequer Ways and Means Bills paid off	970,000	0	0
					1,305,476	2	2
				Surplus:— viz., £43,553,237 0 11 Less 1,383,456 9 4	1,000,000	0	0
					231,084,003	15	5
					43,169,780	11	7
	£73,203,784	7	0		£73,203,784	7	0

WAYS AND MEANS (MONEY GRANTS).

	Balance 31st Mar. 1861.	Surplus Ways & Means of 1859-60, and prior Years.	Deficiency, Ways and Means, 1860-61.	Issues.	Balance 31st March 1862.
Years prior to 1860-61 . . .	£ 701,161	£ 436,674	£	£ 154,605	£ s. d. 108,682 0 0
1859-61, £21,183,089 10s. 8d. per 23 & 24 Vict. c. 131 . . .	5,679,213	....	12,666	5,164,712	527,107 15 6
	6,380,375			5,319,318	636,849 15 6

Net surplus appropriated to the Year 1861-62,
per Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 103, s. 9 . . . £424,207

WAYS AND MEANS granted for the Service of the
Year 1861-62.

Grant, per Act 24 Vict. c. 2	£	s.	d.
" 24 Vict. c. 6	4,000,000	0	0
" 24 Vict. c. 19	3,000,000	0	0
" 24 & 25 Vict. c. 103	10,000,000	0	0
" 24 & 25 Vict. c. 103, Surplus of Ways and Means of prior years	32,605,936	11	5
" 25 Vict. c. 1, Supplemental	424,207	7	0
	973,747	0	0
	51,003,890	18	5
Issued on account of Votes in the year to 31st March, 1862	£	s.	d.
Ditto, Interest of Exchequer Bills	37,706,988	14	6
Ditto, Principal of Supply Exchequer Bills paid off in Money	353,630	4	4
	1,171,100	0	0
	39,233,918	18	10
Balance of Ways and Means on 31st March, 1862, to defray the Supplies granted previously to that date	11,769,971	19	7
Balance of Supplies outstanding on 31st March, 1861 (£26,750, £28,932, £122,331 9s. 6d., and £25,606,453 3s. 10d.)	12,406,821	15	1
	5,837,466	13	4
Surplus of Ways and Means remaining at the disposal of Parliament	6,509,355	1	9

NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.
 New Vessels Built and Registered.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number of Vessels, with the Amount of their Tonnage, that were Built and Registered in the several Ports of the British Empire, in the Years ending 31st Dec. 1859, 1860, and 1861 respectively.

	Year ending 31st December, 1859.		Year ending 31st December, 1860.		Year ending 31st December, 1861.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
England	748	149,060	802	161,190	970	258,648
Scotland	148	29,584	172	39,196	168	41,420
Ireland	43	7,326	42	11,592	48	10,832
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man .	31	3,041	31	2,442	38	3,927
* British Plantations	605	93,307	675	104,418	616	124,671
TOTAL	1,575	282,318	1,722	318,898	1,840	439,498

Note.—This Account includes Vessels bought of Foreigners.

VESSELS REGISTERED.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number of Vessels, with the Amount of their Tonnage, and the Number of Men and Boys usually employed in Navigating the same, that belonged to the several Ports of the British Empire, on the 31st December, 1859, 1860, and 1861 respectively.

	On the 31st December, 1859.				[On the 31st December, 1860.				On the 31st December, 1861.			
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	
England	21,092	3,694,267	168,843		21,007	3,709,615	168,415		21,494	3,862,384	173,200	
Scotland	3,513	646,442	32,787		3,486	623,791	31,698		3,410	625,427	32,039	
Ireland	2,259	250,541	13,971		2,271	253,396	14,109		2,298	247,680	13,960	
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man .	898	71,941	5,597		899	71,945	5,591		896	71,335	5,625	
* British Plantations	10,498	997,211	70,283		10,838	1,052,281	74,663		10,866	1,064,763	74,566	
TOTAL	38,200	5,660,402	281,431		38,501	5,710,968	294,460		38,904	5,871,589	299,390	

* The Accounts rendered for the Plantations for the Year ending 31st December 1860, are now corrected; and, as several Returns for that part of the Empire are not yet received for the last Year, similar corrections will be necessary when the next Accounts are made up.

VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE (including their repeated Voyages), that entered Inwards and cleared Outwards at the several Ports of the UNITED KINGDOM from and to Foreign Parts, during each of the Three Years ending the 31st of December, 1859, 1860, and 1861.

SHIPPING ENTERED INWARDS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, FROM FOREIGN PARTS.										
YEARS ending	GREAT BRITAIN.				IRELAND.				UNITED KINGDOM.	
	British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		British and Irish Vessels.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
31 Dec. 1859	25,350	6,323,952	21,280	4,408,918	1,170	255,160	1,071	227,892	26,520	6,585,112
" 1860	25,400	6,598,098	23,441	5,006,508	1,089	230,911	1,283	277,270	26,489	6,889,009
" 1861	28,757	7,391,342	24,214	5,194,315	1,150	323,693	1,142	324,259	29,907	7,721,035
									22,351	4,696,810
									24,674	5,283,776
									25,356	5,458,554
SHIPPING CLEARED OUTWARDS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO FOREIGN PARTS.										
YEARS ending	GREAT BRITAIN.				IRELAND.				UNITED KINGDOM.	
	British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		British and Irish Vessels.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
31 Dec. 1859	25,617	6,619,018	23,689	4,888,792	303	107,713	246	66,874	25,920	6,796,731
" 1860	25,903	6,885,220	25,574	5,420,441	351	140,694	255	70,152	26,154	7,025,914
" 1861	28,866	7,535,439	26,270	5,578,839	491	166,058	429	137,716	29,357	7,899,497
									23,935	4,955,608
									25,829	5,490,568
									26,699	5,716,555

PRICES OF STOCK IN EACH MONTH IN 1862.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Red.	3 per Cent. Consol.	New 3 per Cent.	India Stock.	India 5 per Cent. Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.	Bank Rate of Discount.	Bank of England.	
										Note Circ.	Bullion.
January	{ 243 236	{ 93½ 90½	{ 93½ 91½	{ 98½ 90½	{ 226 224	{ 108½ 104½	{ 27 pm. 15 pm.	{ 25 pm. 8 pm.	{ 1st 3 p.c. 9th 2½ p.c.	{ £ 30,120,500 28,792,265	{ £ 15,479,500 15,142,265
February	{ 244 237	{ 98½ 92½	{ 98½ 92½	{ 98½ 92½	{ 226 224	{ 107½ 106½	{ 30 pm. 24 pm.	{ 22 pm. 8 pm.		{ 28,868,780 28,500,080	{ 15,218,780 14,850,080
March	{ 243 240	{ 93½ 91½	{ 94½ 93½	{ 93½ 91½	{ 226 222	{ 109 106½	{ 30 pm. 23 pm.	{ 22 pm. 16 pm.		{ 30,540,080 29,472,645	{ 15,890,080 14,822,645
April	{ 240 235½	{ 92½ 91½	{ 94½ 93½	{ 92½ 91½	{ 229 224½	{ 108½ 108½	{ 30 pm. 24 pm.	{ 17 pm. 21 pm.		{ 30,955,210 30,547,185	{ 16,305,210 15,897,185
May	{ 238 234	{ 92½ 91½	{ 94½ 93½	{ 92½ 91½	{ 230 227	{ 109½ 108½	{ 30 pm. 25 pm.	{ 22 pm. 10 pm.	{ 22nd 3 p.c.	{ 31,052,705 29,967,890	{ 16,402,705 15,917,890
June	{ 236 233	{ 91½ 91½	{ 93½ 91½	{ 91½ 91½	{ 231 228½	{ 110 107½	{ 28 pm. 18 pm.	{ 12 pm. 2 pm.		{ 29,670,290 28,868,515	{ 15,020,290 14,238,515
July	{ 240 234	{ 94½ 91½	{ 94½ 91½	{ 94½ 91½	{ 227½ 224	{ 108½ 107	{ 32 pm. 18 pm.	{ 28 pm. 5 pm.	{ 10th 2½ p.c. 24th 2 p.c.	{ 32,215,190 30,080,010	{ 17,565,190 15,430,010
August	{ 241 238	{ 94½ 92½	{ 94½ 92½	{ 94½ 92½	{ 230 226	{ 109 108	{ 32 pm. 25 pm.	{ 29 pm. 15 pm.		{ 31,785,310 31,495,850	{ 17,135,310 16,845,850
September	{ 244 240	{ 93½ 91½	{ 93½ 91½	{ 93½ 91½	{ 233 228	{ 109½ 108½	{ 30 pm. 26 pm.	{ 23 pm. 16 pm.		{ 31,661,715 30,983,865	{ 17,011,015 16,383,865
October	{ 239 236	{ 92½ 91½	{ 94½ 93½	{ 92½ 91½	{ 230½ 227	{ 109½ 108½	{ 33 pm. 27 pm.	{ 23 pm. 15 pm.	{ 30th 3 p.c.	{ 30,899,305 29,345,160	{ 16,249,305 14,685,160
November	{ 238 235	{ 92½ 91½	{ 94 93½	{ 92½ 91½	{ 231 228	{ 109½ 109½	{ 31 pm. 25 pm.	{ 20 pm. 8 pm.		{ 29,211,270 28,792,880	{ 14,561,270 14,062,880
December	{ 237 231	{ 92½ 91½	{ 94 91½	{ 92½ 91½	{	{ 109½ 107½	{ 29 pm. 23 pm.	{ 15 pm. 16 pm.		{ 28,744,105 28,589,455	{ 14,084,105 13,939,455

VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE (including their repeated Voyages), that entered Inwards and cleared Outwards at the several Ports of the UNITED KINGDOM from and to Foreign Parts, during each of the Three Years ending the 31st of December, 1859, 1860, and 1861.

SHIPPING ENTERED INWARDS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, FROM FOREIGN PARTS.										
YEARS ending	GREAT BRITAIN.				IRELAND.				UNITED KINGDOM.	
	British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		British and Irish Vessels.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
31 Dec. 1859	25,350	6,329,952	21,280	4,408,918	1,170	255,160	1,071	227,892	26,520	6,585,112
" 1860	25,400	6,596,098	23,441	5,006,506	1,089	290,911	1,233	277,270	26,489	6,889,009
" 1861	28,757	7,391,342	24,214	5,134,315	1,150	329,693	1,142	324,239	29,907	7,721,035
									25,356	5,458,554

SHIPPING CLEARED OUTWARDS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO FOREIGN PARTS.										
YEARS ending	GREAT BRITAIN.				IRELAND.				UNITED KINGDOM.	
	British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		British and Irish Vessels.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
31 Dec. 1859	25,617	6,619,018	23,689	4,888,792	303	107,713	246	66,874	25,920	6,726,731
" 1860	25,803	6,885,920	25,574	5,420,441	351	140,694	255	70,152	26,154	7,025,914
" 1861	28,666	7,533,439	26,270	5,578,830	491	166,058	420	137,716	29,357	7,699,497
									23,935	4,955,606
									23,829	5,490,568
									26,699	5,716,555

PRICES OF STOCK IN EACH MONTH IN 1862.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Redd.	3 per Cent. Consols.	New 3 per Cent.	India Stock.	India 3 per Cent. Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.	Bank Rate of Discount.	Bank of England.	
										Note Circ.	Bullion.
January	{ 243 236	{ 93½ 90½	{ 93½ 91½	{ 93½ 90½	{ 226 224	{ 106½ 104½	{ 27 pm. 15 pm.	{ 25 pm. 8 pm.	{ 1st 3 p.c. 9th 2½ p.c.	{ 30,129,500 29,792,265	{ 15,479,500 15,142,265
February	{ 244 237	{ 93½ 92½	{ 93½ 92½	{ 93½ 92½	{ 226 224	{ 107½ 106½	{ 30 pm. 24 pm.	{ 22 pm. 8 pm.		{ 29,868,780 29,500,080	{ 15,218,780 14,850,080
March	{ 243 234	{ 93½ 91½	{ 94½ 93½	{ 93½ 91½	{ 226 222	{ 109 106½	{ 30 pm. 23 pm.	{ 22 pm. 16 pm.		{ 30,540,080 29,472,645	{ 15,890,080 14,822,645
April	{ 240 235½	{ 92½ 91½	{ 94½ 93½	{ 92½ 91½	{ 229 224½	{ 108½ 108½	{ 30 pm. 24 pm.	{ 17 pm. 21 pm.		{ 30,955,210 30,547,185	{ 16,305,210 15,897,185
May	{ 238 234	{ 92½ 91½	{ 94½ 93½	{ 92½ 91½	{ 230 227	{ 109½ 108½	{ 30 pm. 25 pm.	{ 22 pm. 10 pm.	{ 22nd 3 p.c. }	{ 31,052,705 29,967,890	{ 16,402,705 15,917,890
June	{ 236 233	{ 91½ 91½	{ 93½ 91½	{ 91½ 91½	{ 231 228½	{ 110 107½	{ 28 pm. 18 pm.	{ 12 pm. 2 pm.		{ 29,670,290 28,888,515	{ 15,020,290 14,238,515
July	{ 240 234	{ 94½ 91½	{ 94½ 91½	{ 94½ 91½	{ 227½ 224	{ 108½ 107	{ 32 pm. 18 pm.	{ 28 pm. 5 pm.	{ 10th 2½ p.c. 24th 2 p.c.	{ 32,215,190 30,080,010	{ 17,565,190 15,430,010
August	{ 241 238	{ 94½ 92½	{ 94½ 92½	{ 94½ 92½	{ 230 226	{ 109 108	{ 32 pm. 25 pm.	{ 29 pm. 15 pm.		{ 31,785,310 31,495,850	{ 17,185,310 16,845,850
September	{ 244 240	{ 93½ 91½	{ 93½ 91½	{ 93½ 91½	{ 233 228	{ 109½ 108½	{ 30 pm. 26 pm.	{ 23 pm. 16 pm.		{ 31,661,715 30,983,865	{ 17,011,015 16,383,865
October	{ 239 236	{ 92½ 91½	{ 94½ 93½	{ 92½ 91½	{ 230½ 227	{ 109½ 108½	{ 33 pm. 27 pm.	{ 23 pm. 15 pm.	{ 30th 3 p.c. }	{ 30,899,305 29,345,160	{ 16,249,305 14,685,160
November	{ 238 235	{ 92½ 91½	{ 94½ 93½	{ 92½ 91½	{ 231 228	{ 109½ 109½	{ 31 pm. 25 pm.	{ 20 pm. 8 pm.		{ 29,211,270 28,792,880	{ 14,561,270 14,062,880
December	{ 237 231	{ 92½ 91½	{ 94½ 91½	{ 92½ 91½	{	{ 109½ 107½	{ 29 pm. 23 pm.	{ 15 pm. 16 pm.¹		{ 28,744,105 28,569,455	{ 14,094,105 13,939,455

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AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN.

FROM THE RETURNS.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
January	61	4	36	6	22	3	35	5	41	9	43	0
February	60	8	36	8	21	11	37	7	40	3	40	5
March	59	7	36	1	22	1	37	7	39	9	39	9
April	59	1	35	10	22	0	36	1	39	1	39	6
May	53	2	36	11	22	1	36	6	39	4	40	1
June	56	2	35	7	23	5	38	10	40	4	39	8
July	55	7	32	4	23	11	36	5	40	4	39	7
August	57	5	32	4	34	8	37	4	41	1	40	2
September	57	7	33	11	25	3	36	10	42	0	39	6
October	53	9	36	0	23	4	35	5	40	9	40	10
November	49	0	35	1	21	3	33	7	39	4	41	11
December	48	1	35	6	21	2	34	4	38	11	41	2

AVERAGE PRICES OF HAY, STRAW, & CLOVER, ∇ LOAD.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Hay { from to	55 100	40 95	40 95	40 95	40 95	40 95	36 105	36 100	36 100	36 95	36 85	36 85
Straw { from to	30 36	28 36	28 36	38 42	35 40	36 40	36 44	36 40	36 40	34 38	32 36	32 36
Clover { from to	85 112	80 115	70 100	70 115	70 115	70 95	95 120	70 115	70 100	70 115	70 110	70 110

AVERAGE PRICES OF BUTCHER'S MEAT.

Average Prices per Stone of 8 lbs. in Smithfield Market, in 1862.

	Beef.				Mutton.				Veal.				Pork.							
	s.	d.	to	s.	d.	s.	d.	to	s.	d.	s.	d.	to	s.	d.	s.	d.	to	s.	d.
January ...	4	2	to	4	10	4	8	to	5	6	5	0	to	5	10	4	6	to	5	0
February....	4	2	...	4	8	4	8	...	5	8	4	0	...	4	8	3	6	...	4	8
March	3	0	...	3	10	3	6	...	4	6	3	8	...	5	0	3	10	...	5	4
April	4	0	...	4	6	4	10	...	5	10	4	8	...	5	8	4	4	...	4	10
May	4	0	...	4	6	4	6	...	5	0	4	10	...	5	4	4	4	...	4	10
June	4	4	...	5	0	4	4	...	5	2	4	8	...	5	2	3	8	...	5	4
July	4	4	...	5	0	4	6	...	5	2	4	8	...	5	2	4	4	...	5	0
August	4	4	...	5	0	4	6	...	5	4	4	8	...	5	2	4	4	...	5	0
September.	4	4	...	4	10	4	6	...	5	4	4	8	...	5	4	4	2	...	5	0
October	4	4	...	4	10	4	8	...	5	6	4	0	...	4	10	3	8	...	5	0
November .	4	4	...	5	0	4	8	...	5	10	4	0	...	4	8	4	2	...	4	10
December .	4	4	...	5	2	5	0	...	6	0	4	0	...	4	8	4	2	...	4	10

SUMMARY of the DEATHS, BIRTHS, and MARRIAGES, in ENGLAND and WALES and of the DEATHS and BIRTHS in the METROPOLIS, in the Year 1862.—Compiled from Tables published by the Authority of the Registrar-General.

ENGLAND AND WALES.					THE METROPOLIS.				
Enumerated Population—Census, 1851, 17,937,609; Enumerated Population—Census, 1861, 20,666,294; Estimated Population—Mids. 1862, 20,337,000.					Enumerated Population—Census, 1851, 2,362,236; Enumerated Population—Census, 1861, 2,803,981; Estimated Population—Mids. 1862, 2,859,778.				
Total DEATHS, Eng. and Wales.		Mort. per cent.	Total BIRTHS, Eng. and Wales.		Districts.	DEATHS in Year.	Mort. per cent.	In Quarters.	Deaths.
				per cent.					
Winter ..	122,122	2·447	182,005	3·644	North ..	13,899	2·196	Winter	25,800
Spring ..	107,556	2·194	185,638	3·666	West	10,510	2·221	Spring	24,851
Summer ..	92,225	1·797	179,337	3·356	Central ..	9,817	2·678	Summer	22,984
Autumn ..	114,542	2·226	171,811	3·338	East	15,007	2·692	Autumn	23,783
In the Year ..		2·146		3·600	South ..	17,927	2·261		
					All London		2·349		
Males ..	225,948		363,241		Popula- tion.	1,333,801		DEATHS	BIRTHS
Females ..	212,578		348,450		Males ..	1,525,977		34,183	49,187
Total ..	438,514	..	711,691	..	Females ..	2,859,778	Total ..	32,817	48,231
								66,990	97,418

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, returned in the Years 1858-1862.

Years.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Marriages	164,890	159,797	159,113	168,337	159,097	156,070	167,900	170,306	163,745	163,901					
Births	612,391	634,405	635,043	637,433	663,071	658,481	689,553	683,430	698,624	711,691					
Deaths	421,097	437,905	425,703	396,506	419,615	449,656	441,840	429,500	435,751	436,514					

TABLE showing the estimated Population and the Number of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in SCOTLAND, and in its Town and Country Districts in 1862, and the proportion of each of these events to the Population. Also the number of the Illegitimate Births, and their proportion to the Total Births.

1862.	Estimated Population in 1862.	BIRTHS.		Illegitimate Births.		DEATHS.		MARRIAGES.	
		No.	Per cent. to Popula- tion.	No.	Per cent. to Births.	No.	Per cent. to Popula- tion.	No.	Per cent. to Popula- tion.
126 Town Districts	1,619,908	60,806	3·75	5,793	9·52	41,696	2·56	12,557	0·77
381 Country Dis- tricts	1,489,697	46,830	3·17	4,441	9·58	25,533	1·74	7,987	0·54
Scotland	3,079,630	107,138	3·47	10,234	9·55	67,159	2·18	20,544	0·66

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR 1862.—From Observations at Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

Quarters ending	Barom.	Thermometer.								Wind.	Rain.	
	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest in the sun.	Lowest on the grass.	Mean temper. of the air.	Difference from av. of 21 yrs.	Temp. of Thames Water	Humidity of Air. Sat. = 100.	Daily Hor- izontal Move- ment in Miles.	In Inches.	Diff. from average.
March 31 ..	29·703	63·6	30·4	108·0	13·4	41·1	+1·6	49·4	85	238	6·1	+1·2
June 30 ..	29·763	81·3	28·7	132·0	20·5	53·3	+0·6	56·2	80	252	7·4	+1·6
Sept. 30 ..	29·662	79·9	30·2	129·6	32·0	58·8	-1·3	62·0	81	210	6·2	-1·2
Dec. 31 ..	29·785	71·7	24·8	110·1	18·0	45·0	+0·2	47·2	89	261	6·6	+0·5
Year....	29·766	81·5	20·4	132·0	13·4	49·5	+0·25	52·0	84	240	26·4	+2·1

THE CENSUS OF 1861.—THE REVISED RETURNS.

POPULATION OF THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES, enumerated in 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831, 1841, 1851, and 1861.

COUNTRY.	POPULATION.										PERSONS.				INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE INTERVALS OF the Censuses, 1831-1861.			
	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861		1831 to 1841	1841 to 1851	1851 to 1861	1831 to 1841	1841 to 1851	1851 to 1861				
							Males.	Females.										
ENGLAND AND WALES	8,892,636	10,164,266	12,000,286	13,896,787	16,914,148	17,927,609	20,066,224	9,776,269	10,289,965	2,013,461	2,138,615	2,032,556	104,059					
ENGLAND	8,850,869	9,653,021	11,281,883	13,090,528	14,997,427	16,921,868	18,954,444	9,234,244	9,730,200	1,906,904	1,924,461	106,059						
WALES.....	541,677	611,285	718,363	806,274	911,705	1,005,721	1,111,780	552,015	559,765									
ENGLAND.																		
Bedford	63,393	70,213	84,053	95,483	107,936	124,478	135,387	63,940	71,247	12,453	16,442	10,809						
Berks	110,480	119,430	132,639	146,224	161,735	170,045	176,554	86,875	89,381	15,595	8,206	6,191						
Buckingham	108,132	118,065	133,133	146,977	166,439	183,728	177,993	83,023	84,970	7,284	7,284	4,270						
Cambridge	88,246	101,109	122,387	143,967	164,439	185,406	176,016	86,568	89,446	20,504	20,504	3,389						
Cheshire	192,206	227,061	270,968	334,331	395,660	465,726	506,428	244,314	381,114	61,369	60,065	49,708						
Cornwall	192,281	220,535	261,945	301,806	345,169	365,568	368,390	176,364	193,006	40,863	13,399	13,682						
Cumberland	117,280	133,685	156,124	169,262	178,038	195,492	206,377	100,333	104,943	8,778	17,464	8,784						
Devon	161,667	185,487	213,651	237,170	272,302	295,094	339,337	170,466	168,941	35,092	23,682	43,243						
Dorset	540,266	592,778	638,417	693,908	732,869	767,096	864,373	273,411	304,962	39,061	84,139	17,373						
Durham	114,452	124,718	144,330	169,353	175,064	184,207	188,789	91,760	97,009	13,669	8,183	4,562						
Essex	227,684	265,223	308,411	339,266	397,943	460,997	508,666	268,297	290,869	68,707	83,034	17,533						
Gloucester	237,658	265,965	306,174	343,740	401,740	464,318	504,951	263,145	301,705	27,473	32,530	17,533						
Hampshire	250,728	285,965	336,196	387,866	434,740	484,740	534,740	273,145	301,705	27,473	32,530	17,533						
Hertford	97,398	111,226	129,731	142,644	156,460	171,460	186,460	91,460	96,460	12,460	17,460	12,460						
ENGLAND.																		

	37,568	42,708	48,946	53,192	58,548	64,188	69,850	71,740	82,510	85,247	89,418	97
Huntingdon	371,701	427,224	489,533	476,556	538,548	615,768	735,857	817,430	894,758	968,118	1,041,118	118,131
Kent	808,067	928,499	1,052,945	1,236,854	1,467,004	1,738,484	2,031,268	2,359,440	2,724,484	3,126,016	3,561,183	398,204
Lancaster	130,082	150,539	171,871	197,003	215,867	230,306	237,414	116,438	121,898	131,864	141,411	7,104
Leicester	380,026	327,634	283,068	247,460	209,602	180,272	152,346	127,602	107,602	85,137	64,430	6,094
Lincoln	818,129	963,774	1,143,067	1,368,536	1,646,636	1,985,676	2,379,885	2,822,860	3,322,860	3,888,865	4,520,860	519,940
Manchester	82,108	93,601	105,129	120,129	136,129	152,129	168,129	184,129	200,129	216,129	232,129	24,816
Merioneth	273,477	291,947	310,417	328,887	347,357	365,827	384,297	402,767	421,237	439,707	458,177	47,651
Norfolk	131,525	141,353	151,181	161,009	170,837	180,665	190,493	200,321	210,149	220,000	229,851	23,916
Northampton	168,078	183,989	200,900	215,811	230,722	245,633	260,544	275,455	290,366	305,277	320,188	33,249
Northumberland	140,360	162,864	185,368	207,872	230,376	252,880	275,384	297,888	320,392	342,896	365,400	37,461
Nottingham	111,977	120,376	128,775	137,174	145,573	153,972	162,371	170,770	179,169	187,568	195,967	20,031
Oxford	169,348	184,973	199,598	214,223	228,848	243,473	258,098	272,723	287,348	296,973	306,598	31,169
Rutland	169,348	184,973	199,598	214,223	228,848	243,473	258,098	272,723	287,348	296,973	306,598	31,169
Salop	273,477	291,947	310,417	328,887	347,357	365,827	384,297	402,767	421,237	439,707	458,177	47,651
Shropshire	219,290	246,514	273,738	300,986	328,234	355,482	382,730	409,978	437,226	464,474	491,722	50,783
Southampton	242,693	294,540	346,387	398,234	450,081	501,928	553,775	605,622	657,469	709,316	761,163	77,244
Stafford	214,044	233,863	253,682	273,501	293,320	313,139	332,958	352,777	372,596	392,415	412,234	42,295
Suffolk	159,471	190,843	223,215	255,587	287,959	320,331	352,703	385,075	417,447	449,819	482,191	49,252
Surrey	206,786	228,906	251,026	273,146	295,266	317,386	339,506	361,626	383,746	405,866	427,986	43,047
Sussex	183,890	191,853	209,816	227,779	245,742	263,705	281,668	300,631	318,594	336,557	354,520	36,581
Warwick	146,441	163,982	181,523	200,064	218,605	237,146	255,687	274,228	292,769	311,310	329,851	33,912
Westmoreland	111,192	133,975	156,758	179,541	202,324	225,107	247,890	270,673	293,456	316,239	339,022	34,083
York (East Riding)	16,846	19,089	21,332	23,575	25,818	28,061	30,304	32,547	34,790	37,033	39,276	4,130
York (City)	158,927	170,187	181,447	192,707	203,967	215,227	226,487	237,747	249,007	260,267	271,527	27,589
York (West Riding)	574,168	662,875	751,582	840,289	929,000	1,017,711	1,106,422	1,195,133	1,283,844	1,372,555	1,461,266	150,301

WALES.

	33,808	37,045	40,282	43,519	46,756	50,000	53,244	56,488	59,732	62,976	66,220	72,718
Anglesey	33,808	37,045	40,282	43,519	46,756	50,000	53,244	56,488	59,732	62,976	66,220	72,718
Brecon	33,325	37,735	41,145	44,555	47,965	51,375	54,785	58,195	61,605	65,015	68,425	74,835
Cardigan	42,956	50,260	57,564	64,868	72,172	79,476	86,780	94,084	101,388	108,692	115,996	122,300
Carmarthen	37,317	42,727	48,137	53,547	58,957	64,367	69,777	75,187	80,597	86,007	91,417	97,827
Carmarvon	41,521	49,655	57,789	65,923	74,057	82,191	90,325	98,459	106,593	114,727	122,861	129,995
Denbigh	30,299	34,249	38,199	42,149	46,099	50,049	53,999	57,949	61,899	65,849	69,799	73,749
Flint	38,469	44,337	50,205	56,073	61,941	67,809	73,677	79,545	85,413	91,281	97,149	103,017
Glamorgan	70,879	80,067	89,255	98,443	107,631	116,819	126,007	135,195	144,383	153,571	162,759	171,947
Merioneth	29,506	30,854	32,202	33,550	34,898	36,246	37,594	38,942	40,290	41,638	42,986	44,334
Montgomery	48,184	52,184	56,184	60,184	64,184	68,184	72,184	76,184	80,184	84,184	88,184	92,184
Pembrokeshire	56,280	60,315	64,350	68,385	72,420	76,455	80,490	84,525	88,560	92,595	96,630	100,665
Radnor	19,135	20,417	21,699	22,981	24,263	25,545	26,827	28,109	29,391	30,673	31,955	33,237

POPULATION OF IRELAND (corrected).—Males, 2,837,370; Females, 2,961,597. Total Persons, 5,798,967.

POPULATION OF SCOTLAND enumerated in Civil Counties in 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831, 1841, 1851, and 1861.

COUNTIES.	PERSONS.										INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE INTERVALS OF THE CENSUSES, 1831-1861.			
	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861		1831 to 1841	1841 to 1851	1851 to 1861	1831 to 1841	1841 to 1851	1851 to 1861
							Males.	Females.						
SCOTLAND.....	1,608,450	1,806,964	2,091,521	2,364,396	2,680,184	2,986,742	3,052,294	1,612,446	268,798	303,548	173,642			
I. NORTHERN DIVISION.														
1. Orkney.....	22,379	22,915	26,145	29,392	30,558	31,078	31,670	13,043	1,166	520	592			
2. Shetland.....	24,445	23,236	26,979	28,947	30,607	31,465	32,386	14,994	1,690	948	940			
3. Caithness.....	23,609	23,419	28,181	34,429	36,243	38,709	41,111	19,845	1,814	2,866	2,492			
4. Sutherland.....	23,117	23,639	23,840	24,518	24,783	24,793	26,946	11,462	786	1,011	547			
II. NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION.														
5. Ross and Cromarty.....	54,318	60,838	68,769	74,930	78,685	82,707	81,408	38,023	3,865	4,049	1,301			
6. Inverness.....	72,672	77,671	89,981	94,797	97,799	96,500	88,888	41,364	47,694	1,299	7,612			
III. NORTH-EASTERN DIVISION.														
7. Cairn.....	8,922	8,498	9,968	9,354	9,917	9,986	10,045	4,750	137	739	109			
8. Elgin or Moray.....	27,760	27,967	31,386	34,496	35,013	35,589	42,093	20,008	514	2,947	2,780			
9. Banff.....	37,216	36,438	44,668	46,237	46,679	64,171	59,213	22,000	1,242	4,491	3,044			
10. Aberdeen.....	121,066	123,671	165,049	177,657	192,367	212,082	221,569	194,441	17,128	14,720	9,837			
11. Kincardine.....	36,349	37,459	36,118	31,461	32,075	34,096	34,466	16,744	1,722	1,823	132			
IV. EAST MIDLAND DIVISION.														
12. Forfar.....	99,033	107,187	113,365	139,006	170,463	191,264	204,626	92,228	112,202	20,811	12,161			
13. Perth.....	134,583	134,899	138,247	148,166	137,487	139,860	138,500	62,428	70,073	1,303	3,160			
14. Fife.....	94,743	101,272	114,566	128,689	140,140	163,646	164,770	72,608	82,163	13,406	1,224			
15. Kinross.....	6,726	7,245	7,783	9,073	8,763	8,984	7,977	3,787	4,190	161	947			
16. Clackmannan.....	10,869	13,010	13,263	14,729	13,166	22,981	21,460	10,401	11,049	3,766	1,401			
V. WEST MIDLAND DIVISION.														
17. Stirling.....	50,835	56,174	65,376	72,631	82,067	84,237	91,296	46,135	46,791	4,170	5,689			
18. Dumfriesshire.....	20,710	24,169	27,317	34,311	44,296	45,108	62,084	25,267	26,647	807	6,931			
19. Argyll.....	81,277	84,641	100,973	97,371	89,296	89,296	76,734	40,796	40,796	8,072	9,574			
20. Bute.....	11,791	13,083	13,797	14,151	15,740	16,008	16,381	7,298	9,123	1,589	683			
VI. SOUTH-WESTERN DIVISION.														
21. Renfrew.....	76,501	96,172	112,175	133,443	153,073	161,091	177,931	83,457	94,104	21,629	15,470			
22. Argyll.....	84,207	109,639	127,299	145,085	164,368	169,916	198,971	94,994	101,977	25,492	9,113			
23. Lanark.....	147,692	191,291	244,267	316,819	408,973	489,169	631,466	304,151	327,416	103,197	101,397			
VII. SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISION.														
24. Leith.....	17,844	19,481	22,085	23,291	24,972	20,135	26,645	19,868	19,777	3,993	8,510			
25. Edinburgh.....	123,597	143,607	161,514	215,245	223,464	233,443	273,997	126,990	177,690	36,981	14,462			
26. Haddington.....	30,266	31,040	34,167	34,046	34,966	35,897	37,654	17,454	18,780	2,800	1,946			
27. Fife.....	20,208	20,983	24,267	24,046	24,966	25,897	26,613	13,485	13,190	1,859	216			
28. Perth.....	5,745	9,846	10,046	19,499	19,725	19,725	11,449	5,638	5,760	73	670			
29. Falkirk.....	4,368	6,889	6,837	6,885	7,990	9,009	10,469	5,862	5,862	1,167	640			
III. SOUTHERN DIVISION.														
30. Dundee.....	24,721	27,280	40,992	46,643	46,088	51,642	54,119	26,729	27,337	2,802	2,477			
31. Dundee.....	26,211	26,664	26,908	40,200	41,119	42,121	42,400	19,746	20,704	3,393	2,445			
32. Glasgow.....	26,211	26,664	26,908	40,200	41,119	42,121	42,400	19,746	20,704	3,393	2,445			

COLONIAL CENSUS, 1860-1.

From RETURN showing the AREA and POPULATION of each BRITISH COLONY and POSSESSION in the Year ended on the 31st day of December, 1860.—*Parl. Paper, No. 147, Session 1863.*

	Area.	Population according to latest Return.		
		White.	Coloured.	Total.
NORTH AMERICA:	Square Miles			
Canada	210,020	2,482,625	24,130	2,506,755
Nova Scotia	18,671	324,930	7,334	332,264
New Brunswick	27,105	249,254	2,793	252,047
Prince Edward Island	2,178	80,507	350	80,857
Newfoundland	40,200	122,433	200	122,633
British Columbia	200,000	... Not ascertained		—
Vancouver Island	14,000	... Ditto ditto		—
Total	512,169	3,259,754	34,807	3,294,561
AUSTRALIA:				
New South Wales	328,437	351,046	14,589	365,635
Victoria	86,831	522,240	26,704	548,944
Queensland	678,000	41,000	15,000	56,000
South Australia	383,328	126,065	765	126,830
Western Australia	978,000	15,691	No return	15,691
Tasmania	26,215	90,203	8	90,211
New Zealand	106,259	99,021	56,049	155,070
Total	2,582,070	1,245,266	113,115	1,358,381
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE	104,981	102,156	129,167	231,323
NATAL	14,337	11,950	145,638	157,588
Total	119,268	114,106	274,800	388,906
HELGOLAND	1	2,172	...	2,172
MEDITERRANEAN:				
Gibraltar	11	15,456	6	15,462
Malta	115	141,220	...	141,220
Ionian Islands	1,041	228,669	...	228,669
Total	1,157	385,345	6	385,351
ISLANDS in the NORTH and SOUTH ATLANTIC:				
Bermuda	24	4,624	6,826	11,450
Bahamas	2,921	6,000	29,287	35,287
St. Helena	47	6,444
Falklands	7,600	566	...	566
Total	10,592	11,190	36,113	53,747

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RETURN showing the AREA and POPULATION of each BRITISH COLONY and POSSESSION on the 31st December, 1860—*continued.*

	Area.	Population according to latest Return.		
		White.	Coloured.	Total.
WEST INDIES:	Square Miles			
Jamaica	6,400	13,816	427,439	441,255
Honduras	13,500	298	25,337	25,635
Turks Islands	Not ascertained.	565	3,807	4,372
British Guiana	76,000	11,488	143,538	155,026
Trinidad	1,754	5,341	79,097	84,438
WINDWARD ISLANDS:				
Barbados	166	16,594	186,183	152,727
St. Vincent	131	2,347	29,408	31,755
Grenada	133	301	31,599	31,900
Tobago	97	120	15,290	15,410
St. Lucia	250	720	26,421	27,141
LEeward ISLANDS:				
Antigua	108	2,556	33,856	36,412
Montserrat	47	...	...	7,645
St. Christopher and Anguilla	106	...	...	20,741
Nevis	50	28	9,794	9,822
Virgin Islands	57	476	5,575	6,051
Dominica	291	...	...	25,065
Total, West Indies	99,090	54,650	967,294	1,075,395
EASTERN:				
Ceylon	24,700	6,696	1,912,791	1,919,487
Mauritius	708	2,850	307,200	310,050
Hong Kong	32	1,607	117,714	119,321
Labuan	45	33	2,409	2,442
Total	25,485	11,186	2,340,114	2,351,300
WESTERN COAST of AFRICA.				
Sierra Leone	468	131	41,493	41,624
Cambia	20	191	6,748	6,939
Gold Coast	6,000	70	151,276	151,346
Total	6,488	392	199,517	199,909
Total, Colonies .	3,356,320	5,084,061	3,965,766	9,109,722
Total, India .	933,722	Not distinguished.		135,634,244

UNIVERSITY HONOURS.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

EXAMINATIONS TERM. PASCHAL, 1862.

IN LITERIS HUMANIORIBUS.

CLASSIS I.

Bigg, C. *Corpus Christi*.
 Malcolm, W. R. *Balliol*.
 Phillpotts, J. S. *New*.
 Simcox, G. A. *Corpus Christi*.
 Smith, R. B. *Corpus Christi*.
 Symonds, J. A. *Balliol*.

CLASSIS II.

Gladstone, W. H. *Christ Church*.
 Godfrey, C. *Worcester*.
 Harding, E. G. *Wadham*.
 Keeling, Will. H. *Wadham*.
 Mackay, Æneas J. G. *University*.
 Morrison, G. *Balliol*.
 Reade, H. St. J. *University*.
 Tancock, O. G. *Exeter*.
 Thompson, H. L. *Christ Church*.
 Webb, A. B. *Corpus Christi*.
 Weigall, A. B. *Brasenose*.
 White, J. *Balliol*.

CLASSIS III.

Beesly, A. H. *Wadham*.
 Couchman, H. *Trinity*.

Evans, G. H. B. *Lincoln*.
 Evans, J. J. *Corpus Christi*.
 Gaisford, T. A. *Christ Church*.
 Gawne, R. M. *Christ Church*.
 Harrison, W. S. *Corpus Christi*.
 Jenffreson, W. J. *Lincoln*.
 Johnstone, C. F. *Balliol*.
 Ley, W. O. *Magdalen*.
 Moorhouse, M. B. *Queen's*.

CLASSIS IV.

Jackson, B. *Exeter*.
 Lethbridge, R. *Exeter*.
 Roberts, E. T. *Oriel*.
 Stanhope, Hon. E. *Christ Church*.

CLASSIS V.

One hundred and fifty-four.

Examiners.

W. Hedley.
 R. Palin.
 N. Pinder.
 C. G. Boase.

IN SCIENTIIS MATHEMATICIS
ET PHYSICIS.

CLASSIS I.

Evans, F. S. *Magdalen*.
 Grove, C. *Balliol*.

CLASSIS II.

CLASSIS III.

Castellain, C. *Balliol*.

CLASSIS IV.

Blackwood, T. *Queen's*.
 Elliot, F. B. *Exeter*.
 Harding, E. G. *Wadham*.
 Pilcher, F. *Oriel*.

CLASSIS V.

Sixty-six.

Examiners.

J. A. Dale.
 B. Price.
 G. S. Ward.

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IN SCIENTIA NATURALI.

CLASSIS I.

Bosanquet, B. H. M. *Balliol*.
Harcourt, L. F. V. *Balliol*.
Payne, J. F. *Magdalen*.

CLASSIS II.

CLASSIS III.

CLASSIS IV.

Edmondes, F. W. *Jesus*.
Jefferson, F. R. *St. Edmund Hall*.
Thompson, W. O. *Exeter*.

CLASSIS V.

Eleven.

Examiners.

H. J. S. Smith.
G. Griffith.
A. G. V. Harcourt.

IN JURISPRUDENTIA ET HISTORIA MODERNA.

CLASSIS I.

Le Strange, H. S. *Christ Church*.

CLASSIS II.

Campion, C. G. *Balliol*.
Glyn, A. C. *University*.

CLASSIS III.

Green, J. H. *Wadham*.
Hodge, C. F. D. *Balliol*.
Hopkins, H. G. *Corpus Christi*.
Hulton, H. R. *Trinity*.

CLASSIS IV.

Hasell, J. *Oriel*.
Tanner, Alex. R. *Wadham*.
Uthwatt, H. A. *Trinity*.

CLASSIS V.

Thirty-two.

Examiners.

R. Michell.
G. Smith.
W. W. Shirley.

EXAMINATIONS. TERM. MICHAELMAS, 1862.

IN LITERIS HUMANIORIBUS.

CLASSIS I.

Balmer, J. B. *Oriel*.
Bywater, I. *Queen's*.
Patch, J. T. *Exeter*.
Ranken, R. B. *Balliol*.
Stephens, W. B. W. *Balliol*.
Tait, W. J. *Balliol*.

CLASSIS II.

Batten, J. *Balliol*.
Black, J. W. *Brasenose*.
Dallin, T. E. *Merton*.
Gibson, E. G. *Oriel*.
Jackson, T. W. *Balliol*.
Lee, J. B. *Exeter*.
Pater, W. H. *Queen's*.
Williams, J. *Trinity*.
Wilson, R. J. *Merton*.

CLASSIS III.

Bousfield, C. H. *Queen's*.
Bubb, O. *Corpus Christi*.
Colvin, J. W. *Corpus Christi*.
Maddock, W. H. *St. John's*.
Ogilvie, C. G. N. *Christ Church*.
Paramore, D. R. *St. John's*.

CLASSIS IV.

Gibbs, J. H. *Queen's*.
Monkhonse, P. R. *Merton*.

CLASSIS V.

One hundred and twenty-five.

Examiners.

J. M. Wilson.
W. Hedley.
E. Palin.
C. G. Boase.

IN SCIENTIIS MATHEMATICIS
ET PHYSICIS.

CLASSIS I.

Chancellor, F. *Brasenose*.
Cuthbert, G. S. *Christ Church*.
Davenport, J. D. *Balliol*.

CLASSIS II.

Castellain, A. *Balliol*.
Hope, S. *Queen's*.
Moore, H. D. *Pembroke*.
Philpott, V. W. *Christ Church*.

CLASSIS III.

Godfrey, C. *Worcester*.
Grindle, E. S. *Queen's*.

CLASSIS IV.

Bywater, I. *Queen's*.
Cowie, H. G. *Pembroke*.
Graham, H. J. *Queen's*.
Russell, F. *Balliol*.
Weightman, T. T. *Magdalen Hall*.

CLASSIS V.

Eighty-seven.

Examiners.

J. A. Dale.
B. Price.
G. S. Ward.

IN SCIENTIA NATURALI.

CLASSIS I.

Davidson, J. E. *University*.

CLASSIS II.

Furneaux, A. *Balliol*.
Galton, J. C. *Exeter*.
Tiddeman, B. H. *Oriel*.

CLASSIS III.

CLASSIS IV.

Evans, G. H. P. *Lincoln*.
Scott, R. J. L. *Lincoln*.

CLASSIS V.

Eighteen.

Examiners.

G. Rolleston.
H. J. S. Smith.
A. G. V. Harcourt.

IN JURISPRUDENTIA ET HIS-
TORIA MODERNA.

CLASSIS I.

Chavasse, A. S. *Balliol*.
Pope, G. H. *Wadham*.
Roberts, Chas. H. *Christ Church*.

CLASSIS II.

Denison, E. *Christ Church*.
Hall, J. M. *Worcester*.
Longhurst, W. H. B. *Pembroke*.
McQueen, J. R. *Balliol*.
Ollivant, J. B. *Balliol*.
Stopford, E. *Christ Church*.

CLASSIS III.

Brodrick, A. *Balliol*.
Cadogan, Hon. G. H. *Christ Church*.
Davies, Byam M. *Christ Church*.
Gladstone, W. H. *Christ Church*.
Günther, W. J. *Queen's*.
Hastings, J. S. M. *St. John's*.
Heberden, H. B. *Exeter*.
Jackson, W. *Magdalen Hall*.
Simcox, G. A. *Corpus Christi*.

CLASSIS IV.

Copleston, J. H. *Corpus Christi*.
Duncombe, A. *University*.
Kilvert, R. F. *Wadham*.

CLASSIS V.

Thirty-five.

Examiners.

B. Michell.
C. S. Roundell.
W. W. Shirley.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

EXAMINATIONS. MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS. 1862.

Moderators. { Joseph Wolstenhome, M.A., *Christ's.*
 { Norman Macleod Ferrers, M.A., *Caius.*
Examiners. { Percival Frost, M.A., *St. John's.*
 { Augustus Vaughton Hadley, M.A., *St. John's.*

In all cases of equality the names are bracketed.

Wranglers.

<i>Ds.</i> Barker	Trinity.
Laing	John's.
Dale	Trinity.
Torry	John's.
Sephton	John's.
Banham	Caius.
Main	John's.
Joyce	Caius.
Taylor β	John's.
Catton	John's.
Chapman	Emmanuel.
Dell	Corpus.
Mosley α	King's.
Dinnis	John's.
Blake	Caius.
Whitworth	John's.
Powell, M.	Trinity.
Clowes	Trinity.
Bagshawe	Trinity.
Jones	John's.
Fynes-Clinton	John's.
Williams	John's.
Hatten	Caius.
Morgan	Jesus.
Bowker	Emmanuel.
Guest γ	Christ's.
Archer	Trinity.
Groves	John's.
Hanbury	Queen's.
Morris	Caius.
Cherrill	John's.
Sinker β	Trinity.

Senior Optimes.

<i>Ds.</i> Tonge	Emmanuel.
Kingsford	Trinity.
Moore	Trinity.
Pratt	John's.
Burbidge α	Christ's.
Adams	Caius.
Dalton	Christ's.
Le Pelley	Caius.
Roberts	Christ's.
Williams γ	Trinity.

<i>Ds.</i> Stanley	John's.
Marsh	Sidney.
Ridgway	Trinity.
Ellis	Trinity.
Kennedy	John's.
Bond	Christ's.
Powley	Sidney.
Vines	Trinity.
Warner	Corpus.
Storrs	Catherine.
Wilson, W. K. α	Trinity.
Paterson β	Clare.
Coventry	Trinity H.
Butler	Trinity.
Conder	Queen's.
Fletcher	Trinity.
Bury	Trinity.
Casey	John's.
Mayo, T. γ	Trinity.
Snell	Emmanuel.

Junior Optimes.

<i>Ds.</i> Geldart	Trinity H.
Shuttleworth	Trinity.
Gallagher	Corpus.
Beverley	Caius.
Coddington	Trinity.
Lamplugh	Christ's.
Christopherson	John's.
Inman	Christ's.
Twynam	Trinity.
Strickland	Christ's.
Richards	Trinity.
Darwin	Christ's.
Hall	Jesus.
Holliday	John's.
Dunn	Christ's.
Marshall γ	Trinity.
James	Caius.
Turner	Christ's.
Cherry	Clare.
Poynder	Caius.
De Samuel	Magdalen.
Munby	Trinity.
Siddall	Clare.

CLASSICAL TRIPOS. 1862.

Examiners. { Edward Henry Perowne, B.D., *Corpus*.
William Mandell Gunson, M.A., *Christ's*.
John Spicer Wood, B.D., *St. John's*.
Robert Burn, M.A., *Trinity*.

First Class.

Da. Jebb	<i>Trinity</i> .
Graves	<i>John's</i> .
Jackson	<i>Trinity</i> .
Wilson, W. K.	<i>Trinity</i> .
Mosley	<i>King's</i> .
Stone	<i>Trinity</i> .
Barbidge	<i>Christ's</i> .
Carr	<i>Christ's</i> .
Miller	<i>Trinity</i> .
Gwatkin	<i>John's</i> .
Routledge	<i>King's</i> .
Joeling ..	<i>Christ's</i> .
Ingram	<i>John's</i> .
Evans, J. D.	<i>John's</i> .
Willis	<i>King's</i> .
Hope-Edwardes }	<i>Trinity</i> .
Thompson, H. Y. }	<i>Trinity</i> .

Second Class.

Da. Paterson	<i>Clare</i> .
Bateman	<i>John's</i> .
Lawrance	<i>Trinity</i> .
Wright	<i>Trinity</i> .
Kirkby	<i>Trinity</i> .
Spencer	<i>John's</i> .
Barbidge	<i>Emmanuel</i> .
Thompson, J. C.	<i>John's</i> .
Millington	<i>Queen's</i> .
Seton	<i>Caius</i> .

Da. Lumley	<i>Trinity</i> .
Sinker	<i>Trinity</i> .
Frazer	<i>Jesus</i> .
Miller }	<i>Trinity H.</i>
Woodward }	<i>Trinity</i> .
Scott	<i>Trinity</i> .
Taylor	<i>John's</i> .
Gilbert }	<i>Trinity</i> .
Wilson, B. W. }	<i>Trinity</i> .
Greathed	<i>Corpus</i> .
Fullarton	<i>Queen's</i> .
Powell, D.	<i>Trinity</i> .
Sturge	<i>Trinity</i> .

Third Class.

Da. Mayo, J.	<i>Trinity</i> .
Marshall	<i>Trinity</i> .
Rogers	<i>Christ's</i> .
Williams	<i>Trinity</i> .
Simpson	<i>Christ's</i> .
Heath	<i>Trinity</i> .
Snaith	<i>Emmanuel</i> .
Guest	<i>Christ's</i> .
Little	<i>Trinity</i> .
Davis	<i>John's</i> .
Evans, A. }	<i>John's</i> .
Weston }	<i>Trinity</i> .
Mayo, T.	<i>Trinity</i> .
Dalrymple }	<i>Trinity</i> .
Sainsbury }	<i>Trinity</i> .

MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOS. 1862.

Examiners { John Fuller, B.D., *Emmanuel*.
W. M. Campion, B.D., *Queen's*.
J. L. Hammond, M.A., *Trinity*.
Leslie Stephen, M.A., *Trinity Hall*.

First Class.

Da. Austen	<i>John's</i> .
Cherrill	<i>John's</i> .

Second Class.

Da. Devey	<i>John's</i> .
Guinness, F. W.	<i>John's</i> .

Third Class.

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS. 1862.

Examiners. { W. H. Drosier, M.D., *Caius*.
 W. Hopkins, M.A., *Peter's*.
 C. C. Babington, M.A., *St. John's*.
 G. D. Liveing, M.A., *St. John's*.

*First Class.**Second Class.*

Ds. Blake *Caius*.
 Lee *Caius*.
 Catton *John's*.
 Guinness, R. W. *John's*.
 Bathurst *Trinity*.
 Spencer *Downing*.

Third Class.

Ds. Prance *Trinity*.
 Bertlin *Trinity H*.
 Colby *Sidney*.
 Browne *Trinity*.
 Brady *Trinity*.
 Goodacre *Pembroke*.

Chancellor's Medallists.

J. R. Mozley } *Æq.* *King's*.
 W. K. Wilson } *Trinity*.

Smith's Prizemen.

T. Barker *Trinity*.
 J. G. Laing *John's*.

Bell's Scholarships.

J. M. Image *Trinity*.
 M. H. L. Beebee *John's*.

Porson Prize.

H. W. Moss *John's*.

Browne's Medallists.

Greek Ode, A. Sidgwick *Trinity*.
 Latin Ode, W. Austen Leigh *King's*.
 Epigrams, H. Lee Warner *John's*.

Seatonian Prize.

J. M. Neale *Trinity*.

Camden Medal.

F. W. H. Myers *Trinity*.

Craven's Scholars.

H. W. Moss *John's*.

Chancellor's English Medallists.

J. Rhoades *Trinity*.

Member's Prizemen.

A. Sidgwick *Trinity*.
 W. Austen Leigh *King's*.

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

THE MINISTRY,

As it stood at the Meeting of Parliament on the 6th February.

THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury	Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston.
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. Lord Westbury.
President of the Council	Right Hon. Earl Granville.
Lord Privy Seal	His Grace the Duke of Argyll.
Secretary of State, Home Department	Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bt.
Secretary of State, Foreign Department	Right Hon. Earl Russell.
Secretary of State for Colonies	His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.
Secretary of State for War	Right Hon. Sir Geo. Cornwall Lewis, Bt.
Secretary of State for India	Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bt.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone.
First Lord of the Admiralty	His Grace the Duke of Somerset.
President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson.
Postmaster-General	Right Hon. Lord Stanley, of Alderley.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Right Hon. Edward Cardwell.
Chief Commissioner of the Poor Law Board	Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

General Commanding-in-Chief	H.B.H. Duke of Cambridge.
Paymaster of the Forces, and Vice-President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon. William Hutt.
Vice-President of the Committee of Privy Council for Education	Right Hon. Robert Lowe.
Chief Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings	Right Hon. William Francis Cowper.
Judge-Advocate-General	Right Hon. Thomas Emerson Headlam.
Attorney-General	Sir William Atherton, Knt.
Solicitor-General	Sir Roundell Palmer, Knt.

SCOTLAND.

Lord Advocate	Right Hon. James Moncreiff.
Solicitor-General	Edward Francis Maitland, Esq.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant	Right Hon. Earl of Carlisle.
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. Maziere Brady.
Chief Secretary	Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bt.
Attorney-General	Right Hon. Thomas O'Hagan.
Solicitor-General	James Anthony Lawson, Esq.

QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Steward	Right Hon. Earl of St. Germans.
Lord Chamberlain	Right Hon. Viscount Sydney.
Master of the Horse	Most Hon. Marquess of Ailesbury.
Master of the Buckhounds	Right Hon. Earl of Bessborough.
Mistress of the Robes	Duchess of Wellington.

THE FOLLOWING CHANGE TOOK PLACE DURING THE YEAR:—

George Young, Esq., to be Solicitor General for Ireland, *vice* Edward Francis Maitland, Esq., as Lord Ordinary of the Court of Session.

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1862.

ENGLAND.

Bedfordshire	Crawe Alston, of Odell, esq.
Berkshire	Robert Campbell, of Buscot Park, near Lechdale, esq.
Buckinghamshire . . .	William Pennington, of Fernacres, esq.
Camb. and Hunts . . .	John Richardson Fryer, of Chatteris, esq.
Cheshire	Thomas Aldersley, of Aldersley Hall, esq.
Cornwall	Thomas Tristrem Spry Carlyon, of Tregrehan, esq.
Cumberland	Samuel Lindow, of Cleator, esq.
Derbyshire	Haughton Charles Okeover, of Okeover Hall, esq.
Devonshire	Major-General Edward Studd, of Oxtou.
Dorsetshire	Joseph Gundry, of the Hyde, Bridport, esq.
Durham	Henry George Surtees, of Dinsdale, esq.
Essex	Joseph Samuel Lescher, of Boyles Court, Brentwood, esq.
Gloucestershire	Sir Geo. Sam. Jenkinson, of Eastwood, near Berkeley, bart.
Herefordshire	John Hungerford Arkwright, of Hampton Court, near Leominster, esq.
Hertfordshire	John Hodgson, of Gilston Park, esq.
Kent	Henry Bannerman, Hunton Court, near Maidstone, esq.
Lancashire	William Allen Francis Saunders, of Wennington Hall, esq.
Leicestershire	James Beaumont Winstanley, of Braunstone, esq.
Lincolnshire	Thomas John Dixon, of Holton-le-Moor, esq.
Monmouthshire	John Best Snead, of Chepstow, esq.
Norfolk	Robert John Harvey Harvey, of Brundall, esq.
Northamptonshire . . .	William Smyth, of Little Houghton, esq.
Northumberland	John Cookson, of Meldon Park, esq.
Nottinghamshire	Thos. Blackburne Thoroton Hildyard, of Flintham House, esq.
Oxfordshire	Edward Mackenzie, of Fawley Court, esq.
Rutland	The Hon. William Charles Evans Freke, of Bisbrooke.
Shropshire	Sir Vincent Rowland Corbet, of Acton Reynold, bart.
Somersetshire	Ralph Neville Grenville, of Butleigh Court, esq.
Southampton, Co. of . .	Sir Henry Bouverie Paulet St. John Mildmay, of Dogmersfield Park, Winchester, bart.
Staffordshire	Henry Killick, of Walton Hall, esq.
Suffolk	Sir John Ralph Blois, of Cockfield Hall, Yoxford, bart.
Surrey	Joseph Godman, of Park Hatch, Godalming, esq.
Sussex	The Hon. John Jervis Carnegie, of Fair Oak, Rogate.
Warwickshire	The Hon. Charles Lennox Butler, of Coton House, Rugby.
Westmoreland	Lieutenant-Colonel Frederic Gandy, of Heaves, Milnthorpe.
Wiltshire	John Elton Mervyn Prower, of Purton House, Swindon, esq.
Worcestershire	Sir Edmund Anthony Harley Lechmere, of the Ryd, Worcester, bart.
Yorkshire	Godfrey Wentworth, of Woolley Park, near Wakefield, esq.

ELECTED BY THE LIVERY OF LONDON.

London and Middlesex . .	{ Jas. C. Lawrence, esq., ald.
	{ Hugh Jones, esq.

WALES.

Anglesey	Robert Davies, of Bwlchyfen, esq.
Breconshire	David Watkins Lloyd, of Aberllech, esq.
Cardiganshire	Herbert Vaughan, of Brynog, esq.
Carmarthenshire	Colonel John Stepney Cowell Stepney, of Llanelly House.

Carnarvonshire	David Williams, of Castle Dedraeth, esq.
Denbighshire	Sir Hugh Williams, of Bodelwyddan, bart.
Flintshire	Philip Pennant Pennant, of Bodfari, esq.
Glamorganshire	Sir Ivor Bertie Guest, of Sully House, bart.
Merionethshire	Samuel Holland, of Plas-yn-Penrhyn, esq.
Montgomeryshire	John Lomax, of Bodfach, esq.
Pembrokeshire	James Bevan Bowen, of Llwyngwair, Newport, esq.
Radnorshire	Walter de Winton, of Mace-llwch Castle, esq.

IRELAND.

Antrim	Frederick Hugh Henry, Lodge Park, Straffan, esq.
Armagh	John James Bigger, Falmere Park, Dundalk, esq.
Carlow	Hardy Kustace, Castlemore House, Tullow, esq.
Carrikfergus T.	Andrew Forsythe, Scout Bush, Carrikfergus, esq.
Cavan	Alexander Nesbit, Lismore Crossdoney, esq.
Clare	Hon. E. O'Brien, Dromoland, Newmarket-on-Fergus.
Cork	Henry Harding, Ferville, Macroom, esq.
Cork City	Daniel Donegan, Carrigmore, Cork, esq.
Donegal	George Knox, Prehen, Londonderry, esq.
Down	John Joseph Whyte, Coolneran, Loughbrickland, esq.
Drogheda Town	Thomas Stanislaus M'Cann, Straleene, Drogheda, esq.
Dublin	George H. Lindsay, Turret House, Glasnevin, esq.
Dublin City	William John French, 11, Rutland Square, E., esq.
Fermanagh	Edward Irwin, Derrygore, Enniskillen, esq.
Galway	Burton B. P. Persse, Moyode Castle, Craughwell, esq.
Galway Town	Henry Hodgson, Merlin Park, Galway, esq.
Kerry	James Crosby, Ballyheige Castle, Tralee, esq.
Kildare	Patrick Sweetman, Longlown, Naas, esq.
Kilkenny	Henry Meredyth, Morelands, Thomastown, esq.
Kilkenny City	Thomas Power, Brechville, Kilkenny, esq.
King's County	Arthur Henry Nicholas Kemmis, Crohm Hunt, Croydon, England, esq.
Leitrim	Hugh M'Ternan, Heapstown, Riverstown, esq.
Limerick	Edward Croker, Ballinagarde, Ballyneety, esq.
Limerick City	Robert Hunt, George Street, Limerick, esq.
Londonderry	John Adams, Ballydeevitt, Ballymoney, esq.
Longford	Walter Nugent, Donore, Multifarnham, esq.
Louth	Henry Edward Singleton, Haxley Heath, Hants, esq.
Mayo	Philip Taaffe, Woodville, Kilkelly, esq.
Meath	Thomas Boylan, Hilltown, Drogheda, esq.
Monaghan	Captain Jesse Lloyd, Camla, Monaghan.
Queen's County	Michael Jas. Sweetman, Lamberton Park, Maryborough, esq.
Roscommon	John H. Dillon, Johnstown, Athlone, esq.
Sligo	Abraham Martin, Blomfield, esq.
Tipperary	Charles Clarke, Craignoe Park, Holycross, esq.
Tyrone	Samuel Wensley Blackhall, Coolamber, Edgeworthstown, esq.
Waterford	Hon. Charles Moore Smyth, Ballinatrav, Youghal.
Waterford City	James Kearney, Grace Dicu Lodge, Waterford, esq.
Westmeath	John Devenish Meares, Meares Court, Moyvore, esq.
Wexford	Lieutenant-Colonel Villiers La Touche Hatton, Belmont House, Wexford.
Wicklow	Coote Alexander Carroll, Ashford, esq.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

1861.

DECEMBER.

31. At 40, Upper Grosvenor-street, the lady of John Walter, esq., M.P., a dau.

1862.

JANUARY.

1. At East Sheen, Surrey, the lady of Major Leycester Penrhyn, a son.

2. At Dalham Hall, Suffolk, Lady Affleck, a son.

— At Rotterdam, Lady Turing, a son.

5. At Polmont Park, Stirlingshire, the lady of Alexander Crum-Ewing, esq., a dau.

— At Cranley Rectory, Guildford, the Hon. Mrs. Sapte, a son.

6. In Norfolk-street, Park-lane, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Higginson, Grenadier Guards, a dau.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs. Lyon Playfair, a dau.

7. In Kildare-terrace W. the lady of Col. Thomas Holmes Tidy, a son.

— The lady of Major Du Cane, late R.E., a son.

8. In Upper Grosvenor-street, the Viscountess Stormont, a dau.

9. At Argrennan Castle Douglas, N.B., Lady Bertha Clifton, a son.

— The lady of Major Charles Cheetham, late Roy. Art., a dau.

10. In Prince's-gardens, the lady of Hugh C. E. Childers, esq., M.P., a son.

11. In Grosvenor-street, the Countess of Courtown, a dau.

— At Mhow, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Payn, C.B., Seventy-Second Highlanders, a dau.

— At Rutland-gate, Viscountess Bury, a dau.

— At Park-hill House, Clapham, the Hon. Mrs. Augustus Lane Fox, a dau.

— At Lyme Park, Cheshire, the lady of William J. Leigh, esq., M.P., a son.

12. At Prince's-gate, S.W., the Hon. Lady Dalrymple Hay, a dau.

15. In Grosvenor-square, the lady of Richard Benyon, esq., M.P., a dau.

15. At Edinburgh, the lady of Major R. J. Feilden, Sixtieth Rifles, a son.

17. At Malmaison Castle, Townsend, co. Cork, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Somerville, a son.

18. At Edinburgh, the lady of the Hon. A. Y. Bingham, a son.

— At Bowes Manor, Southgate, Middlesex, the lady of Alderman Sidney, M.P., a son.

19. In Berkeley-square, the Marchioness of Waterford, a son.

20. In Pembridge-gardens, Bayswater, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Lennox Peel, a son.

21. At Dublin, the Countess of Granard, a son.

— At Bray, Berks., the lady of Captain Hamilton, late H.M. Madras Fusiliers, a dau.

22. In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Lady Elizabeth Leslie Melville Cartwright, of Melville House, Fife, a dau.

23. At Hastings, the lady of Major-Gen. Ludlow, a son.

— At the Rectory, Clapham Common, the lady of the Rev. Wentworth Bowyer, a son.

24. At Edinburgh, the lady of Major Dawson, Ninety-third Highlanders, a son.

25. At Caynham Court, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Master, Fifth Fusiliers, a dau.

26. At Rockingham, the Hon. Mrs. King, a dau.

— At Sanquhar House, Forres, N.B., the lady of Major-Gen. Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., a son.

27. At Little Casterton Rectory, Stamford, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Francis Byng, a son.

— At Windsor, the lady of Capt. Lovett, Second Life Guards, a son.

28. At Rock Ferry, Cheshire, the lady of Lieut. the Hon. Jas. T. Finmaurice, commanding H.M.'s gunboat *Comauk*, a dau.

— At Westbrook Hay, Herts, Mrs. D. Ryder, a dau.

30. At Woolwich, the lady of Col. C. D'Aguilar, C.B., a son.

— At Ahmednuggur, the Baroness de Hochepied Larpent, a dau.

— At Hatherton Hall, Stafford, the lady of Capt. R. Pudsey Dawson, a son.

31. In St. James's-square, the Lady Emma Talbot, a son.

FEBRUARY.

2. At Upper Tooting, Surrey, the lady of Alderman Rose, a dau.

BIRTHS.

3. At Parkanaur, Tyrone, the Hon. Mrs. Burges, a dau.

— At The Grange, Taplow, the Hon. Mrs. Irby, a son.

— At Beverley, the lady of Lieut.-Col. B. G. Layard, a dau.

4. In Dover-street, the Countess of Lichfield, a son.

5. In Chesham-place, Lady Augusta Fremantle, a son.

7. At Drumcondra Castle, Dublin, Lady Rachel Butler, a dau.

8. In Seamore-pl., the Lady Elizabeth Adeane, a dau.

— At Annaghmore, co. Sligo, the lady of Chas. W. O'Hara, esq., M.P., a son.

— In Upper Hyde-park-gardens, the lady of Algernon Bathurst, esq., a son.

10. In Hanover-square, the Viscountess Boyle, a son.

— In Chesham-street, the Lady Edith Fergusson, a dau.

— At Honeyborough House, near Pembroke Dock, the Lady Frederic Kerr, a son.

— In Hill-street, the Hon. Mrs. Leveson Gower, a dau.

— At Hill Cliff, Warrington, the lady of Richard Assheton Cross, esq., M.P., a dau.

12. At the Rectory, Welwyn, Lady Boothby, a son.

13. At Kensington Palace, the lady of the Rev. Vere Broughton Smyth, a dau.

— At Alnmouth, near Alnwick, the lady of Capt. L. Stafford Northcote, a son.

14. At Kew, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Fisher, C.B., Royal Engineers, a dau.

15. In Wilton-street, the lady of Col. Hume, C.B., late of Grenadier Guards, a dau.

16. At Kilkea Castle, the Marchioness of Kildare, a son.

— At Foulmire Rectory, near Royston, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Savile, a dau.

— At Rutland-gate, Hyde-park, the lady of Col. St. George, C.B., R.A., a son.

18. In Upper Belgrave-street, Belgrave-square, the Hon. Mrs. Greville Vernon, a son.

— At West Hill, Jersey, the lady of Col. C. H. Delamain, C.B., a son.

20. At Newton Don, Kelso, the Hon. Mrs. Balfour, a son and heir.

— At Waterstown House, Athlone, the Hon. Mrs. Handcock, a dau.

— At Torquay, the lady of Major C. E. Mansfield, a dau.

21. At Oxford, the lady of Professor Max Müller, a dau.

— At Hobart Town, Tasmania, the

lady of Major E. Hungerford Bagar, a son.

23. At Stockwell, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Seager, Eighth Hussars, a son.

— At Woolwich, the lady of Major J. H. Wyatt, C.B., Military Train, a dau.

24. In Chesham-st., Lady Jane Levett, a dau.

— In Green-street, Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Mrs. William Napier, a son.

— At Llangennéck-park, Carmarthenshire, the lady of William Henry Nevill, esq., a dau.

— At Spring Grove, Isleworth, the lady of Major Nicholas, R.F.P., Fifth Fusiliers, a dau.

25. In Seamore-place, the lady of J. G. Dodson, esq., M.P., a dau.

— In Norfolk-square, Hyde-park, the lady of Major C. B. Kwart, Royal Engineers, a son.

— In Belgrave-square, Mrs. Callander, Prestern Hall, a son and heir.

— At Lubenham Hall, near Market Harbro', the Countess of Hopetoun, a son, who survived his birth only a few hours.

27. In Chesham-street, the lady of Berkeley Napier, esq., a son.

28. At Lilystone, Essex, the Lady Catherine Petre, a dau.

— At Athlone, the lady of Capt. Arthur Comyn Pigou, R.A., a son.

MARCH.

2. In Piccadilly-terrace, the Lady Margaret Beaumont, a son.

— At Dublin, the lady of Major Hay, Royal Horse Artillery, a son.

3. At Cambo House, Lady Erskine, a dau.

4. In Grosvenor-square, the Countess of Dartmouth, a dau.

— At Sidcup-place, Footscray, the lady of Lieut.-Col. J. Hall Smyth, C.B., R.A., a dau.

5. At Invergordon Castle, Ross-shire, the lady of R. B. Macleod, esq., of Godboll, a dau.

6. At Kensington Palace-gardens, the lady of Peter Garthew, esq., a son.

— The lady of Major-Gen. Windham, C.B., a son.

— At Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, the lady of Lieut.-Col. R. Bligh Sinclair, a dau.

— At St. Ann's, Trinidad, the lady of H. E. Robert William Keate, esq., a son.

8. At Woodville House, Blackheath, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Webber, a son.

BIRTHS.

8. At Malta, the lady of Col. Hallewell, a son.

— In Eccleston-terrace South, the lady of Capt. R. H. Thursby, a son.

9. In Chester-square, the lady of Sir Edmund Lechmere, bart., a dau.

11. At King William's-town, Cape of Good Hope, the lady of Col. Staunton, a dau.

14. In Wilton-terrace, Kensington, the lady of Capt. Vallance, Fifth Lancers, a son.

15. At Falmouth, the lady of Capt. W. King Hall, C.B., a son.

— At Seggieden, Perthshire, Mrs. Drummond Hay, a dau.

16. At Glanusk Park, the lady of Sir Joseph Russell Bailey, bart., a dau.

17. At Middleham, Yorkshire, the lady of the Hon. A. C. Orde Powlett, a son.

18. At Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Fitzgerald, a dau.

— At Montreal, the lady of Colonel Eardley-Wilmot, R.A., a dau.

— At Hilton, near Bridgnorth, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Smythe, a dau.

19. At Bedford-road, Clapham, the lady of Richard Baggally, esq., Q.C., a dau.

— At Bishopwearmouth, Durham, the Lady Victoria Villiers, a dau.

21. In Eaton-place, the lady of Sir William Henry Clerke, bart., a dau.

— In Prince's-square, Hyde-park, the lady of Col. E. S. Blake, C.B., Royal Artillery, a dau.

— At Durham, the lady of Major Armstrong, first Batt., Sixteenth Regiment, a dau.

22. At Throwley House, Kent, the lady of Major Munn, a dau.

— At Stonehouse, Plymouth, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Mann, Town-Major, a dau.

— In Park-crescent, Regent's-park, the lady of Capt. R. Palliser, a dau.

23. The Lady Radstock, a dau.

— At Folkestone, the lady of Col. H. R. Browne, a dau.

24. At Elvington House, Ryde, the Hon. Mrs. William Stourton, a dau.

27. At Valencia, the lady of the Knight of Kerry, a dau.

— In St. James's-place, the lady of Capt. Algernon de Horsey, R.N., a dau.

28. At Offington, Sussex, the Lady Emily Gaisford, a son.

29. At Buddington Manor, near Nottingham, the lady of Sir Thomas Parkyns, bart., a dau.

— At Blanchory Lodge, Kincardineshire, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Burnett Ramsay, a son.

29. At Blackheath, the lady of Major Brendon, R.A., a son.

30. At the East Cavalry Barracks, Aldershot, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Oakes, a dau.

— At Penn, Staffordshire, the lady of Major Foster, H.M.'s Ninety-fifth Regt., a dau.

APRIL.

2. At St. Andries, Lady Acland Hood, a dau.

— At Bulmershe Court, Lady Catherine Wheble, a dau.

— At Tunbridge Wells, the Hon. Mrs. Blakeney, a son.

— At Eversley Cross, the lady of the Hon. W. B. Annesley, a dau.

— At Rutland-gate, the Hon. Mrs. John Vivian, a dau.

3. At Eggington Hall, Burton-on-Trent, the lady of Sir Henry Every, bart., a son.

— In Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Noel, a son.

— At St. Mary's Rectory, Blandford, the lady of the Rev. J. Mansfield, a dau.

— At Gosport, the lady of Capt. Charles Webley Hope, R.N., a dau.

— At Burton, Westmoreland, the lady of Major J. B. Flanagan, Eighty-first Regt., a dau.

4. At Southsea, Hants, the lady of Colonel Pierrepont Mundy, commanding Royal Artillery, St. John's, New Brunswick, a son.

6. In Eaton-place, the lady of Lieut.-Col. F. Carey, Twenty-sixth Regt., a dau.

— In Acacia-road, Regent's-park, the lady of Lieut.-Col. P. G. Cazalet, a son.

7. At Lucknow, the lady of G. B. Maconochie, esq., a dau.

10. In Charles-street, the Hon. Mrs. Curzon, a dau.

— At Galatz, the lady of George B. Ward, esq., H.M.'s Consul at that place, a son.

12. At Wentworth, Woodhouse, the Countess Fitzwilliam, a son.

— At Dublin, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Robert White, Seventeenth Lancers, a son.

13. In Norfolk-street, Park-lane, the Hon. Mrs. Egerton, prematurely, a son and heir.

— At Edinburgh, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Dalyell, Twenty-first Fusiliers, a dau.

— At Scarborough, the lady of Major Gore, Sixth Royal Regt., a son.

14. At Velindra, near Cardiff, Glamorganshire, the lady of T. W. Booker, esq., a dau.

BIRTHS.

MAY.

15. In Half Moon-street, Piccadilly,
Lady Elizabeth Inglis Jones, a dau.

— At Inch House, Londonderry, the
Hon. Mrs. Algernon Chichester, a dau.

16. At Dublin, the lady of the Right
Hon. Baron Deasy, a son.

— In Kensington-gardens-square, the
lady of Lieut.-Col. G. Moubray Lys,
C.B., late Twentieth Regt., a dau.

19. At Florence, the Hon. Mrs. Augustus
Halford, a son.

21. At Nuera Ellia, Ceylon, Lady
Creasy, a son.

22. At Woolwich, the lady of Major
Godby, R.A., a son.

23. At Dalse Court, Hereford, the lady
of Col. Feilden, a dau.

24. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square,
Lady Emily Kingsote, a dau.

— In Portman-square, Lady Louisa
Agnew, a son.

— In St. George's-square, the Hon.
Mrs. Henry Maude, a son.

25. At Aldershot, the lady of Lieut.-
Col. Sir Edward Fitzgerald Campbell,
bart., Sixtieth Royal Rifles, a son.

— At Brighton, the lady of Lieut.-
Col. St. George, late of H.M.'s Bengal
Army, a dau.

— In Chester-square, the lady of Capt.
Grey, Grenadier Guards, a son.

— The lady of Edward S. Dendy, esq.,
a son.

— At Otacumund, the lady of Lieut.-
Col. Arnold C. Pears, a son.

26. At Woolwich-common, the lady of
Col. Francklyn, C.B., Royal Art., a son.

— At Manchester, the lady of Col.
Harris Greathed, C.B., a dau.

— At the Hall, Pinner, the lady of
Lieut.-Col. Desborough, R.A., a dau.

27. At the Rectory, Bedale, the Hon.
Mrs. John Beresford, a son.

— At Gibraltar, Lady Walpole, a son.

28. In Welbeck-street, the lady of
Thomas Davison Bland, esq., of Kippax
Park, Yorkshire, a son.

29. At Brighton, the lady of Lieut.-
Col. Wilbraham Lennox, Roy. Engineers,
a son.

30. In Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park,
the lady of Major Castle, a dau.

— At St. Andrew's, Fife, the lady of
Lieut.-Col. H. D. Maitland, Retired List,
Bengal Army, a dau.

— At Holywell Vicarage, the lady of
the Rev. Hugh Jones, Canon of St.
Asaph, a dau.

1. In Eaton-place, Mrs. C. Wriothesley
Digby, a dau.

2. In Lower Belgrave-street, Eaton-
square, Lady North, a son.

— At the York Hotel, Albemarle-
street, Lady Scarsdale, a dau.

— At Murree, the lady of Lieut.-Col.
Alexander Taylor, C.B., Royal Bengal
Engineers, a son.

3. At Sarawak, Borneo, the lady of
J. Brooke Brooke, esq., a dau.

4. In Cadogan-place, the Hon. Mrs.
Hay, a son.

6. At the Cloisters, Windsor, the Hon.
Mrs. Henry Ponsonby, a dau.

— At Lansdowne-villa, Clifton, Lady
Oakeley, a son and heir.

— At Wanston, Hants, the lady of
Major Burnaby, R.E., a dau.

8. At Secunderabad, Deccan, the lady
of Colonel J. Thornton Grant, C.B., of
H.M.'s Eighteenth Regt. (Royal Irish), a
son.

10. At Galatz, the lady of Major
Stokes, R.E., a dau.

— At Dresden, the lady of R. Honi-
son Craufurd, of Craufurdland Castle, a
son.

11. At Sandgate, the lady of Lieut.-
Col. Shakespear, R.A., a son.

12. In Eaton-square, the lady of T. M.
Weguelin, esq., M.P.

13. In Hertford-street, Mayfair, the
Hon. Mrs. Arthur Egerton, a dau.

14. At Dublin, the lady of Col. We-
therall, a dau.

16. In Kildare-terrace, Westbourne-
park, the lady of Capt. Tarleton, R.N., a
son.

— In Westbourne-park, the lady of
Lieut.-Col. W. E. Gibb, a dau.

— At Victoria, Vancouver's Island,
the lady of Archdeacon Wright, a son.

17. At the Palace, Salisbury, the lady
of the Bishop of Salisbury, a dau.

— At Hayes, Middlesex, Lady Maria
Spearman, wife of Edmund Robert Spear-
man, esq., a son.

— In Oxford-square, the Hon. Mrs.
William Edward Sackville West, a dau.

— At Richmond, Surrey, the lady of
Archibald Gordon, esq., M.D., C.B., a
dau.

— At Skipton-in-Craven, the lady of
Major William Cookson, a son.

18. In Eaton-place, the Hon. Mrs.
William Cavendish, a son.

19. At Ball's-park, Herts, Lady Eliza-
beth St. Aubyn, a dau.

BIRTHS.

19. In Gloucester-place, Hyde-park, the lady of Ralph Disraeli, esq., a dau.
20. At Broadwater, Godalming, the lady of Col. C. E. Fairtlough, a son.
— At Edinburgh, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Alison, C.B., a son.
21. In Belgrave-square, Lady Boston, a dau.
22. The lady of the Ven. Archdeacon Lower, St. John's, Newfoundland, a son.
— In New Burlington-street, Regent-street, Lady Hulse, a son.
— At Corfu, the lady of Col. Inglis, Ninth Regt., a son.
— At Chichester, the lady of Major R. B. Boyd, Twenty-first Depot Batt., a son.
23. In Grosvenor-square, Lady Louisa Mills, a dau.
— At the Fort, Madras, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Percival Fenwick, Sixty-ninth Regt., a dau.
25. At Athavaine, co. Mayo, Lady Harriett Lynch Blosse, a dau.
— At Turin, the Hon. Mrs. George Cadogan, a son.
— At Ocle Court, Hereford, the lady of Major W. W. Stephenson, a son.
26. In Upper Grosvenor-street, Lady Cecilia Brinckman, a son.
— In St. George's-road, South Belgravia, the lady of Major-General Stranaham, a dau.
— At Arborfield Hall, Berks, the lady of Capt. Hargreaves, a dau.
— At Nynes Tal, Himalayas, the Hon. Mrs. Robert A. J. Drummond, a son.
27. In Brook-street, Lady Gwendaline Petre, a son.
— At Meggetland, near Edinburgh, the lady of P. Carnegie, esq., a dau.
— At Minehead, Somerset, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Gaye, Fourth Brigade, R.H.A., a dau.
29. At Stuston Rectory, Scoles, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Paget, a son.
— At Cheltenham, the lady of Major-General Conran, a son.
— At Pangbourne, the lady of Humphry Sandwith, esq., C.B., a dau.
— At Boundary-bank, Jedburgh, the lady of Dr. Bell, Inspector-General of Hospitals, a dau.
30. At Lindridge House, Desford, Leicestershire, the Hon. Mrs. Moreton, a son.
2. At Stratton Strawless, Norfolk, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Hugh Fitzroy, a son.
3. At Hulland Hall, Derbyshire, the lady of John K. Fitzherbert, esq., a son.
4. At Malabar-hill, Bombay, the lady of John Grant Malcolmson, esq., V.C., Third Bombay Light Cavalry, a son.
— At Southsea, Hants, the lady of Col. Edward Somerset, C.B., D.Q.M.G., of the South-western District, a dau.
— At Luscar House, Fifeshire, the lady of Lieut.-Col. W. Babington, a dau.
5. At Castle Semple, Renfrewshire, Lady Elizabeth Lee Harvey, a dau.
6. At Norfolk House, St. James's-square, Lady Victoria Hope Scott, of twin daus.
— The Hon. Mrs. Parnell, a dau.
— At Henbury, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Meares, a son.
7. The Countess of Munster, a son.
8. At Poorundhur, the lady of Major Oldfield, Bombay Light Cavalry, a dau.
10. The lady of Lieut.-Col. Anstruther, Grenadier Guards, a son.
11. At Rose Hill, Rotherham, Lady Mahon, a son.
12. At St. George's, Bermuda, the lady of Col. Lloyd, Commanding Royal Engineers, a son.
— At Gunton Park, Lady Suffield, a dau.
— At Richmond, Surrey, the lady of Edward Hertalet, esq., a son.
14. At Caverswall Castle, Staffordshire, the lady of J. P. Radcliffe, esq., a son.
17. At Cole, Orton Hall, Lady Beaumont, a son.
18. In Lowndes-square, Lady Julia Wombwell, a dau.
— At Newport, near Exeter, the lady of Capt. J. C. Tyrwhitt-Drake, Second Queen's Royals, a dau.
19. In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the lady of George Ward Hunt, esq., M.P., a dau.
— At Cottishall, Norfolk, the lady of Major-Gen. Prior, a son.
20. At the Lodge, Great Malvern, Lady Lambert, a son.
21. At Oxford, the lady of Professor Rolleston, a son.
— At Cheltenham, the lady of Major R. C. Barnard, a son.
22. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Mrs. George Ferguson, of Pitfour, a son.
23. At the Mount, Ayrshire, Lady Oranmore, and Browne, a dau.
24. In Bruton-street, Lady Mary Herbert, a son.
— At the Château la Boulaye, Brit-

JUNE.

2. At Simla, the lady of Capt. H. M. Cadell, Royal Bengal Art., a son.
— In St. George's-road, the Hon. Mrs. Bethell, prematurely, of twins.

BIRTHS.

tany (the residence of her father Sir William Codrington, bart.), the lady of Major Gore, First Royal Regt., a son.

24. At Bath, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Iachlan Macqueen, a dau.

— In Leinster-gardens, Hyde-park, the lady of Major Stuart, a son.

25. In Belgrave-square, Lady Octavia Shaw Stewart, a dau.

— At Milton Lodge, Wells, the lady of the Hon. W. L. Holmes A'Court, a son.

26. At Thornton-le-Street, Yorkshire, the Countess Cathcart, a son.

27. In Victoria-street, Westminster, the lady of Major the Hon. F. T. Erskine, a son.

— The lady of Major-Gen. R. B. Ricketts, a son.

— In St. James's-square, Mrs. Tolle-mache, a son.

28. At St. Helena, the lady of Col. Stace, R.R., a dau.

— At Haslar, the lady of Capt. G. H. Seymour, C.B., of H.M.S. *Victoria and Albert*, a son.

— The lady of Major Tillbrook, of Tillington, Sussex, a son.

30. At the Marquis of Bristol's, Kemp-town, Brighton, Lady Augustus Harvey, a son.

JULY.

1. At Downing, the Viscountess Fielding, a dau.

2. At Valence, Kent, the Countess of Norbury, prematurely, of twin sons.

— At Fermoy, the lady of Major Hawker, a son.

3. In Connaught-square, Lady Roper, a son.

— In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Emily Walsh, a son.

— At Mottisford Abbey, Hants, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Curzon, a dau.

4. In Great Cumberland-place, Hyde-park, the lady of William Compton Domville, esq., a dau.

— At Newstead Abbey, Notts, the lady of William Frederick Webb, esq., a dau.

5. In Eaton-place, Viscountess Castle-rosse, a dau.

— At Doncaster, the lady of the Hon. William G. Eden, a dau.

— At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the lady of Col. W. H. C. Wellesley, a dau.

6. At Constantinople, the lady of Maj. Gordon, R.R., a son.

— The Countess Vane, a son.

— At the Close, Salisbury, Mrs. P. A. Pleydell Bouverie, a son.

7. At Applecross, Ross-shire, Lady Middleton, a son.

8. At St. Margaret's Herringfleet, the lady of Major Hill Leathes, a dau.

9. Lady Alfred Paget, a dau.

— At Clerkington, Haddington, the lady of the Right Hon. F. Brown Douglas, Lord Provost, of Edinburgh, a dau.

— In Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, the lady of Lieut.-Col. R. P. Radcliffe, a dau.

— At Northbrook House, Bishop's Waltham, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Lewis Conran, H.R.V., a dau.

— At Sandgate, Kent, the lady of Dr. Inglis, C.B., Sixty-fourth Regt., a son.

10. In Dover-street, the Hon. Mrs. Hughes, of Kimmel, a son.

— At Farnham, Surrey, the lady of Major G. C. Henry, R.A., a dau.

— At Gogerddan, the lady of Pryse Loveden, esq., a son.

— At Kertch, the lady of George J. Eldridge, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul at Kertch, a dau.

11. At Sutton's, Essex, the lady of Major G. Le Marchant Tupper, R.H.A., a dau.

— At Farnham, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Neville Shute, a son.

12. At the Rectory, Stoke-upon-Trent, Lady Stamer, a dau.

— At Horsham, Sussex, the lady of Major Pocock, a dau.

13. At Park-crescent, Portland-place, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Cavan, a dau.

14. At Cheltenham, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Dodgson, a son.

— In Great George-street, Westminster, the Hon. Mrs. John Gilbert Talbot, a dau.

— At Grafton Underwood, Northamp-tonshire, the Hon. Mrs. Courtenay Ver-non, a son.

15. At Grosvenor-place, Lady Caroline Ricketts, a dau.

— At Hampstead, Lady Troubridge, a son.

— The lady of Sir William Somerville, a dau.

16. At the Stable-yard, St. James's, the Marchioness of Bath, a son.

— In Lowndes-square, Lady Skelmers-dale, a dau.

— In Porchester-square, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Richard Strachey, B.C., a dau.

17. At West Brompton, the lady of Major Graham, Twenty-second Regt., a son.

18. At Canterbury, the lady of Capt.

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AUGUST.

C. R. Levett, King's Dragoon Guards, a son.

19. At Plas Llynnon, Anglesea, the Hon. Mrs. Fitzmaurice, a dau.

— At Harrow-on-the-Hill, the lady of Arthur A. Roberts, esq., C.B., B.C.S., a dau.

22. In Halkin-street West, Belgrave-square, the lady of Cosmo Duff Gordon, esq., a son.

23. At Dublin, the lady of Col. Shute, Fourth Dragoon Guards, a dau.

— At Courteen Hall, Northants, the lady of Herwald Wake, esq., C.B., a son.

— In Eaton-place, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Learmouth, of Dean, N.B., a son.

24. In Chesham-place, the Hon. Lady Simeon, a son.

— The lady of Captain Watson, V.C., Thirteenth Bengal Cavalry, a dau.

— At Kensington Palace, Mrs. Algeron West, a dau.

25. In Eaton-place, the lady of Col. Charles Mills, a son.

26. In Lower Brook-street, the Lady Bateman, a son.

— At Belmont, near Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. James Hope, a son.

— At Brighton, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Barnard, Grenadier Guards, a son.

— At Spain's Hall, Essex, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Ruggles Brise, a son.

27. At Tunbridge Wells, the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, a dau.

— The Hon. Mrs. St. John Methuen, a son.

— In Eaton-square, the Hon. Mrs. Mostyn, a dau.

— At Twickenham, the lady of Sir Lionel Smith, bart., a dau.

— At Camp House, Colchester, the lady of Col. Street, C.B., a dau.

— The lady of Col. William Henry Vicars, of Winton Villa, Leamington, a son.

— At Pentre, Pembrokeshire, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Saunders Davies, a son and heir.

— At Madras, the lady of Lieut.-Col. J. L. Barrow, R.A., a dau.

28. At St. Helen's, Southsea, the lady of Major Dowell, V.C., Royal Marine Artillery, a son.

29. In Seamore-place, May fair, the Lady Rendlesham, a dau.

1. At Berlin, H.R.H. the Crown Princess of Prussia, a son.

— At Harewood House, Hanover-square, the Countess of Harewood, a son.

2. In Westbourne-park-road, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Edward Hall, a son.

— At New Westminster, British Columbia, the lady of Capt. J. M. Grant, R.E., a dau.

3. At the Rectory, Corfe Castle, the Lady Charlotte Bankes, a son.

— In Belgrave-square, the Hon. Mrs. Percy Wyndham, a dau.

— In Wilton-crescent, the lady of H. Lowther, esq., M.P., a dau.

— At Fern-hill Lodge, Farnham, the lady of Maj. F. Hammersley, unattached, a dau.

4. At Morecambe, near Lancaster, the Hon. Mrs. William Flower, a dau.

— At Brighton, the lady of Captain Thurnburn, R.N., a son.

— At Government House, Sierra Leone, the lady of Lieut.-Col. W. Hill, a son.

5. In Chesham-street, the lady of C. H. A'Court Repington, esq., a son.

6. At Dover House, Whitehall, the Viscountess Clifden, twin daughters.

— At Norton House, Dartmouth, the lady of Col. C. Hogge, R.A., a dau.

— At Kamtee, the lady of Captain Chas. H. Wilson, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, Madras Army, a son.

8. In South-street, Viscountess Hardinge, a dau.

— The Hon. Mrs. Nugent Bankes, a son.

-- In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Campbell, a dau.

9. The Hon. Lady Filmer, a son and heir.

— In Eaton-place, the lady of H. Fenwick, esq., M.P., a dau.

— At Pembroke Dock, South Wales, the lady of Major Cox, R.E., a dau.

10. At Clifton, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Gustavus Hume, a dau.

— At Forest Hill, Windsor, the lady of Major J. E. Riley, late Eighty-eighth Regt., a dau.

11. At Kilvington Hall, Thirsk, the Lady Cecilia Turton, a son.

— At Waltair, the lady of Major R. M. Macdonald, Madras Staff Corps, a dau.

12. At Newton Hall, Essex, the lady

BIRTHS.

of Sir Brydges Henniker, bart., a son and heir.

12. At Christ's College Lodge, Cambridge, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Cartmell, a son.

13. At Kensington Palace-gardens, Lady Peto, a son.

— At Hamilton, Canada West, the lady of Major Hoste, C.B., R.A., a son.

15. In Great Stanhope-street, the Duchess of Manchester, a dau.

— In Great Cumberland-street, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Chichester, a son.

16. At Waltham Abbey, the lady of Col. W. H. Askwith, R.A., a son.

— At Kingstown, the lady of Commissary-Gen. Power, C.B., a son.

— At Southampton, the lady of Major Charles Elgee, Twenty-third Regt. (Royal Welsh Fusiliers), a son.

18. At Hanbury Hall, Worcestershire, the Lady Georgina Vernon, a dau.

— At Heatherton Park, Taunton, the lady of Hugh Adair, esq., M.P., a son.

— At Limerick, the lady of Major Lewis Jones, Seventeenth Depot Batt., a dau.

— At Dughai, the lady of Capt. F. C. Scott, Forty-second Royal Highlanders, a son.

19. At Hopton Hall, Lady Plumridge, a dau.

— At Peshawur, the lady of Major J. F. Richardson, C.B., Commanding Sixth Bengal Cavalry, a son.

20. At North Camp, Aldershot, the lady of Col. T. Addison, C.B., Second Queen's Royal Regt., a dau.

— At Stanhope Castle, Weardale, the lady of Henry Pease, esq., M.P., a son.

— At Bareilly, Rohilkund, the lady of R. H. Wallace Dunlop, C.B., Officiating Civ. and Sess. Judge, a dau.

21. At Kent Lodge, Southsea, the lady of Col. F. English, C.B., Fifty-third Regt., a son.

22. At Red-hill, Reigate, Lady Elizabeth de Capell Broke, the lady of R. Eaton Edevaine, esq., of Stanley-terrace, Kensington-park, a son.

— In Kensington-park, the Hon. Mrs. W. Knox Wigram, a dau.

— At Cliftonville, Brighton, the lady of Col. Charles Smith, a dau.

— At Llanwarne Rectory, the lady of the Rev. Walter Baskerville Mynors, a son.

— At Hyderabad, the lady of Capt. Forster, Fourth (King's Own) Regt., a dau.

23. The lady of Lieut.-Col. J. A. Todd, Fourteenth King's Hussars, a son.

24. At Shanghai, the lady of Walter Medhurst, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, a son.

— At Murree, Panjaub, the lady of Capt. S. B. Cookson, Brigade-Major, a dau.

— In Upper Brook-street, Lady Kathleen Tighe, a son.

25. At Allahabad, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Guise, Ninetieth Light Infantry, a dau.

26. The lady of Col. Sir Thomas McMahon, bart., C.B., a son.

— At Aden, the lady of Lieut.-Col. McGregor, Fifteenth Regt. Bombay N.I., a dau.

— At Bhooj, Bombay, the lady of Major A. Y. Shortt, Political Agent in Cutch, a son.

27. At Braunston, Northamptonshire, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Lowndes, a son.

29. At Mylnbeck, Windermere, the lady of Capt. Pasley, R.N., a dau.

— At Mussoorie, the lady of Major Cookson, Cantonment Magistrate, Meerut, a son.

30. At Hilliers, Petworth, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Barttelot, M.P., a dau.

— At Broughton Grange, the lady of Marmaduke Vavasour, esq., a dau.

— At Bishop's Court, Llandaff, the lady of the Rev. Walter H. Earle Welby, a dau.

31. At Aberdeen, the Lady Saltoun, a dau.

— At Portobello, Dublin, the lady of Col. Phillpotts, R.H. Art., a son.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At Woodbridge House, Guildford, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Onslow, a son.

2. At Simla, the lady of Lieut.-Col. W. A. Fyers, C.B., Rifle Brigade, a son.

3. At Eastbourne, the lady of Robert Hanbury, esq., M.P., a dau.

— In Dean's Yard, Westminster Abbey, the lady of G. J. Cayley, esq., a son.

4. At Sheerness, the lady of Capt. Luard, R.N., a son.

— At Malabar Hill, Bombay, the lady of Sir Alexander Grant, bart., a son.

5. At Lambton Castle, the Countess of Durham, a dau.

6. At St. Leonard's Hill, Windsor, the lady of Geo. Moffatt, esq., M.P., a dau.

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BIRTHS.

7. At the Willows, West Ham, the lady of Capt. Pelly, R.N., a son.
9. The lady of Major Millward, R.A., a son.
 - At Roehampton, the lady of Capt. Decie, R.E., a dau.
 - At Rutland Gate, the Lady Raglan, a son.
 - At Ardvorlich, Perthshire, Mrs. Robert Drummond, a son.
11. At Wrotham Park, the Countess of Strafford, a son.
 - At Brookfield House, Ryde, Isle of Wight, the Lady Burghley, a dau.
 - At Birmingham, the lady of Major the Hon. L. W. Miles, Half-pay, Rifle Brigade, a son.
 - At Swansea, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Roney, Assistant-Inspector of Volunteers, a son.
 - At Gatcombe, the lady of Henry D. Ricardo, esq., a dau.
 - In Eaton-place, the lady of the Rev. Charles Cavendish Bentinck, a dau.
12. At Trafalgar, the Countess Nelson, a son.
 - The Hon. Mrs. Henry Petre, Bedford, Essex, a dau.
13. At Hythe, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Bewes, a dau.
14. At Simla, the lady of Major Connell, R.A., a son.
17. At Wrockwardine Hall, Salop, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Herbert, a dau.
 - At Queen's-gate-terrace, the lady of Col. Little, C.B., a son.
 - At Garandon Park, Leicestershire, the lady of A. C. Philipps de Lisle, esq., a son and heir.
18. In Hereford-street, Park-lane, the Marchioness of Carmarthen, a son.
19. At Dundas Castle, N.B., the lady of Adam D. Dundas, esq., Lieut. R.N., a dau.
 - At Scampston Hall, Yorkshire, the lady of Col. St. Quintin, prematurely, a son.
 - At Sliema, near Malta, the lady of Lieut.-Col. H. Peel Yates, R.A., a son.
20. At Teddington, the lady of Major F. G. Kempster, Madras Staff Corps, a son.
 - At Brampford Speke, near Exeter, the lady of Capt. R. W. Pilkington, late Bengal Army, a son.
 - At Inverness, the lady of the Chisholm, a son and heir.
 - At Cape Town, the lady of the Rev. Canon Currey, a son.
21. At Pau, Basse Pyrenées, the lady of John Ramende, esq., M.P., a son and heir.
21. At Weston-super-Mare, the lady of Col. S. S. Trevor, a son.
 - At Buenos Ayres, the lady of Frank Parish, esq., H.M.'s Consul, a son.
22. At Kibworth Hall, Leicestershire, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Hardinge, a dau.
 - At Edinburgh, the lady of Lieut.-Col. A. T. Cadell, R.A., a dau.
 - At East Court, Cosham, Mrs. Robert F. Stopford, a dau.
 - At Simla, the lady of Capt. J. F. Raper, R.A., a son.
23. At the Lawn, Walmer, the lady of Commodore Montresor, R.N., H.M.S. *Serena*, a dau.
 - At Aldershot, the lady of Major Wickham, Sixty-first Regt., a dau.
 - At St. Clare, near Ryde, Isle of Wight, the lady of John Pryce Mackinnon, esq., late Twenty-fifth (the King's Own) Borderers, a son.
24. At Kirby-under-Dale Rectory, York, the Hon. Mrs. T. J. Monson, a son.
 - At Bath, the lady of Capt. C. V. Wilkieson, R.E., a son.
25. At Cranmer Hall, Norfolk, the lady of Sir Willoughby Jones, bart., a dau.
26. At Brighton, the lady of Capt. R. F. Molesworth, a son.
28. At Sheerness, the lady of Capt. Morton Eden, R.A., a dau.
 - At Woolston, Southampton, the lady of Commander Campion, R.N., H.M.S. *Boscawen*, a dau.
29. At Llwynegryn Hall, Flintshire, the lady of Henry Cecil Raikes, esq., a dau.
 - At Winchester, the lady of Alfred S. Heathcote, esq., V.C., Sixtieth Rifles, a dau.
 - At the Royal Barracks, Dublin, the lady of Major R. C. Butler, Thirty-sixth Regt., a dau.
 - At Leamington, the lady of Major Forbes, a dau.

OCTOBER.

1. At Leghorn, the lady of Alexander Macbean, esq., H.M.'s Consul, a dau.
2. At Castle House, Calne, Wilts, the lady of Major Ward, a dau.
 - At Holworthy, the lady of the Rev. Walter Bullock, of Faulkbourne Hall, Essex, a dau.
 - The lady of Capt. Sandilands, R.A., a son.

BIRTHS.

2. At Seymour Court, near Marlow, the lady of Thomas O. Wethered, esq., a dau.
3. At Ewell, Surrey, the lady of the Rev. Sir George L. Glyn, bart., a son.
4. At Portsmouth, the lady of Brevet-Major Wade, Fifty-third Regt., a son.
— At Bruntfield House, Edinburgh, the Lady Binning, a son.
— In Eaton-place, Belgrave-square, the lady of Col. Benson, C.B., a son.
— At Haslar, Gosport, the lady of Dr. David Deas, C.B., &c., Inspector-General, a son.
— At Nynee Tal, Upper India, the lady of Arthur Cassidy, esq., Brevet-Major, Second Dragoon Guards, a dau.
5. At Beaumaris, Anglesey, the lady of the Rev. Richard H. Hill, D.C.L., a son.
— At Bordeaux, the lady of Kenelm Digby Wingfield, esq., a son.
6. At Dublin, the lady of Sir Francis Blackwood, bart., R.N., a son.
— In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Holder, a dau.
— At Alipore, the lady of John Peter Grant, esq., B.C.S., a son.
7. At Ord House, Beaulieu, the lady of Charles A. Hanbury, esq., a son.
8. At Womaston, near Kington, Herefordshire, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Broadley Harrison, late Commanding Eleventh Hussars, a son.
— At Glenarthur Lodge, Duddingstone, near Edinburgh, the lady of Maj. Frederick Roome, H.M.'s Tenth Regt. Bombay Native Infantry, a son.
9. At Eton College, the lady of the Rev. E. D. Stone, a dau.
— At the Vicarage, Richmond, Surrey, the lady of the Rev. H. Dupuis, a son.
10. At Aden, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Aitken, Commandant of H.M.'s Artillery at that place, a dau.
— At Acton-place, Suffolk, the Lady Florence Barnadiston, a dau.
— At Sandgate, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Drummond Hay, Seventy-eighth Highlanders, a son.
— At Westerham, Kent, the lady of Major Haggard, R.A., a son.
— At Parsonstown, the lady of Capt. L. C. Sheffield, Twenty-first Fusiliers, a son.
11. In Dover-street, the Viscountess Dalrymple, a son.
— At Farnham, Surrey, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Patrick L. O. Paget, late Scots Fusilier Guards, a dau.
11. In Great Cumberland-place, Hyde Park, the lady of Evan Charles Sutherland Walker, esq., of Crow Nest, Yorkshire, and Aberarder, Inverness-shire, a son.
12. At Hollybrook, Skibbereen, the Lady Emily Becher, a son.
— At Edinburgh, the lady of Alexander Jardine, esq., of Applegirth, a dau.
13. At Athlone Garrison, co. Roscommon, the lady of Capt. E. H. Lenon, V.O. Sixty-seventh Regt., a son and heir.
— At St. Barnabas Parsonage, Kensington, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Francis Hessey, a dau.
— At Rowling, the lady of N. Hughes D'Aeth, esq., a dau.
— At Colomendy, Denbighshire, the lady of Bryan G. Davies Cooke, esq., a son.
— At Llanerchrugog Hall, North Wales, the lady of Henry Jones, esq., a son.
14. At Ugbrooke Park, Chudleigh, Devon, Lady Clifford, a son and dau.
— At Stoke, Devonport, Hon. Mrs. Keith Stewart, a dau.
— At Revagh, near Galway, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Gaisford, late Seventy-second Highlanders, a dau.
— At Ryde, Isle of Wight, the lady of Commander J. H. Bushnell, R.N., a dau.
— At Birr, Ireland, the lady of Capt. John Horner, Fifty-eighth Regt., a dau.
— At Marwell Hall, Hampshire, the lady of Arthur H. Kenyon, esq., a dau.
— At Amington Hall, Tamworth, Mrs. Blundell Hawkes, a son.
15. At Swynnerton Park, Staffordshire, the lady of Basil Fitzherbert, esq., a dau.
— At Weymouth, the lady of Capt. Lothian, Fifty-third Regt., a son.
— At Weldon Rectory, the lady of the Rev. W. Finch Hatton, a dau.
16. At Thurland Castle, Lancashire, the lady of North Burton, esq., a son.
17. At York Town, the lady of Capt. Horne, Second Batt. Twenty-fifth Regt., a son.
— At Newcastle-on-Tyne, the lady of Capt. J. E. Harvey, Forty-first (Welsh) Regt., a dau.
— At St. Eustatius, West Indies, the widow of Lieut.-Col. P. J. Macdonald, Fourth W.I. Regt., a dau.
18. At the Royal Military College, near

BIRTHS.

Farnborough, the lady of Capt. Leonard Griffiths, R.A., a son.

18. At Calcutta, the lady of the Hon. Mr. Justice Morgan, a son.

21. At Poona, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Carmichael, C.B., Ninety-fourth Regt., a son.

— At Netherhall, Cumberland, the lady of Wilfrid Lawson, esq., M.P., a son.

— At Laggan, Craig Ellachie, Banffshire, the lady of Major H. Drummond, R.E., Bengal, a dau.

— At Canonteign House, Devon, the lady of the Hon. Fleetwood Pellew, a son.

— At the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, the lady of Major Shaw, R.A., a dau.

— At Caer Wood, Chepstow, the lady of the Rev. J. W. D. Hernaman, H.M.'s Inspector of Schools, a dau.

— At Eden Grove, Westmoreland, the lady of Capt. E. H. Gandy, a son.

— At Trevandrum, Southern India, the lady of A. Augustus Davidson, esq., A.K.O.L., Capt. and Adj., Second Battalion, Nair Brigade, a son.

22. At Foxwarren, Cobham, the lady of Charles Buxton, esq., M.P., a dau.

— At Pitfirrane, Fifeshire, the lady of Sir Arthur Wedderburn Halkett, bart., a dau.

23. At Wimbledon, the lady of Col. A. Lowry Cole, a son.

— At Sunderland, the lady of Commander Fred. C. Herbert, R.N., a son.

24. At Dublin, the Countess of Belmore, a dau.

— At Kingstown, the Hon. Mrs. Somerset Ward, a son.

— At Frewen Hall, Oxford, Mrs. Thomson, the lady of the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, a dau.

25. The Countess of Mexborough, a dau.

— At Florence, the lady F. Tremayne, a son.

— At Laggan, Craig Ellachie, the lady of Capt. C. S. Thomason, R.E., Bengal, a son.

27. In Norfolk-crescent, the lady of Pascoe Du Pre Grenfell, esq., a dau.

— At Poltair, Penzance, the lady of Henry H. Tremayne, esq., a dau.

— At Risby Rectory, the lady of Henry Gerard Hoare, esq., a son.

28. At Upper Hyde-park-gardens, the Right Hon. Lady Rollo, a dau.

29. In Dover-street, Piccadilly, the Hon. Mrs. Milles, a dau.

— At Exeter, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Mayers, late Eighty-sixth Royal Regt., a dau.

29. At Ripon, the lady of the Rev. Canon Atlay, a son.

— At Bishopstow, Natal, the lady of Archdeacon Grubb, a dau.

30. In Grafton-street, the Marchioness of Winchester, a son.

— At Wellesbourne Hall, Warwickshire, the lady of Capt. Henry Bathurst, a son.

— At Woodford, Wells, the lady of E. N. Buxton, esq., of twins, a son and dau.

— At Soudes-place, Dorking, the lady of John E. Bovill, esq., a dau.

31. At Woodmancote, near Henfield, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Dowbiggin, Ninety-ninth Regt., a dau.

— At Fyzabad, the lady of Col. Pratt, C.B., Twenty-third Royal Welsh Fusiliers, a son.

NOVEMBER.

1. At Stirroke House, Caithness-shire, the lady of Major Horne, of Stirroke, a son.

— At Farnham, the lady of Major H. F. Williams, Sixtieth Royal Rifles, a dau.

— At Southsea, the lady of Capt. Upton, Twenty-sixth Cameronians, a son.

— At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. Simond, Engineers, a dau.

— At Masulipatam, the lady of Edw. Bromley Foord, esq., Madras Civil Service, a dau.

2. At Chavenage, the lady of the Hon. John Yarde Buller, a son.

— At the Rectory, Houghton-le-Skerne, the lady of the Rev. Edw. Chessie, a dau.

5. At Wood Hall, Wetherby, the lady of the Hon. J. C. Dundas, a son.

— At Richmond, the lady of J. C. Sharpe, esq., banker, of Fleet-street, a son.

6. At the Cedars, Sunninghill, the lady of Lieut. the Hon. Hugh Henry Hare, Bengal Staff Corps, a son.

— At Kensington W., the lady of Capt. B. H. Martindale, R.E., a son.

— At Southsea, the lady of Capt. Richard Oldfield, Sixth Brigade Royal Artillery, a dau.

— At Camp, near Baroda, the lady of J. Forbes Robertson, H.M.'s Bombay, N.I., a son.

7. At Abbottabad, Panjaub, the lady of Major Boisragon, commanding H.M.'s Fourth Regiment Sikh Infantry, Panjaub Irregular Force, a dau.

BIRTHS.

8. At Clifden, Galway, the lady of Commander John W. Webb, R.N., a son.
— At Brighton, the lady of Capt. Cockerell, Twentieth Hussars, a dau.
— In Cornwall-terrace, Regent's-park, the lady of Vincent Biscoe Tritton, esq., a son.
9. At Dublin, the lady of Major Ellis, Sixtieth Rifles, A.D.C., a dau.
10. In Upper Hyde-park-gardens, lady Agnes Jolliffe, a son.
— At Barrelwell House, Chester, the lady of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Manners, a dau.
— At Falmouth, the lady of Major Champion, R.A., a son.
12. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Hoste, a dau.
13. At Queen's-gate-terrace, Lady Augusta Finnes, a dau.
14. At Cumberland Lodge, Lady Mary Hood, a son.
— At the Prussian Embassy, the lady of Count Bernstorff, a son.
— At Gibraltar, the lady of Capt. Francis, One Hundredth Regt., a son.
15. At Glenstal, co. Limerick, the lady of Sir William H. Barrington, bart., a dau.
— At Bucknalls, near Watford, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Creed, a dau.
16. At Inverernan House, Aberdeenshire, Mrs. Forbes, a dau.
17. At Laverstoke House, Hants, the Lady Charlotte Portal, a dau.
— In Lowndes-street, the lady of Lieut.-Col. C. de Morel, a dau.
18. At Oakhill Park, Hampstead, the lady of Sir Harry Parkes, K.C.B., a son.
— At Lenfield, Maidstone, the lady of Major John Laurie, a dau.
— At Caysbrook, Hereford, Mrs. Reginald Yorke, a son.
19. In Belgrave-square, the Countess of Stradbroke, a son and heir.
— In Eaton-place South, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Spring Rice, a dau.
20. At Chatham, the lady of Capt. William Congreve, Brigade Major, a son.
— At Blythe Hall, Warwickshire, the lady of J. D. W. Digby, esq., a son.
— In Southwick-crescent, the lady of Money Wigram, jun., esq., a son.
21. At Gibraltar, the lady of Major Cooper, Seventh Royal Fusiliers, a son.
— At the Grotto, Basilidon, the lady of Alexander C. Forbes, esq., a son.
22. At Hythe, Kent, the lady of Capt. Wray, R.E., a son.
23. At Nutfield, Surrey, the lady of H. Edmund Gurney, esq., a dau.
23. At Heath-end, Hampstead, the lady of H. Halford Vaughan, esq., a dau.
— In Portland-place, the lady of H. Chetwynd Stapylton, esq., of Shenley Lodge, a dau.
— At Swatow, China, the lady of G. W. Caine, esq., H.M.'s Consul, a son.
— At the residence of her father, (Major-Gen. Gostling, R.A., Penlee, Stoke-Damarel), the lady of Neville Tufnell, esq., Lieut. H.M.S. *Britannia*, a dau.
24. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the Hon. Mrs. James C. Dormer, a son.
— At Oakhill, Hampstead, the lady of Col. Whittingham, C.B., Second Batt., Fourth King's Own, a son.
25. At Byfleet, Surrey, the lady of Major Southey, Madras Staff Corps, a dau.
— At the Laurels, Richmond, the lady of Major W. H. Archer, a dau.
— At Chepstow Villas, west, Bayswater, the lady of Capt. E. F. Du Cane, R.E., a dau.
— In Hereford-street, Mayfair, the lady of Chas. Penruddocke, esq., of Compton Park, Wilts, a dau.
— At Fundenhall, Norfolk, the lady of Gerard Barton, esq., a son.
— At Firby Hall, York, the lady of R. H. Bower, esq., a dau.
26. At the North Camp, Aldershot, the Hon. Mrs. H. H. Clifford, a dau.
— At Windlestone Hall, co. Durham, Lady Eden, a son.
— At Highfield House, Old Forest-hill, the lady of John Whichcord, esq., F.S.A., a dau.
27. In Belgrave-square, the Lady Edwin Hill Trevor, a dau.
— At Littleton, the lady of Major Gen. Wood, a son.
— At East Woodhay, Hants, the lady of G. Selater Booth, esq., M.P., a dau.
28. At Bath, the lady of Col. J. H. Wynell Mayow, Bengal Army, a son.
— At Ord Cottage, Beaulieu, Hants, the lady of Capt. Mackenzie, jun., of Ord, a dau.
29. In Onslow-square, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Bryan Milman, Fifth Fusiliers, a dau.
— The lady of Capt. George Ward, Brigade Major, commanding at Dinapore, a son.
— At Rawul Pindee, Punjaub, the lady of Capt. Baldwin Wake, Twenty-first Hussars, a son.

BIRTHS.

DECEMBER.

1. At Pontefract, the lady of the Rev. Sir Thomas Blomfield, bart., a son.
2. At Chaddlewood, near Plympton, Devon, the Hon. Mrs. Soltan Symons, a dau.
 - At Woolwich Common, the lady of Major Stuart, Royal Engineers, a son.
 - At Charlton, near Woolwich, the lady of Capt. Arthur Harrison, R.A., a son.
3. The lady of Rear-Adm. the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., a son.
 - At Stoke Devonport, the lady of Capt. Fred. Carr Dyer, H.M.'s Seventy-fifth Regt., a son.
 - At Mhow, the lady of Major J. H. Champion, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Adj.-Gen. Mhow Division of the Army, a dau.
4. At Duddingston House, Edinburgh, the lady of Robert Hay, esq., jun., of Haystoun, a dau.
5. In Katon-place South, the lady of the Hon. G. Denman, Q.C., M.P., a son.
 - At the Vicarage, Barrow-on-Humber, the Hon. Mrs. Machell, a son.
 - At Cuckfield, Sussex, the lady of Lieut.-Col. J. W. Farran, Madras Retired List, a dau.
6. In Blandford-place, Regent's-park, Lady Isabella Freme, a dau.
 - In Chesham-place, Lady Susan Smith, a son.
 - At Myerscough Hall, Lancashire, the lady of Major Cunliffe, a dau.
7. At Algiers, Lady Charlotte Fotheringham, a son.
 - At Brighton, the lady of Major-Gen. Davidson, a son.
9. At Randolph House, Maida-hill, the Hon. Mrs. Seton, a son.
10. At Wake's Colne Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. F. Grimston, a son.
 - In Portland-place, the lady of the Hon. Ralph Pelham Nevill, a dau.
 - At the Staff College, Sandhurst, the lady of Col. Wm. Napier, a dau.
 - At Bangalore, the lady of Major Lionel Bridge, Third Royal Horse Brigade, a dau.
12. At Hampton Court Palace, the lady of Thomas Bradshaw, esq., a dau.
 - At Tickhill Castle, Yorkshire, the lady of E. C. Bower, esq., a dau.
 - At Bombay, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Pennycuik, R.A., a dau.
13. In Kildare-terrace, Westbourne-park, the lady of Col. Tidy, a son.
 - At Bombay, the lady of Lieut.-Col. H. T. Vincent, a dau.
14. At Melville House, Portobello, Edinburgh, Lady Harriet Wentworth, a son.
 - At Ashburn House, Gourcock, N.B., Lady Carden, of Templemore Abbey, Ireland, a dau.
 - At Hendon, Middlesex, the lady of Rear-Adm. Stanley, a son.
 - At Stoke Damerel, the lady of Capt. Arthur Lowe, R.N., a son.
 - At Preston, near Cirencester, the lady of Lieut.-Col. A. Crawford, Retired List, H.M.'s Indian Army, a son.
16. At Woolwich, the lady of Major George T. Field, R.A., a dau.
 - At East Sheen, Surrey, the lady of Major Leycester Penrhyn, a dau.
17. At the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, the lady of Henry Briscoe, M.D., Surgeon-Major, Royal Artillery, a dau.
 - At Albury, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Newdigate Burne, a dau.
18. At Fallapit, Devon, the lady of W. B. Fortescue, esq., a dau.
 - At the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, the lady of Capt. T. Inglis, R.E., a son.
 - At Seetapore, Oude, the lady of Major Jordan, H.M.'s Thirty-fourth Regt., a son.
19. At Haverland Hall, Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. Fellowes, prematurely, a dau.
 - At St. Oyth Parsonage, the lady of the Rev. Claude Bosanquet, a son.
22. At Wardour Castle, Wiltshire, the Hon. Lady Tichborne, a son and heir.
 - At Warthill, Aberdeenshire, the lady of Wm. Leslie, esq., M.P., a dau.
 - In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Mrs. Edward Heneage, a dau.
 - At Auckland, New Zealand, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Gamble, Deputy Quartermaster-General to the Forces, a son.
23. In Lowndes-square, the Hon. Mrs. Somerset Gough-Calthorpe, a son.
 - At Sandgate, Kent, the lady of Col. J. A. Ewart, C.B., Seventy-eighth Highlanders, a son.
 - At Belaire, near Plymouth, the lady of Major Fitzgerald, Twenty-third (Duke of Wellington's) Regt., a son.
 - At Riverhead, Kent, Mrs. Cyril Randolph, a dau.
25. In Ely-place, the lady of Major S. H. Smith, of Annesbrook, a dau.
 - At Tathwell House, Belaise Park, N.W., the lady of Commander Bedford Pim, R.N., a son.

MARRIAGES.

26. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the lady of Major F. A. V. Thurnburn, Staff Corps Bengal Army, a dau.

— At Madras, the lady of Col. Hubert Marshall, Military Secretary to Government, a dau.

27. At Evington-place, Kent, Lady Honeywood, a son.

— At Edinburgh, the lady of Capt. Macneal, of Ugadale, a son and heir.

29. At Thorganby Hall, Lincolnshire, Mrs. R. C. Elwes, a son.

— In Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, the Lady Katherine Hamilton Russell, a dau.

30. At Niddrie House, Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. de Moleyns, a dau.

— In Pembridge-gardens, the lady of Major R. G. MacGregor, a son.

31. At Castle Hill, Devon, the Countess Fortescue, a dau.

— At Oxford, the lady of the Rev. W. C. Salter, M.A., Principal of St. Alban Hall, a son.

— At the house of Gen. Sir Allen Woodford, G.C.B., Royal Hospital, Chelsea, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Newdigate, a son.

7. At St. James's, Exeter, John Barber, esq., of Park Hill, Derbyshire, to Louisa, dau. of the late Gen. Herbert, of Exeter.

— At St. Stephen-the-Martyr, Regent's-park, the Rev. Frank Owen to Mary, dau. of Wm. McCormick, esq., M.P., of Cambridge-terrace, and Linahally, co. Derry.

— At Hemingford Abbots, Hunts., Capt. J. Vincent, Seventy-sixth Regt., to Annie, dau. of the Rev. James Linton, of Hemingford House.

— At Walcot Church, Bath, Capt. Henry Phillpotts, H.M.I.A., to Adelaide Matilda Sophia, dau. of George J. Waters, esq.

— At Christ Church, Bayswater-road, Stephen L. Koe, esq., to Grace Sophia, dau. of the late Thomas Paley, esq.

— At St. John's, Paddington, Charles Synge Christopher Bowen, esq., Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, to Emily Frances, dau. of the late James Medows Rendel, esq., F.R.S.

8. At St. Pancras, Middlesex, John Vallance, esq., of Essex-street, to Elizabeth, dau. of W. T. S. Daniel, esq., Q.C., of Mecklenburg-square.

9. At Wytham-on-the-Hill, Lincolnshire, Edwin Martin Atkins, esq., of Kingston Lisle, Berks, to Mary Georgina Louisa, dau. of Gen. Johnson.

— At Christ Church, Colombo, James D. Tremlett, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to Louisa Helen, dau. of the Hon. Wm. O. Gibson, Colonial Secretary for Ceylon.

— At Dale, Pembrokeshire, Capt. J. E. Cornes, R.E., to Mary Frances, dau. of J. P. A. Lloyd Phillips, esq., of Dale Castle, Pembrokeshire, and of Mawbs, Cardiganshire.

— At Killinane, Geo. Henry Wale, Commander, R.N., son of the late Gen. Sir Charles Wale, K.C.B., of Shelford, Cambridgeshire, to Katherine Henrietta, dau. of Dudley Persee, esq., of Roxborough, co. Galway, and granddau. of the first Viscount Guillamore.

14. At Christ Church, St. Marylebone, the Rev. Chas. Ebrington McKay, A.M., Rector of Inver, Larne, to Eliza, dau. of the late Adm. Chas. Simeon, and granddau. of the late Sir John Simeon, bart.

16. At St. John's, Paddington, Lieut.-Col. Fowler Burton, to Elizabeth, dau. of J. B. Friend, esq., of Sussex-square, Hyde-park, and Ripple-vale, Kent.

— At St. Mary's, Bath, John Leigh Reed, esq., Capt. Royal Wiltshire Militia, to Edith Margaretta Branding, dau. of the late Col. J. T. S. Clarke, of the Scots Greys.

MARRIAGES.

1862.

JANUARY.

1. At Clifton, Thomas Parr, esq., of Clifton, to Louisa-Debonnaire, dau. of the late Thomas J. Knowlys, esq., of Heysham Tower, Lancashire.

2. At Holy Trinity, Brompton, the Rev. T. Keble to Mary Caroline, dau. of the late Rev. Charles Turner.

— At Wakefield, J. P. Harris, esq., of H.B.M.'s Embassy at St. Petersburg, to Martha, dau. of the late William Shaw, esq., of Stanley Hall, Yorkshire.

4. At St. Marylebone, Thomas Bingham, esq., of Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, to Esther Charlotte, dau. of John Denis Browne, esq., of Mount Browne, late M.P. for the county Mayo.

— At St. Philip's, Kensington, the Rev. William Benham, of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, to Louisa Marian, dau. of Lewis Edward Kneibach, esq., of Phillimore-gardens, Kensington.

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MARRIAGES.

16. At Georgeham, Devon, Edwin Crawshaw, esq., of Oaklands Park, Gloucestershire, to Charlotte, dau. of the Rev. Francis Hole.

— At Rhyl, North Wales, Major Ellis Cunliffe, of Myerscough Hall, Lancashire, to Emma, dau. of the late Samuel Rogers, esq., of the Brooklands, Bromsgrove.

— At Bloxworth, the Rev. William Charles Salter, Principal of St. Alban Hall, Oxford, to Emma Louisa, dau. of the Rev. G. Pickard-Cambridge, of Bloxworth House and Rectory, Dorset.

18. Eugene Hay Cameron, esq., R.A., to Caroline Catherine, dau. of John Denis Browne, esq., of Mount Browne, late M.P. for co. Mayo.

20. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Fredk. J. S. Adam, Lieut. Bombay Staff Corps, to Mary Isabella, dau. of Major-Gen. Claud Douglas, Bengal Army.

21. At Clifton, Charles Douglas, esq., Lieut. Fifteenth Regt. B.N.I., son of General Sir J. D. Douglas, G.C.B., to Charlotte, dau. of J. H. Armstrong, esq.

— At Bombay, John Henry Nott, esq., Capt. Royal Regt., to Henrietta Frances Onslow, dau. of Col. Gosling, H.M.'s Indian Army, commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

— At St. Mary's, Bathwick, Bath, John Sackville Swann, esq., Captain Twenty-second Regt., to Blanche, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Bayly, K.H., of Burley-villa, Lyme Regis.

22. At Keith House, East Lothian, Yorkshire, Lieut.-Col. William Hope, C.B., Seventy-first Highland Light Infantry, son of the late Sir John Hope, M.P., of Craighill, to Alicia Henrietta, dau. of Sir John Wedderburn, bart.

— At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, William Windham Baring, esq., to Barbara, dau. of the late Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir Frederick and Lady Emily Ponsonby.

— At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Capt. Maxse, R.N., to Cecilia, dau. of the late Brigadier James Steel, C.B.

23. At St. James's, Paddington, Col. Cyprian Bridge, late of the Fifty-eighth Regt., to Mary Louisa, dau. of the late Jonathan Williamson, esq., of Lakelands, co. Dublin.

— At Tittleshall, Norfolk, Edward North Buxton, to Emily, dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Kenelm H. Digby.

— At Wivelsfield, Sussex, the Rev. J. Harwood Harrison, Rector of Bugbrooke, Northamptonshire, to Emily Holden, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Holden Rose, of the Ferns.

23. At St. George's, Hanover-square,

the Hon. Somerset J. Gough Calthorpe, Lieut.-Col. Fifth Dragoon Guards, third son of Lord Calthorpe, to Mrs. Frederick Crewe, dau. of Capt. Chamier, R.N.

30. At Nether Tabley Chapel, Allen Alexander Bathurst, esq., M.P., to the Hon. Meriel Leicester Warren, dau. of Lord de Tabley.

— At St. James's, Piccadilly, Henry A. W. Hervey, esq., son of the late Lord Wm. Hervey, to Laura Horatio, dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. and Lady Laura Money, of Crown Point, Norfolk.

— At Clonmel, Geo. H. M. Ricketts, esq., C.B., Bengal Civil Service, to Charlotte, dau. of P. Gough, esq., of Glencannon, Clonmel.

FEBRUARY.

3. At St. Swithin's, London, Joseph Augustus Yorke, esq., of the Inner Temple, to Florence Eliza Mary, dau. of Thomas Chambré, esq., of Warwick-gardens, Kensington.

4. At Stisted, Essex, Herbert Whitaker, esq., son of the Rev. George A. Whitaker, M.A., of Knoddishall, Suffolk, to Mary, dau. of Onley Savill-Onley, esq., of Stisted Hall.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, R. Myddelton Biddulph, esq., First Life Guards, son of Col. Myddelton Biddulph, of Chirk Castle, Denbighshire, to Catherine Arabella, dau. of the late Edward Howard, esq.

5. At Brighton, E. Birch, esq., to Louisa, dau. of the late Gen.-and Lady Elizabeth Thackeray, of The Cedars, Windlesham, Surrey.

— At Ryde, Isle of Wight, the Rev. Edward Houghton Johnson, of Aldwick, Sussex, to Helen, dau. of the late Sir George Denys, bart., and widow of the Rev. Frederick Robertson, of Brighton.

— At Castlemacadam, Thomas Berwick, esq., to Annette, dau. of Howard Brooks, esq., of Castle Howard, co. Wicklow.

6. At All Saints, Norfolk-square, the Viscount Strangford, to Emily Ann, dau. of the late Adm. Sir Francis Beaufort, K.C.B.

— At Trinity Church, Westbourne-terrace, Capt. Arthur Hill, Twenty-third Royal Welch Fusiliers, to Harriette, dau. of Mr. Serjeant Miller.

11. At Iver, Bucks, John Francis W. De Salis, esq., son of the Count De Salis, to Amelia Francis Harriett, dau. of Chris-

MARRIAGES.

topher and Lady Sophia Tower, of Huntmore Park, Iver.

20. At Christ Church, St. Marylebone, William Surtees Altham, esq., to Arabella, dau. of Jesse Addams, D.C.L., one of Her Majesty's Counsel.

22. At Burdwan, Edmund Fortescue, esq., Captain Rifle Brigade, to Sophie Charlotte, dau. of the late Sir Albert de Hochepied Larpent, bart.

24. At Gowhatty, Assam, Major E. M. Ryan, of the Bengal Army, to M. Eleanor, dau. of the late Dr. Wm. Montgomerie, Bengal Medical Service.

25. Lord Southampton, to Ismania Catherine FitzRoy, dau. of Walter Nugent, esq., Baron of the Austrian Empire.

— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Hon. Leopold W. H. Powys, son of the late and brother to the present Lord Lillford, to the Lady Mary Acheson, dau. of the Earl of Gosford.

— At New York, Lieut.-Col. T. H. Pakenham, Thirtieth Regt., to Elizabeth Staples, dau. of William Clarke, esq., New York.

— At Calcutta, Capt. Hamilton Maxwell, to Julia, dau. of Brigadier-Gen. St. George, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division.

26. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Marquis of Donegall, to Harriet, dau. of Sir Bellingham Graham, bart., and widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Ashworth, K.C.B.

27. At Upton, Cheshire, the Rev. J. J. Moss, to Louisa Mary Anne, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Edward Cust.

— At Calcutta, Col. Haythorne, of the First (or Royal) Regt., to Eliza, dau. of John Thomas, esq., of Bletsoe, Bedfordshire.

28. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut.-Col. Somerset J. Gough Calthorpe, Fifth Dragoon Guards, son of Lord and Lady Calthorpe, to Mrs. Frederick Crewe, dau. of Capt. Chamier, R.N., and Mrs. Frederic Chamier.

18. At Bayswater, Francis Stuart, esq., to Amelia Harriet Wilkinson, dau. of the late Commander J. J. Wilkinson, R.N.

— At Brighton, the Rev. Edwin Lascelles, to Margaret Bushby, dau. of Alexander Mackenzie, esq., of Sussex-square.

20. At Tealing House, William Doria, esq., Secretary of Legation to the Argentine Confederation, son of the late Marchese di Spineto, to Mary James, dau. of the late James Scrymgeour Fotheringham, esq., of Powrie Fotheringham.

— At Meerut, Capt. Henry Alexander Cockburn, Bengal Army, to Lucy Margaret, dau. of Col. Auchmuty Tucker, C.B., Brigadier Commanding at Rawul Pindee.

— At Edgbaston, Warwickshire, Lieut.-Col. Miller, late Eleventh Hussars, to Sarah Dorothy, only surviving child of the late Thomas Moore Evans, esq., of Warsaw and Birmingham.

— At Holy Trinity, Paddington, Walter William Nouaille Rudge, esq., to Florence Caroline, dau. of Edward Collins Woodbridge, esq., of Porchester-square, Hyde-park.

25. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Henry Daniel Cholmeley, esq., of the Priory, Woodchester, Gloucestershire, of Easton Hall, Lincolnshire, to Penelope, dau. of the late John Goodford, esq., of Chilton Cantelo, Somerset.

— At the British Embassy, Paris, T. Naylor Leyland, esq., only son of Thomas Leyland, esq., of Haggerstone Castle, Northumberland, to Mary Anne, dau. of the late Charles Scarisbrick, of Scarisbrick Hall, and Wroughtington, Lancashire.

27. At All Saints', Southampton, Stanly Bullock, Lieut. Madras Cavalry, to Agnes Caroline, dau. of the Rev. Nathl. Cotton.

— At Edinburgh, Alexander Mackintosh, esq., Upton Park, Slough, to Henrietta, dau. of the late Major-Gen. John Grant, Bombay Artillery.

29. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Edward Middleton Barry, esq., A.R.A., to Lucy, dau. of the late T. Kettlewell, esq.

MARCH.

1. At Calcutta, Edward Davidson, Capt. Bengal Engineers, to Margaret Noel, dau. of the late Rev. Samuel and the Hon. Mrs. Philips, of Fairy Hill, Glamorganshire.

4. At Toronto, Canada West, Charles Irvine Douglas, esq., son of the late Lord William Douglas, to Margaret Elizabeth, dad. of Arthur Holmstead, esq., Toronto.

APRIL.

3. At Hampstead, Jas. Dundas Milne, esq., R.N., to Harriet, dau. of Col. Robert Hughes, of Belgrave-road, Abbey-road, St. John's-wood, N.W.

5. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Ven. Archdeacon Smith, M.A., Vicar of

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MARRIAGES.

Erith, Kent, to Agnes Menelaus, dau. of the late William Thompson, esq., of Pleasance, Dumfries.

7. At St. Jude's, Southsea, William Robinson, esq., to Olivia Townshend, dau. of the late Bishop of Meath.

— At the English Embassy, at Constantinople, Albert Nugent, esq., R.N., to Lizzie, dau. of the late Theodore Baltazzi, esq., of Constantinople and Therapia.

8. At St. Barnabas, Kensington, Lieut. Wm. Cavendish Bentinck Ryan, Third Punjab Cavalry, to Maria, dau. of Lieut.-Col. H. Doveton, late H.E.I.C.S.

10. At Madras, John Charles Loch, esq., to Ruth, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. John Pennycuik, C.B. and K.H.

— At St. James's, Piccadilly, Henry George Browne, Capt. Hundredth Regt., to Annie, dau. of Charles Seeley, esq., M.P., of Heighington, Lincoln, and Brook House, Isle of Wight.

12. At Dublin, Henry William Meredyth, to Harriet Anne, dau. of the late Rev. William and Lady Louisa Le Poer Trench.

22. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry Paull, esq., M.P., to Marianne, dau. of Henry Willis, esq., of Hill-street, Berkeley-square, and Horton Lodge, Epsom, Surrey.

— At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Percy Robert B. Feilding, son of the Earl of Denbigh, to Lady Louisa Thynne, dau. of the late Marquis of Bath.

— At the British Consulate, Nice, and afterwards at the English Chapel, Major-Gen. G. Bruce Michell, to Lady Frances E. Legge, dau. of the late and sister of the present Earl of Dartmouth.

— At the Bishop's Mission Church, Inverness, Lieut.-Col. J. G. R. Aplin, Forty-eighth Regt., to Jane Sophia, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Fulton.

— At Hurstpierpoint, William D. Freshfield, jun., esq., of Bank-buildings, London, and of the Wilderness, Reigate, to Elizabeth Catherine, dau. of the Rev. Carey Borrer, Rector of Hurstpierpoint.

23. At Alberbury, Shropshire, the Rev. Edward George Childe, to Frances Christina, dau. of Sir Baldwin Leighton, bart., M.P., of Loton Park, Salop.

— At Woodcote Chapel, William Thos. Mercer, esq., M.A., Oxford, Colonial Secretary of Hong Kong, to Mary Philipps, dau. of the Rev. Philip H. Nind, M.A., Oxford, Vicar of Southstoke-cum-Woodcote, Oxfordshire.

— At Rudgwick, F. W. Bawtree, esq.,

to Caroline, dau. of the late John Churchman, esq., of King's House, Rudgwick.

23. At South Barr, Renfrewshire, George D. D. Cleveland, Major Ninety-eighth Regt., to Agnes, dau. of the late James Jamieson, esq., Park-gardens, Glasgow.

— At St. John's, Paddington, Edward Waite Browne, esq., of Langton, Lincolnshire, to Fanny, dau. of John Chalfont Blackden, esq., of Ford, Northumberland.

— At Wyton, near Huntingdon, the Rev. Frederick Selwyn Ramesden, esq., of Carlton Hall, Notts, to Mary Jane, dau.; and at the same time, the Rev. James Stewart, Rector of Little Stukeley, to Lucy, dau. of the Rev. Joseph Parker, Rector of Wyton.

24. At Norwich Cathedral, the Rev. Godfrey Harry Arkwright, of Sutton-Scarsdale, Derbyshire, to Marian Hilari Adelaide, dau. of the Hon. George Pellew, D.D., Dean of Norwich.

— At St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, Charles Markham, esq., to Rosa, dau. of Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. C. Pengelly, to Augusta D'Oyl, dau. of the late Major.-Gen. Sir Jeremiah Bryant, C.B., of the Bengal Army.

— At St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Glasgow, Edward James Lindsay, esq., to Margaret Anne, dau. of James Murray, Esq., of Woodside-terrace, Glasgow.

— At Burton, the Rev. Oswald H. L. Penrhyn, Incumbent of Bickerstaffe, Lancashire, to Charlotte Louisa Jane, dau. of Edmund Geo. Hornby, esq., of Dalton Hall, Westmoreland.

— At Hitchin, Albert Frederic Hurt, esq., of Alderwasley Park, Derbyshire, to Alice, dau. of Fredk. Peter Delmé Radcliffe, esq., of Hitchin Priory, Herts.

— At Canterbury, the Rev. T. H. Lee Warner, to Henrietta Jane, dau. of Henry Foley, esq., of Kraham House, Canterbury, and Weston, Hants.

— At St. Stephen's, Paddington, Michael Angelo, esq., of the War Office, to Ann Bell Grant, dau. of the late Wm. Griffith, esq., formerly Solicitor-General of Barbadoes.

— At Riberton, Gloucestershire, Wm. H. Miles, esq., son of Sir William Miles, bart., of Leigh Court, Somersetshire, to Mary Frances, dau. of the Rev. John Kynaston Charleton.

26. At the Cathedral, Georgetown, Demerara, Josias Booker, to Mehetable Wickham Austin, dau. of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Guiana.

28. At St. Mary's, Chelsea, Charles

MARRIAGES.

John Manning, esq., of Princes-gardens, Princes-gate, to Louisa Augusta, dau. of the late Sir Augustus and the Hon. Lady Henniker.

29. At the Cathedral, Georgetown, Demerara, Capt. Shadwell Henry Clerke, Twenty-first Fusiliers, Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces, Windward and Leeward Islands, to Mary, dau. of the late John De la Poer Beresford, esq.

— At Albury, Surrey, Thomas Goldie Dickson, esq., Edinburgh, to the Hon. Louisa Charlotte Addington, dau. of the Rev. Viscount Sidmouth.

— At the Cathedral, Gloucester, Philip Pennant, esq., of Bodfari, Flintshire, to Mary Frances, dau. of the Rev. Edward Bankee and Mrs. Edward Bankes, and granddau. of the Hon and Very Rev. the Dean of Gloucester.

— At St. Michael's, Chester-square, James Allen Wiggott, esq., to Caroline Frederica, dau. of the late Gen. D'Oyly, Col. of H.M.'s Thirty-third (Duke of Wellington's) Regt.

30. At Tunbridge Wells, Archibald Godley, esq., to Jane, dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. Miles Stapleton, and granddau. of Thomas, 22nd Lord le Despencer.

— At Shinfield, Berks, John Hargreaves, esq., to Mary Jane, dau. of Alexander Cobham Cobham, esq., of Shinfield Manor House, Berks.

— At Caversham, Oxon, Philip Henry Nind, esq., to Elizabeth Frances, dau. of the late J. Sivewright, esq., of Peppar Park, Berks, Deputy-Lieut. and Magistrate for the counties of Berks and Oxon.

MAY.

1. At Thurlby, George Hutton Riddell, esq., Carlton-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire, to Janetta Gonville, dau. of Sir Edmund de Gonville Bromhead, bart., Thurlby hall, Lincolnshire.

— At Staplehurst, Kent, the Rev. T. Wm. Onslow Hallward, M.A., to Mary Sophia, dau. of Henry Hoare, esq., and Lady Mary Hoare, of Staplehurst House.

6. At the British Embassy, Paris, Samuel Molesworth, esq., nephew and heir presumptive of the Right Hon. Viscount Molesworth, to Georgina Charlotte Cecil, daughter of the late George Bagot Gossett, esq., of the Fourth Dragoon Guards, and the Marchioness de Vinchiaturo.

— At Walcot, Bath, Lieut.-Col. Richard

Parke, R.M., to Louisa, dau. of the late Hon. Edward Grey, D.D., Bishop of Hereford.

6. At Sandbach, Cheshire, Robert Hartley, esq., to Mary Katharine, dau. of Major Woodgate, late Twentieth Light Dragoons.

7. At Crosby Hall, Lancashire, the seat of Nicholas Blundell, esq., the Hon. Capt. Everard Sturton, Tenth Hussars, to the Hon. Termina, dau. of Lord Bellew.

— At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, H. Brougham Loch, esq., C.B., to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Hon. Edward Villiers.

— At Cheltenham, Richard Charles Webb, esq., of Brockworth, Glouc., to Caroline Georgina, dau. of the late Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Cox Kirby.

8. At Victoria, Vancouver's Island, Arthur T. Bushby, esq., Registrar-Gen. of British Columbia, to Agnes, dau. of His Excellency James Douglas, C.B., Governor of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island.

— At St. Michael's, Chester-square, Colonel M. Dawes, to Harriett Elizabeth, dau. of the late Admiral the Right Hon. Williams Fitzroy, K.C.B.

— At Heslington, George William Bateson, son of Sir Robert Bateson, bart., of Belvoir Park, co. Down, to Mary Elizabeth, dau. of George John Yarbrough, esq., of Heslington Hall, York.

— At Sutton Coldfield, Richard Birley, esq., Manchester, to Frances Jane, dau. of Joseph Houson, esq.

— At St. Mary's Church, Devon, the Rev. John Parr, M.A., to Mary Stewart, dau. of the late Robert Ker, esq., of Argrennan, Kirkcudbrightshire, N.B.

13. At Christ Church, Rangoon, Capt. Alexander Ruxton McMahon, of the Madras Staff Corps, to Jemima Fanny, dau. of Major-Gen. Morden Carthew, Commanding the Pegu Division.

21. At Heavitree, Exeter, the Rev. Loftus Stevens Gray, to Isabella Emily, dau. of John Rogers Griffiths, esq., of Pilton, Devon.

22. At All Saints', Southampton, Edward Parker, esq., to Sophia, dau. of Major-Gen. Slade, R.F.P., R.E.

23. At St. Thomas's, Winchester, Henry Edmonds Norris, esq., to Emilia, dau. of the late Capt. Frederick Marryat, R.N., C.B., of Bonham-cottage, Winchester.

24. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Herbert A. Carroll, esq., to Lucy, dau. of Alexander Atherton Park, esq., of Wimpole-street.

MARRIAGES.

27. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Marquess Wm. Whitaker, esq., of North Deighton, Yorkshire, to Gertrude Mary, dau. of Basil T. Woodd, esq., M.P., of Conyngnam Hall, in the same county.

31. At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Sir Augustus Frederick Webster, bart., to Amelia Sophia, dau. of Charles F. A. Prosser Hastings, esq.

— William Bligh O'Connell, to Eliza, dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. T. Dickinson.

JUNE.

3. At All Saints', Ledaham, Yorkshire, the Rev. St. Aubyn Hender Molesworth St. Aubyn, to Caroline, dau. of the Rev. Charles Wheler, of Ledstone Hall, Yorkshire, and Otterden-place, Kent.

5. At All Souls', Langham-place, the Hon. and Rev. John Robert Orlando Bridgeman, to Marianne Caroline, dau. of the Ven. Archdeacon Clive.

— At Bray, the Rev. Hemming Robeson, M.A., to Charlotte, dau. of the late Rev. Edward Serocold Pearce Serocold, of Cherry Hinton, Cambridgeshire.

— At St. Saviour's, Bath, William Henry Bermingham, esq., of Dublin, to Eliza Dorothea, dau. of Robert Hawkins Hellings, esq., of Bath.

— At the British Consulate, Leghorn, Major George Ernest Rose, of the Rifle Brigade, to Maria Theresa, dau. of Charles Crosbie, esq., of Northlands, near Chichester.

10. At Weybridge, Col. A. Cavendish Bentinck, son of the late Lord Chas. Bentinck, to Augusta Mary Elizabeth, dau. of the Hon. and Very Rev. Montague Browne, Dean of Lismore.

— At St. James's Episcopal Chapel, Aberdeen, George Cleghorn, esq., of Weena, Roxburghshire, Lieut. Royal Scots Greys, to Mary Ann Hay, dau. of Colonel Lumsden, C.B., of Belhelvie Lodge.

— At Trinity Church, Bromley Common, Kent, Henry Bonham-Carter, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, and Ravensbourne, Bromley, to Sibella Charlotte, dau. of George Warde Norman, esq., of Bromley Common.

11. At St. Andrew's, Aberdeen, the Rev. F. W. Robberds, B.A., to Caroline Anne, dau. of the late Sir John Forbes, bart., of Craigievar and Fintray, Aberdeenshire.

12. At Exton, Rutlandshire, Sir Thos.

Fowell Buxton, bart., to the Lady Victoria Noel, dau. of the Earl and Countess of Gainsborough.

12. At St. John's, Paddington, Sir Anthony Crocchild Weldon, bart., of Kilmoreney, and of Rahinderry, Queen's County, to Lizzie Caroline Thomasina, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Arthur Kennedy, Eighteenth Hussars.

— At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Henry Reginald Courtenay, esq., to the Lady Evelyn Pepys, dau. of the late Earl of Cottenham.

— At St. Pancras, Herbert G. Austen, esq., Commander R.N., to Louisa Frances, dau. of Thomas Lyus, esq.

— At St. Barnabas, Kensington, Frederick William Montagu Hume, esq., of Cumberland-terrace, Regent's-park, to Charlotte, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Cowper, H.E.I.C. Bombay Engineers.

— William Walker, esq., Capt. Royal Lancashire Artillery, son of the late R. Walker, esq., M.P., Wood Hill, Bury, to Mary Anne, widow of the late C. Blennerhassett, esq., Ballysoddy, co. Kerry.

17. At Kensington, James Burnes, K.H., F.R.S., of Ladbroke-square, Kensington Park, to Esther Sarah, dau. of the late John Pryce, esq.

— At Shiplake, Oxfordshire, Capt. R. Harding Steward, R.E., to Jessie, dau. of Henry Baskerville, esq., of Crouley Park, Oxfordshire, and the Grange, Wiltshire.

— The Rev. G. P. de Hochepied Larpent, M.A., son of the late Baron de Hochepied Larpent, of Holmwood House, Surrey, to Mary, dau. of the Rev. T. T. Harrison, Rector of Thorpe Morieux, Suffolk.

18. At St. Nicholas, Brighton, Sir John W. Fisher, of Grosvenor-gate, Park-lane, to Lillias Stuart, dau. of the late Col. Alexander Mackenzie.

19. At Edenhall, the Rev. Mahse Reginald Graham, son of the late Right Hon. Sir James Graham, bart., of Netherby, to Agnes, dau. of Sir George Musgrave, bart., of Edenhall.

— At Battersea, S. R. Carlisle, esq., of Belmont, co. Stafford, to Caroline Louisa, dau. of Sir Charles Forbes, bart., of Newe, and Edin Lassie.

— At Lichfield Cathedral, the Rev. Henry Richards Luard, to Louisa Calthorpe, dau. of the late Ven. George Hodson, Archdeacon of Stafford and Canon-Residentiary of Lichfield Cathedral.

21. At Stoke Prior, Worcestershire,

MARRIAGES.

William Staunton Pierson, Captain H.M. Bengal Staff Corps, to Georgiana Katharine, dau. of the Rev. Harcourt Aldham, Vicar of Stoke Prior.

22. At Warsop, Notts, Francis Beresford Wright, esq., to Adeline Frances Henrietta, dau. of Col. FitzHerbert, Nettleworth Hall, Mansfield.

23. At the Cathedral, Quebec, Capt. William Henry Carter, Sixteenth Regt., to Louisa Elizabeth, dau. of the late Henry Le Mesurier, esq.

24. At St. Marylebone, Thos. Hughes Jackson, esq., to Hermine, dau. of D. Meinertshagen, esq., of Devonshire-place.

26. At Hanbury, the Right Rev. Alex. Ewing, D.C.L., Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, to Lady Alice Douglas, dau. of the late George Sholto, Earl of Morton.

— At St. James's, Piccadilly, Henry Day Ingilby, esq., to Alicia Margaret, dau. of David Robertson, esq., M.P., of Ladykirk, Berwickshire.

— At Rathronan, the Rev. John Gwynn, B.D., Warden of St. Columba's and Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, to Lucy Josephine, dau. of William Smith O'Brien, esq., of Cahirmoyle, co. Limerick.

— At St. Olave, York, William Henry Cobb, esq., to Emily Alice, dau. of the Rev. Wm. Hey, Canon of York and Head Master of St. Peter's School.

27. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Col. Maxwell, C.B., to Sarah, dau. of James McCall, esq., of Daldowie, Lanarkshire.

JULY.

1. At Osborne, H.R.H. the Princess Alice, second dau. of Her Majesty and the late Prince Consort, to H.G.D.H. the Prince Louis of Hesse Darmstadt, nephew of the reigning Grand Duke, Louis III.

— At Poona, Julian C. Hobson, Third Regt. B.N.I., Captain Staff Corps, to Frances Jane, dau. of the late Col. Henry Sandwith, Bombay Army.

2. At Rickmansworth, the Rev. J. J. Stewart Perowne, B.D., Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Norwich, to Anna Maria, dau. of Humphry William Woolrych, Serjeant-at-law, of Croyley, Herts.

— At Auckland, New Zealand, Fred. Mould, esq., Major Royal Engineers, to Frances Margaret Doyne, dau. of Col. Charles Sillery.

3. At the Cathedral, Lichfield, Charles

Howard, esq., Seventy-first Highlanders, to Lilla, dau. of the late Capt. E. L. Durant, Madras Army.

3. At Bath, Edmund Walter Eyre, esq., Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals, Madras Army, retired, to Frances, daughter of the late Rev. John Arbuthnot Prowse, Bromham, Wilts.

5. At the British Consulate, Boulogne-sur-Mer, and afterwards at Trinity Church, Thomas Patrick Fraser Tytler, esq., H.M. Madras Army, to Emily Jane, dau. of the late Capt. Parker D. Bingham, R.N.

8. John Bidwell, esq., of the Foreign Office, to the Lady Selina Harcourt Vernon.

— At the British Legation, Brussels, Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., H.B.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan, to Lucy, widow of the Rev. John Lowder, M.A.

— At St. James's, Piccadilly, Henry Farquhar, esq., son of Sir Walter and Lady Mary Farquhar, to Alice, dau. of the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brand.

— At Wallasey, Major Frederic D. Middleton, H.M.'s Twenty-ninth Regt., to Emily Mary, dau. of Thomas Keay Hassall, esq.

— At St. Stephen's, near Saltash, Thomas Edwards, esq., to Sabine Anne, dau. of Admiral Tucker, of Trematon Castle.

9. At Glasgow, Humphry Ewing Crum, son of H. E. Crum Ewing, esq., M.P., of Strathleven, to Jessie Creelman, dau. of Neil Robson, esq., of Glasgow.

10. At All Souls', Langham-place, Lieut.-Col. Chas. Wilson Bandolph, Gren. Guards, to Catherine Emily Blanch, dau. of the late Lloyd Bamford Heaketh, esq., of Gwyrch Castle, Denbighshire.

— At St. Peter's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, William Mathew Dunbar, esq., Thirty-fourth Regt., to Hannah Margaret Loraine, dau. of Col. William Geddes, C.B.

12. At St. Thomas's, Liberty of the Rolls, the Rev. William Andrew, M.A., Fellow and Vice-Provost of Worcester College, Oxford, to Isabella Mary, dau. of Robert Maugham, esq., Secretary of the Incorporated Law Society.

14. At All Souls', Langham-place, Edward Hyndman Beckles, esq., of the Civil Service, Sierra Leone, son of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sierra Leone, to Elizabeth Reece, dau. of the late Henry Husbands Haynes, esq., of Barbadoes.

15. At St. George's, Hanover-square,

MARRIAGES.

Major Wilmot, V.C., son of Sir Henry Sacheverell, bart., of Chaddesden, to Charlotte Cecilia, dau. of the Rev. F. Pace.

15. At St. George's, Hanover-square, John W. James, esq., Lieutenant R.N., to Eleanor, dau. of the late Major the Hon. Herbert Gardner.

— At Holy Trinity, South Kensington, Major-Gen. Hutt, C.B., Artillery, to Miss Scott, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. J. Scott, C.B., Colonel Third Dragoon Guards.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Barrington Geo. Dashwood, to Augusta Annabette, dau. of the late C. Dashwood, esq., Royal Engineers.

16. At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Sir Archibald Hope, bart., of Craighall, and Pinkie, to Aldena, dau. of Henry Kingscote, esq., of Eaton-place.

— At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Chas. Lister, son of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, to Jane Georgiana, dau. of Sir John Shaw Lefevre, K.C.B.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Major the Hon. Henry Littleton Powys-Keek, of Stoughton Grange, Leicestershire, to Maria, dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir John Gore, G.C.B., G.C.H.

17. At St. Michael's, Chester-square, J. W. P. Orde, esq., only son of Sir John Powlett Orde, bart., of Kilmory, Argyllshire, to Alice Louisa, dau. of the late Chas. A. Monck, esq., of Belsey, Northumberland.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Philip Bryan Davies Cooke, esq., of Owston, Yorkshire, and of Gwysaney, Flintshire, to Emma Julia, dau. of Sir Tatton Sykes, bart., of Sledmere, Yorkshire.

— At Dublin, John Thornton Rogers, esq., to Margaret, dau. of John Bagwell, esq., M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Bagwell, Marlfield, Clonmel.

— At St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Hamilton, N.B., Lieut. James Gavin Lindsay, Roy. Eng., to Helen Carruthers, dau. of James Murray, esq.

19. At St. Benedict's, Cambridge, the Rev. T. Francis Boddington, of Stapleton, Gloucestershire, to Louisa Mary, dau. of H. J. H. Bond, esq., M.D., Regius Professor of Physic, Cambridge.

22. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Richard Arkwright, esq., to the Lady Mary Byng, dau. of the Earl of Strafford.

— At Woburn, Francis A. Bevan, esq., of Fosbury, Wilts., to Elizabeth Marianne, dau. of Lord and Lady Charles Russell.

— At Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone,

Frederic William Platt, to Julia Maria, dau. of the late Robert John Gregg, esq.

23. At St. George's, Stonehouse, Devon, Chas. Sidney Bradley, esq., Richmond, Yorkshire, to Maria King, dau. of Vice-Adm. Barnard, Stonehouse.

— At Brighton, the Rev. Wm. Wood, to Emma, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Moorsom, late of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

24. At Clifton, F. Bernard Servington, son of F. Bernard Beamish, esq., M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Beamish, to Miss Broadley, dau. of Col. Broadley, of Belle Vue, co. Cork.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Francis James King, esq., Thirteenth Hussars, son of J. King King, esq., M.P., of Staunton Park, Herefordshire, to Zumala Mary Emily, dau. of the late Col. Gurwood, C.B.

— At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Hon. T. O. Plunkett, First Royals, son of the late Earl of Louth, to Clara Anne, dau. of John Kirkby, esq., Sheffield, Yorkshire.

28. At St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, Andrew Inglis, esq., W.S., of Torsence, Mid-Lothian, to Eliza Louisa, dau. of Major-Gen. F. Hope.

— At St. John's, Notting-hill, S. B. Robertson, esq., to Anne Matilda, dau. of the late John Finlaison, esq., President of the Institute of Actuaries.

29. At All Saints, Knightsbridge, H. R. Vaughan Johnson, esq., to the Hon. Cecilia, dau. of the late Lord Chancellor Campbell and the Baroness Stratheden.

— At the Royal Bavarian Chapel, Warwick-street, Edward Pereira, esq., to the Hon. Margaret Ann Stonor, dau. of Lord Camoys.

— At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Hans S. Blackwood, esq., to Jane, dau. of the late Sir John West, G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet.

— At St. Mary Ottery, Major Clapcott, of H.M.'s Thirty-second Light Infantry, to Sarah Anne, dau. of the late Right Rev. Bishop Coleridge, of Salston House, Devon.

— At St. Peter's, Pimlico, the Rev. Wm. Seymour, Rector of Landulph, Cornwall, to Alice, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Thorpe and the Countess of Pomfret.

— At Dovercourt, Essex, John E. H. Pryce, of Trelydan, Welshpool, Lieut.-Col. Montgomeryshire Militia, to Sarah Beatrice, dau. of the late Gen. Hamilton, C.B., and of the Hon. Sarah Hamilton.

— At Richmond, Surrey, Frederick

MARRIAGES.

Pemberton Koe, esq., to Jane, dau. of John Bethell, esq., of London.

29. At Simla, Henry Sherlock, esq., King's Royal Irish Eighth Hussars, to Emily, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Ouseley.

30. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, J. W. Warburton, esq., of the Foreign Office, to the Hon. Frances King, dau. of Viscount Lorton.

— At Holy Trinity, Winchester, Capt. Knox, V.C., Rifle Brigade, to Harriet Louisa, dau. of R. C. Gale, esq., of Winchester.

31. At Melbourne, Australia, Capt. Purcell, B.A., eldest son of Vice-Adm. Purcell, to Mary Elizabeth, only dau. of the late William Morgan Orr, esq., Tasmania.

— At All Saints', Paddington, Edmund Gunnell, esq., Comm. R.N., to Emily Gardiner, dau. of the late Luke Graves Hannard, esq.

AUGUST.

5. At Brussels, Lawrence Hare Finn, esq., of Dresden, to Julia Agnes Pauline, dau. of the late Sir Thos. Henry Estridge Durrant, bart., of Scottow Hall, Norfolk.

— At Cotmanhay, Derby, Major the Hon. Charles John Addington, son of Viscount Sidmouth, to Nelly, dau. of A. M. Mundy, esq., of Shipley Hall, Derby.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry Peach Keighly Peach, esq., of Idlicote Park, Warwickshire, to Lucy Isabella, dau. of William Selby Lowndes, esq., of Whaddon Hall and Winalow, Bucks.

— The Rev. John Sedgwick, D.D., Fellow of Magdalen Col., Oxford, Rector of Great Houghton, to Rebecca Maria Mostyn, dau. of the late Capt. Roger Mostyn Humffreys, Second Regt. Mad. Native Inf.

— At Barrackpore, Bengal, Lieut. Osmond Barnes, esq., Bombay Staff Corps, and Commandant of the Lahore Light Horse, to Emily Sophia Isabella, dau. of Col. E. B. Mainwaring, H.M.'s Bengal Army.

6. At the Magdalene Church, Belfast, John Richardson, esq., to Emily Margaret, dau. of the late Rev. G. M. Black.

7. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut. George John Brudenell Bruce, Fourteenth King's Hussars, son of the Right Hon. Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P., to

the Lady Evelyn Mary Craven, dau. of the Right Hon. the Earl of Craven.

7. At Wimbledon, Capt. Wm. O'Brien Taylor, Eighteenth Royal Irish, to Fanny Spencer, dau. of C. Meredith, esq., Broadheath, Wimbledon Common.

— At St. John's, Marchington Woodlands, Wm. Henry Kynnersley, esq., of Loxley Park, Staffordshire, to Caroline Anne, dau. of the late Thomas Adle, esq., of Lichfield, and of Ombersley, Worcestershire.

— At Hope-under-Dinmore, Courthope Bosanquet, esq., of Dingestow Court, Monmouthshire, and Forest House, Essex, to Mary, dau. of the late John Arkwright, esq., of Hampton Court, Herefordshire.

— At Christ Church, Bayston Hill, Capt. Henry Rodolph de Anyers Willis, Ninety-second Highlanders, to Alice, dau. of the Rev. Robert Hornby, of Lythwood-hall, Salop.

9. At St. James's, Paddington, Wm. Martin, esq., to Augusta Jane, dau. of Major-Gen. Warren.

12. At Uploman, Devon, the Rev. Sackville Hamilton Berkeley, to Frances Anne Julia, dau. of the late Montague Baker Bere, esq., of Morebath House.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Herbert Vaughan, esq., of Brynog, to Julia Radclyffe Patten, dau. of the Rev. Lewis C. Davies, of Ynyshir, in the same county.

14. At Merevale, Arthur Wellealey, son of the late Sir Robert Peel, bart., to Adelaide, dau. of Wm. Stratford Dugdale, esq.

— At Stoke Bishop, near Clifton, the Rev. Edward Maule Cole, B.A., Incumbent of Whitwood-mere, Yorkshire, to Eliza Philadelphia Erskine, dau. of the late William James Goodeve, esq., and Lady Frances Jemima Goodeve, and niece of the Earl of Mar and Kellie.

— At Christ Church, Paddington, Capt. Charles Edward Hill, R.E., to Caroline Ann, dau. of Henry S. Berger, esq., of Cleveland-square, Hyde-park.

— At St. James's Episcopal Church, Aberdeen, Major John Paton, of Grandholm, to Catherine Margaret, dau. of Col. Thomas Lumsden, of Belhelvie Lodge, C.B.

— At Bathampton, Cecil Stephenson, esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Archibald Irvine, C.B., Bengal Eng.

— At Bridgnorth, the Rev. Robert Maude Moorsom, M.A., Incumbent of Sadberge, Durham, to Frances, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Purton, C.B.

MARRIAGES.

18. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Owen Williams, Royal Horse Gds., to Fanny Florence, dau. of St. George Caulfeild, esq., of Donamon Castle, Roscommon.

20. At Shipton, Shropshire, Capt. Herman Wayne, Tenth Regt., to Theresa Louisa, dau. of the late Sir W. E. Rouse Boughton, bart., of Downton Hall, and Rouselench.

— At St. Andrew's, Dublin, Edmund Waterton, esq., of Walton Hall, Yorkshire, to Josephine Margaret Alicia, dau. of John Ennis, esq., of Ballinahoe, co. Westmeath, M.P. for Athlone.

— At Dugahai, the Rev. Wm. Ross, Church of Scotland, Chaplain Forty-second Royal Highland Regt. (the Black Watch), to Amy Gertrude Westbrook, dau. of Col. Tudor, late of H.M.'s Eighty-sixth Regt.

21. At Heytesbury, Wilts, the Hon. Edward Donough O'Brien, son of Lord Inchiquin, to the Hon. Emily Holmes A'Court, dau. of Lord Heytesbury.

— At St. James's, Westbourne-terrace, Adm. Jas. J. Stopford, to Fanny, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Gubbins, C.B.

— At Kensington, Major-Gen. George Huysh, C.B., H.M.'s Indian Army, to Rosa, widow of the Rev. W. M. Barnes, M.A., and dau. of John Savery Brock, esq.

— At St. Stephen's, Paddington, Lt.-Col. Robt. Lewis Taylor, C.B., to Emma, dau. of the late William Cunningham Bruce, esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, and widow of Major E. H. Simpson, Second Regt. Light Cavalry.

— At St. James's Catholic Church, Spanish-place, Henry Charles Silvertop, esq., of Minster Acres, Northumberland, to Caroline Filomina, dau. of Edward Joseph Weld, esq., of Lulworth, Dorsetshire.

23. At South Yarra, Victoria, Chaloner Greville, esq., to Dora Anne, dau. of the late Henry Methold Greville, esq.

25. At Saugur, Central India, Capt. Fred. Morris Alexander, H.M.'s Eighth Madras Cavalry, to Constance Helen Sarah, dau. of Jas. J. Kinloch, esq., of Kair, Kincardineshire, and granddau. of the late Gen. Sir G. Anson, G.C.B.

26. At Tandridge, the Rev. William Edward Brendon, Rector of Stretford, Lancashire, to Rachel, dau. of the late Sir James Cosmo Melville, K.C.B., of Tandridge Court.

— At St. Peter's, Dublin, Lieut.-Col.

W. H. Kirby, Ninety-fourth Regt., Military Secretary, Bombay, to Annie, widow of Major A. W. S. F. Armstrong.

26. At St. Mary's, South Hayling, Capt. J. G. Sandeman, to Eliza Victoire Cormick, dau. of the late Capt. Henry Cormick Lynch, of Leigh Park, Havant.

27. At Moka, Mauritius, Leicester Chantrey Keppel, esq., B.N., nephew of the Earl of Albemarle, to Emily, dau. of the late George Robinson, esq., of Bagatelle, Moka.

— At Linton, Kent, Viscount Holmesdale, son of the Earl and Countess Amherst, to Lady Julia Mann Cornwallis, dau. of the late Earl Cornwallis.

28. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut.-Col. George Warde, of Squerries Court, Westerham, Kent, to the Lady Harriett North, dau. of Francis, late Earl of Guildford.

— At St. Anne's, Dublin, Sir Alex. H. Lawrence, bart, Bengal Civil Service, to Alice, dau. of Evory Kennedy, esq., M.D., of Upper Merrion-street, and Belgard Castle, co. Dublin.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Owen Grant, to Adelaide, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. and Lady Frances Higginson.

— At Reading, the Rev. C. E. Vines, B.A., to Charlotte Louisa, dau. of the late Major-Gen. Campbell, C.B.

— At Redgrave, Suffolk, the Rev. Walter Brooks, of Trinity College, Cambridge, son of Robert Brooks, esq., M.P., of Woodcote Park, Surrey, to Emily Grace, dau. of Henry Browning, esq.

29. At the British Legation, Dresden, Travers Twiss, esq., Q.C., to Mademoiselle Van Lynseele, dau. of Major-Gen. Van Lynseele.

SEPTEMBER.

2. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Major-Gen. Sir Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, K.C.B., to Louisa Caroline Harcourt, dau. of the late Henry Seymour, esq., of Knoyle, Wilts.

— At Stoke Damerel, Devon, W. P. K. Brown, esq., to Louisa Reid, dau. of Lieut. Gen. Sir S. B. Ellis, K.C.B., Royal Marines.

— At the Cathedral, St. John's, Newfoundland, the Rev. Joseph Francis Phelps, to Fanny Harriot, dau. of the Hon. Mr. Justice Robinson, of Newfoundland.

4. At Abbott's Leigh, Somerset, Wm.

MARRIAGES.

Augustus Ferguson Davis, to Frances Harriett, dau. of Sir W. Miles, bart.

4. At Abbott's Leigh, Somerset, R. Thornbagh Gurdon, esq., of Letton, Norfolk, to Harriett Ellen, dau. of Sir W. Miles, bart.

— At Enfield, Middlesex, John Wm. Clayton, esq., to Charlotte Mary Henrietta, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Henry Somerset, and granddau. of the late Lord William Somerset.

— At St. James's, Piccadilly, Montagu Blackett, esq., to Emma Mary, dau. of the Very Rev. Gilbert Elliot, Dean of Bristol.

— At Horsham, Townley P. H. M. Filgate, esq., Eighteenth Hussars, to Tryphena Elisabeth, dau. of W. R. Seymour Fitzgerald, esq., M.P., of Holbrook.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Tristram Kennedy, esq., to Helen, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Graham, of Cossington House, Somerset.

9. At St. Gabriel's, Pimlico, Major-Gen. George Macan, Indian Army, to Mary Sophia, dau. of Vice-Adm. Peake.

— At Grantstown Manor, Edward Skeffington Randall Smyth, esq., of Mount Henry, Queen's County, to Gertrude, dau. of the Right Hon. J. W. FitzPatrick, Lord-Lieut. of the Queen's County.

— At Speldhurst, Kent, the Rev. Leonard R. Henslow, M.A., to Susan, dau. of the late Thomas Barker Wall, esq., and granddau. of Henry, first Viscount Sidmouth.

— At St. Stephen's, Paddington, Capt. Thomas Waddington, Bombay Staff Corps, to Emilie Helena, dau. of Major-Gen. Willoughby, C.B.

11. At Walcot, Bath, George Gyles, esq., to Althea Emma, dau. of the late Hon. and Right Rev. Edward Grey, Lord Bishop of Hereford.

— At Batavia, Jas. McLachlan, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, to Wilhelmine, dau. of T. Van der Hucht, esq., of Batavia.

— At Over Kellet, the Rev. George Bond, Rector of Sutton, Norfolk, to Margaret, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Ainslie, of Hall Garth, near Lancaster.

12. At Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, Wm. Williams, esq., of Parkside, Wimbledon, Surrey, to Rose Isabella, dau. of the late Rev. Sir Hercules Richard Langrishe, bart., of Knocktopher Abbey.

13. At St. Pancras, Ralph Price Hardy, esq., to Fanny, dau. of R. Tucker, esq., of Ampthill-square, N.W.

15. At the Oratory, Brompton, Capt. Windsor Charles Cary Elwes, to Augusta Caroline Louisa, dau. of the Hon. Williams Towry Law.

16. At Lincoln Cathedral, P. Oxenden Papillon, esq., M.P., of Lexden Manor, Essex, to Emily Caroline, dau. of the Dean of Lincoln and Lady Caroline Garnier.

17. At St. Mary Abbots, Henry T. Arbuthnot, esq., Capt. and Brevet-Maj. Royal Artillery, to Anna Jane, dau. of B. H. Mowbray, esq., of Surbiton House, Kingston-on-Thames.

18. At Langford, Notts, Edward Finch Dawson, esq., of Launde Abbey, Leicestershire, to Emily Sarah, dau. of Thos. Fowke Andrew Burnaby, esq., of Langford Hall.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, R. T. L. Norton, esq., Capt. Grenadier Guards, to Catherine Charlotte Lowndes Stone, of Brightwell Park, Oxfordshire.

— At Lea, Queen's County, the Rev. Gustavus Hopton Scott, Vicar of Gringley-on-the-Hill, Notts, to Fanny S. Armstrong, dau. of the late Rev. Francis Armstrong, Rector of Carlow.

— At St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, Home John Parker, esq., to Anna Jane, dau. of the late Wm. Fraser, esq., the younger, of Culbokie.

— At St. Paul's, Covent Garden, Richard Russell, esq., of Otford Castle, Kent, to Julia Catherine, dau. of the late George Edwards, esq., of Croft House, Farningham, Kent.

23. At Immanuel Church, Streatham, Sir Kingsmill Grove Key, bart., of Streatham, to Mary Ann, widow of the late Rev. Arthur Tidman, M.A., and daughter of James Kershaw, esq., M.P., of the Manor House, Streatham.

— At Ballymoney, Capt. Herbert Bruce Sandford, Royal (Bombay) Artillery, to Sarah Agnes, dau. of James E. Leslie, esq., of Leslie Hill, co. Antrim, J.P., D.L.

— At the Episcopal Church, Lanark, Gerald Seymour, son of W. Seymour FitzGerald, esq., M.P., of Holbrook, Horsham, to Matilda, dau. of the late and sister of the present Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart, bart., of Lee and Carnworth.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Horne Durrant, to Ada, dau. of Sir John Lister Kaye, bart., of Denby Grange, Yorkshire.

— At Chirk, Major Adolphus Ulick Wombwell, Twelfth Royal Lancers, to

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MARRIAGES.

Mary Caroline, dau. of Col. Myddelton Biddulph, M.P., of Chirk Castle.

24. At Bradford Abbas, Dorset, the Rev. R. J. Lyon, A.M., to Louisa Hionet, dau. of the Rev. Robert Grant, Prebendary of Salisbury.

25. At St. Marylebone, Capt. the Hon. William Barnard de Blacquiére, R.N., to Anna Maria, dau. of J. Wormald, esq., of Brookworth Manor, Gloucestershire.

— At Stillingfleet, Yorkshire, Capt. Freemantle, Coldstream Guards, to Julia, dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir Guy Campbell, bart., C.B.

— At Elingham, Norfolk, Francis Wm. Bedingfield, esq., of the One hundred and Eighth Madras Infantry, to Agnes Katherine, dau. of the Rev. Rt. Cobb, Rector of Elingham and Thwaite.

— At Tatenhill, Staffordshire, Wm. Chichele Plowden, B.C.S., to Emily Frances Anne, dau. of M. T. Bass, esq., M.P., of Rangemore, Staffordshire.

— At Christ Church Clifton, G. V. Law, esq., H.M.'s Madras Army, D.P.W., grandson of the late Bishop of Bath and Wells, to Harriet Octavia, dau. of the late R. Strachey, esq., of Ashwick Grove, Somerset.

30. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Theodore Bryett, esq., of Totnes, to M. Caroline, dau. of the late Robert Surtees, esq., of Redworth House and Bedford Grove, co. Durham.

— At the Catholic Chapel, Mapledurham, Oxon., Francis Riddell, esq., to Ellen, dau. of Michael H. Blount, esq., of Mapledurham.

— At St. Marylebone, Henry Wm. Lord, esq., to Mary Anne, dau. of Edward Lawrance, esq., of Sussex-place, Regent's-park.

— At St. Michael-le-Belfry, York, Francis Stirling Brown Holt, esq., Fifth Fusiliers, to Rose Maria, dau. of John Clough, esq., of Clifton House and Newbald Hall, Yorkshire.

— At St. Mary's Chapel, Birnam, Thos. Dallas Yorke, esq., of Walmgate, Lincolnshire, to Frances Perry, dau. of the late Wm. Graham, esq.

— At St. Mary's Chapel, Birnam, Charles Seymour Grenfell, esq., to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Wm. Graham, esq.

to Margaret Clarissa, dau. of the Rev. James P. Garrett, Kellistown Rectory, co. Carlow.

1. At Old Windsor, Major G. R. McLain, K.S.F., of Blackwater Lodge, King's County, to Anna Sturges, dau. of the late Capt. Thomson.

2. At Wellington, Somerset, Maj. Jas. Owen Bovill, First Battalion Sixth Royal Regt., to Sarah Catherine Grace, dau. of Stephen Franklin Bridge, esq., M.D., of Old Court.

— At Crawley, near Winchester, the Rev. Wm. Henry Castleman, B.A., to Isabel Margaret, dau. of the Ven. Archdeacon Jacob, Canon of Winchester.

6. At Dublin, Cecil M. Burton, esq., A.C., to Marianne, dau. of James Lynch, esq.

7. At the Roman Catholic Chapel, Redhill, Surrey, Richard Lerins de Bary, esq., of Weston Hall, Nuneaton, Warwickshire, to Mary Paulina, dau. of the late Sir Edward Mostyn, bart., of Talacre.

— At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Major-Gen. Molyneux Williams, K.H., to Eliza Agar, dau. of the late Major-Gen. L. Bradshaw, K.C., of the First Life Guards.

— At St. Saviour's, Hampstead, the Rev. Chas. Fleetwood Porter, to Emily, dau. of the Rev. Lawrence Otley, Canon of Ripon Cathedral.

9. At Brighton, Major-Gen. Prescott, H.M.'s Indian Army, to Maria, dau. of the late Henry A. Mayers, esq., of Redland, Clifton.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Thos. Henry Pitt, Royal Art., to Frances Eliza, dau. of Wm. Henry Palmer, esq., of Portland-place, London.

— At Hannington, Wilts, Ambrose D. Hussey, esq., of the Hall, Salisbury, to Florence Mary Spencer, dau. of the late Col. Freke, of Hannington Hall.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, George Wm. Rawlins, esq., to Charlotte Amelia, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Wilton, C.B.

— At Brighton, Henry Murray Lane, esq., to Mary Isabella, dau. of the late Richard Francis Wykeham Martin, esq., of Elsfeld House, Leeds, Kent.

11. At St. James's, Paddington, Fredk. St. Vincent Ricketts, esq., to Katharine Jane, dau. of the late Sir Edward Page Turner, bart., of Ambroden, Oxon.

— At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, Capt. Ashmore Powell, B.N., C.B., to Mary Evelina, dau. of G. H. Skelton, esq., of Langton House, Cheltenham.

— At Hamilton, Canada West, Albert

OCTOBER.

1. At Castlewellan, Vesey Edmund Knox, esq., Fifty-second Light Infantry,

MARRIAGES.

Arthur Brin Lethbridge, esq., late Thirtieth Light Dragoons, to Jane, dau. of Robert A. Hill, esq., of Hamilton.

18. At Dufferin Lodge, Highgate, the Earl of Gifford, to Lady Dufferin.

— At the Catholic Chapel, Hexham, the Hon. J. F. Arundell, to Anne Lucy, dau. of John Errington, esq., of High Warden, Northumberland.

14. At St. John's, Paddington, the Rev. R. W. Greaves, Rector of Tooting, to Charlotte, dau. of the late Gen. Martin White, H.M.'s Bengal Army.

— At Winterton, near Great Yarmouth, Edw. Headlam Greenhow, esq., M.D., of Upper Berkeley-street, to Eliza Burnley, dau. of the late Joseph Hume, esq., M.P.

15. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Major-Gen. Edward Walker, C.B., to the Lady Juliana Caroline Frances Knox, dau. of Thomas, second Earl of Ranfurly.

— At Trinity Church, Ryde, Thomas Leach, esq., M.A., F.S.A., to Caroline Eliza, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Champaign, late of H.M.'s Ninth Foot.

16. At the Cathedral, Toronto, Canada, John Frederic Bell, esq., Forty-seventh Regiment, A.D.C., to Maria Aletta, dau. of Major-Gen. George Napier, C.B., Commanding the Toronto District.

— At St. Thomas's, Ryde, John Sims Bontein, esq., Royal Marine Light Inf., to Mary Elizabeth, dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. Chalmers, C.B., K.C.H., Colonel of the Seventy-eighth Highlanders, of Gleniericht, Perthshire.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Philip Lutley Sclater, esq., F.R.S., Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, to Jane Anne Kliza, dau. of the late Sir David Hunter Blair, bart., of Blairquhan, Ayrshire.

— At Wexford, Huntley Pryse Gordon, esq., of H.M.'s Madras Civil Service, to Hester, dau. of the late James Perrin, esq., of Leinster Lodge, co. Kildare, and niece of the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Perrin.

— At Prees, the Rev. Richard Gibson Codrington, B.A., Chaplain to H.M.'s Forces, to Catharine Gertrude, dau. of Archdeacon Allen.

— At Elton, Herefordshire, Alfred Salwey, esq., to Margaret Frances, dau. of the late Edward Salwey, esq., of the Lodge.

18. At Christ Church, Paddington, Lord Robert Montagu, M.P., to Miss Elizabeth Catherine Wade.

21. At St. Andrew's, Wells-street,

Marylebone, the Rev. Chas. T. Weatherly, A.K.C., to Alice, dau. of Sir Peter Van Notten Pole, bart., of Todenham, Gloucestershire, and granddau. of the late Earl of Limerick.

21. At Clinthead, Langholme, N.B., Jas. M. Stansfeld, esq., of Broomholm, to Lizzie Hay, dau. of Col. Borthwick, H.M.'s Madras Army.

22. At St. Mary's, Lambeth, Frederick Harry White, esq., to Emily Georgiana Willsher, dau. of George Harrison Rogers-Harrison, esq., *Windsor Herald*, Kennington Park, Surrey.

— At Edinburgh, Charles Stewart, esq., View-mount, Inverness, to Grace Helen, dau. of the late Major Evan Macpherson, of Glentruim.

23. At the Castle of Killyleigh, Lord Dufferin and Clandeboyne, to Harriot, dau. of the late Archibald Hamilton, esq.

— At Milton, Berks, Major F. T. Garrard, Madras Army, to Eliza Mary, dau. of the late Sir Charles Wentworth Burdett, bart.

25. At the British Legation, Brussels, Ludvig August Frankenfeldt, esq., of Stockholm, to Isabella Vicesima, dau. of Edmund Lenthal Swifte, esq., late Keeper of H.M.'s Jewel House.

28. At St. Andrew's Episcopal Chapel, Kelso, N.B., Geo. Russell, esq., to the Lady Charlotte Isabella Innes Ker, dau. of his Grace the Duke of Roxburghe, K.T.

— At Clewer, Thos. Rumbold Richardson, esq., of the First Life Guards, and of Somerset, co. Londonderry, to Edith, dau. of the late Frederick Harford, esq., of Down Place, Berks.

— At Halifax, A. B. Foster, esq., of Northowram Hall, to Rosamond Susanna, dau. of John Staveley, esq., of Withwood Heath, Bromsgrove.

29. At Great Berkhamstead, Herts, the Rev. Frederic Bagot, Prebendary of Wells, and Rector of Harpsden, Oxon., youngest son of the late Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, to Charlotte Anne Philipina, dau. of Brice Pearce, esq., of Ashlyns, Great Berkhamstead.

— At Neston, Cheshire, Capt. R. P. Henry, B.M.L.I., to Barbara Livingston, dau. of the late John Jeffries, esq., R.N., and grand-dau. of the late Sir John Reid, bart., of Barra.

— At Springfield, St. Helier, Jersey, Archibald Tollemache, esq., H.M.'s Forty-eighth Madras N.I., to Florence Mary, dau. of Alfred Trueman, esq.

— At St. Marylebone, Edw. Piercy,

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MARRIAGES.

esq., late of H.M.'s Second Life Guards, Kensington, to Charlotte Chorley, dau. of Benjamin Challen, esq., of Brook House, Cocking, and the Manor House, Didling, Sussex.

80. At Otacamund, Madras, Lieut.-Col. Sayer, C.B., King's Dragoon Guards, to Sarah Anne, dau. of the late William Blundell, esq., of Calcutta.

— At St. Mary's, Islington, Sir James Duke, bart., M.P., to Jane Amelia, dau. of the late Wm. Bennett, esq., of Aberdeen Park, Highbury.

— At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Capt. Francis Charteris Fletcher, Sixtieth Rifles, to Clara, dau. of the late Philip Pusey, esq., M.P., of Pusey, and the late Lady Emily Pusey.

— At Orcheston St. George, Major Chas. Hen. Spencer-Churchill, Sixtieth Rifles, eldest son of the late Lord Chas. Spencer-Churchill, to Rosalie, dau. of the Rev. Georges Paulin Lowther, Prebendary of Salisbury.

— At All Saints', Knightsbridge, T. Villiers Lister, esq., to Fanny, dau. of the late William Coryton, esq., of Pentillie Castle, and of the Countess of Morley.

— At Riseley, Beds, the Rev. Henry Delmé Radcliffe, to Frances Eliza, dau. of the Rev. Richard Young, Vicar of Riseley.

— At Rawul Pindoe, Capt. P. S. Lumsden, Assist.-Quartermaster Gen. of the Bengal Army, to Mary Margaret, dau. of J. Marriott, esq., Beechley, Lancashire.

NOVEMBER.

1. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Charles Augustus Murray, brother of the late and uncle of the present Earl of Dunmore, to Edith, dau. of the Right Hon. John Wilson Fitzpatrick.

4. At Grange, Armagh, Capt. James Vance Cleland, esq., late Third (K.O.) Hussars, to Emily Catherine, dau. of the late Sir George Molyneux, bart., of Castle Dillon.

— At Copdock, Suffolk, the Rev. Henry Calthrop, Prebendary of Lichfield, to Helen, widow of the Rev. Charles Green, late Rector of Buxhall, and dau. of the late Major Walker.

— At St. Peter's, Hereford, John Tulloch Naah, esq., of the Sixty-sixth Regt., to Eleanor Marion Townshend, dau. of George Townshend Smith, esq., of the Close, Hereford.

5. At Grosmont, W. C. A. Williams, esq., to Julia Ellen, daughter of the late T. Gabb, esq., of Abergavenny, and grand-dau. of the late Sir C. Willoughby, bart.

— At Kingston on-Thames, the Rev. Henry Swabey, to Anne Rose, dau. of the late John Herbert Koe, esq., Q.C.

6. At Upper Norwood, Surrey, F. Hetley, esq., F.R.C.S., of Upper Norwood, to Charlotte Lady Braybrooke, dau. of the late Earl of Norbury.

— At Bishopthorpe, York, Major Levett, Tenth Royal Hussars, to Caroline Georgina Longley, dau. of the Archbishop of York.

— At Nuneham Courtney, Oxfordshire, Andrew Fairbairn, esq., of Woodale House, Leeds, to Clara Frederica, dau. of the late Sir John Lambton Lorraine, bart., Kirk Harle, Northumberland.

— At St. Peter's, Pimlico, the Rev. J. Birch Reynardson, Rector of Carey, Lincolnshire, to Sophy, dau. of Gen. R. B. Winyard, C.B., of Chester-street.

— At All Saints', Knightsbridge, Thomas John Helmore, esq., H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul at Algiers, to Hannah Blanche, dau. of Septimus Holmes Godson, esq., of Ratland-gate, London, and Tenbury, Worcestershire.

— At Galle, Ceylon, William Martin Leake, esq., to Louisa Harriet, dau. of the late Colonel Sir James Tennant, K.C.B., Bengal Art.

8. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Colonel the Right Hon. George Cecil Weld Forester, M.P., to the Hon. Mary Anne Dyce Sombre, widow of D. O. Dyce Sombre, esq., and dau. of the late Viscount St. Vincent.

— At St. Thomas's, Stamford Hill, Captain Alexander Dunlop, H.M.'s Hundred and Second Regt., to Margaret McKennie, dau. of the late Sir George Simpson, Governor-in-Chief of Rupert's Land and Hudson's Bay.

— At St. Luke's, Holloway West, Donald Mackinnon, esq., to Barbara, dau. of the late Christopher Netherwood, esq., of Cliffe Hall, Keighley, Yorkshire.

11. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry Jeffreys Bushby, esq., of the Inner Temple, to the Lady Frances North, dau. of Francis, late Earl of Guildford.

— At the British Embassy, Frankfort on the Maine, Capt. Ross, Gentleman Usher to Her Majesty, to Mary, dau. of the late Edward Swinburne, esq., of Calgarth, Windermere, and sister of Sir John Swinburne, bart.

— At Middleton Chapel, Donald

MARRIAGES.

Campbell, esq., to Eliza Mary Charlotte, dau. of the late William Moore, esq., of Grimeshill, Westmoreland.

11. At the British Embassy, Paris, James Henry Brabazon, esq., late Lieut. H.M.'s Sixteenth Regt., to Helena L., dau. of the late Wm. P. Hoddnett, esq., of Warwick-square, Kensington.

12. At All Saints', Knightsbridge, the Earl of Longford, K.C.B., to the Hon. Selina Rice Trevor, third dau. of Lord Dynevor.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Henry Melville, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, to the Hon. Elizabeth Theresa Lister, dau. of the late Lord Ribblesdale, and stepdau. of Earl Russell, K.G.

— At South Kirby, the Hon. Wm. B. de Montmorency, eldest son of the Right Hon. Viscount Montmorres, to Harriet, dau. of the late George Broadrick, esq., of Hamphall Stubbs, Yorkshire, Deputy-Lieut. of the West Riding.

— At St. James's, Piccadilly, Herbert J. Marshall, esq., of Poulton, Cirencester, to Laura Cecilia, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Temple, late Sixtieth Rifles.

— At Stoke-by-Clare, Suffolk, Alfred Comyn Lyall, esq., H.M.B.C.S., to Cora A., dau. of the late P. G. Cloëté, esq.

— At St. Michael's, Chester-square, Edward Long Jacob, B.A., to Jane Gordon, dau. of the Rev. G. F. W. Mortimer, D.D., Head Master of the City of London School.

-- At Calcutta, J. Skinner, esq., to Caroline Anna, dau. of the late Sir Albert de Hochepied Larpent, bart.

13. At All Saints', Margaret-street, the Rev. Cecil Edward Fisher, Student of Christ Church, to Agnes, dau. of the late J. Mirehouse, esq., of Brownslade, Pembroke.

— At St. Marylebone, the Rev. T. Nesbit Irwin, Rector of Charlyncb, Somerset, to Clara Whittred Capel, dau. of Capel Lofft, esq., of Sockness-manor, Sussex.

— At Harrington, Northamptonshire, Col. Thos. Edward Taylor, M.P., of Ardillian Castle, co. Dublin, to Louisa, dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Hugh Francis Tollemache, Rector of Harrington.

— At Aldborough, Yorkshire, Major Charles Holroyd, H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, to Mary Florence, widow of Col. S. F. Hannay, Bengal Army.

18. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Edw. Gage, son of Viscount Gage, to Ella Henrietta, dau. of Jas. Maxse, esq., and Lady Caroline Maxse.

— At Delgany, co. Wicklow, Comm.

Edwin J. Pollard, R.N., to Renira, dau. of Sir St. Vincent Hawkins Whitshed, bart.

18. At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Henry Kennedy Erskine, esq., of Dun, son of the Lady Augusta Gordon Hallyburton, and grandson of the late Marquis of Ailsa, to Catherine, dau. of the late John Jones, esq., of Henllys, Carmarthenshire.

— At St. James's, Piccadilly, Sir Wm. Forbes, bart., of Craigievar, Aberdeenshire, to Frances Emily, dau. of the late Sir Robert Abercrombie, bart., of Birkenbogh, and Forglen, Banffshire.

— At Ardeer-house, Major-Gen. Sir Edward Macarthen, K.C.B., to Sarah, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Wm. Smith Neill, of Barnwell and Swindrigemuir, Ayrshire.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. W. Fisher, Canon Residentiary of Salisbury, to Mary Sullivan, widow of the late Chas. Preston, esq., and dau. of John Dalton, esq.

— At St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton, Major John Matthew Quantock, First Somerset Militia, to Merelina, dau. of the late John Hartnoll Moore, esq., R.N., of Cadeleigh-court, Devon.

19. At Dunedin, Francis John, son of the late Baron Alderson, to Jane Irvine, dau. of Dr. Black, M.D., of Melbourne.

22. At Beachley, Gloucestershire, F. Charlesworth Kennedy, esq., late Capt. Twenty-fifth Regt. (King's Own Borderers), to Julia, dau. of Col. Richard Jenkins.

25. At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Edward Hartley, esq., to Caroline Whittenbury, dau. of Mr. Serjt. Wheeler.

— At Burnett, Somerset, George Strachey, esq., Secretary of Legation at the Hague, to Catharine, dau. of the Rev. Bazett Doveton, Rector of Burnett.

— At Trinity Church, Bath, Charles George Baker, esq., V.C., Commandant First Battalion (Sikhs) Bengal Military Police, to Charlotte Campbell, dau. of Major Ashmore, Bath.

— At Glancullen, co. Dublin, G. L. K. Hewett, Lieut. Bengal Staff Corps, and Adj. 2nd Bengal Cavalry, to Kathleen O'Connell, dau. of the late O. Fitz-Simon, esq., D.L., of Glancullen, and granddau. of Daniel O'Connell.

— At Affpiddle Rectory, Dorsetshire, Arthur Bradshaw, esq., to Katie Janet, dau. of the Rev. B. Waldy, of Houghton-le-Skerne and Long Newton, Durham, and Prebendary of Salisbury.

26. At the Catholic Church, Torquay, Chas. Cesar Welman, esq., of H.M.'s

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MARRIAGES.

Forty-ninth Regt., to Eugenia Mary, dau. of the late Hon. Charles Henry Stonor, of Hilmwood, Oxon.

26. At Halifax, Salisbury, son of Edw. Ball, esq., M.P., Burwell, Cambridgeshire, to Emily, dau. of James Fielding, esq., Mearclough, Sowerby-bridge.

— At Portishead, Thomas Gifford, son of Thos. Forsayth, esq., of Failserton, Ayrshire, and the Mardike, co. Cork, to Lucy Harriette, dau. of the late Col. O'Toole, co. Wicklow.

27. At Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, St. Clair Ford, esq., Capt. H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, to Eliza Jane, dau. of the late Thos. Smalley Potter, esq., of Eastcourt, Charlton Kings.

— At St. Peter's Chapel, Peebles, Jas. Wolfe Murray, esq., of Cringletie and Henderland, to Louisa Grace, dau. of Sir Adam Hay, bart., of Haystoun.

— At Penrith, Wm. Harrison, esq., of Bishopyards, to Nathalie, dau. of Mary Countess Ossalinsky, of Musgrave-hall.

— At Corkbeg, John M'Donnell Webb, esq., late Capt. Fourth Dragoon Guards, to Cornelia Martha, relict of Wm. Haslett, esq., Thirteenth Light Infantry, and dau. of the late Lieut.-Colonel Burne, Ninety-first Regt.

— At St. Anne's, Dublin, Wyrley, eldest son of the late Geo. Wyrley Birch, of East Wretham, Norfolk, to Rebecca Katharine, dau. of the Ven. Samuel Moore Kyle, Archdeacon of Cork, Vicar-Gen. of the United Diocese.

— At St. Outhbert's, York, Col. Edw. Stanton, C.B., B.E., to Margaret Constance, dau. of the late Thos. Starkey, esq., of Springwood, Huddersfield.

DECEMBER.

2. At the Cathedral, Carlisle, the Rev. Charles Vernon, D.D., of Wherstead-park, Suffolk, and Dover-court, Essex, to Sarah Grace, widow of Edward Lumley Haworth, esq., of H.M.'s Twenty-eighth Regt., and eldest dau. of John Fawcett, esq., of Petteril-bank, Cumberland.

3. At St. George's, Stonehouse, Devon, Dr. James Jenkins, to Sophie Pauline, dau. of Adm. A. Luckraft.

— At Stanwix, Carlisle, Capt. Charles James Mounsey, H.M.'s Seventy-first Highland Light Inf., to Mary Tirzah, dau. of the late James Robert Grant, esq., and granddau. of Sir James Robert Grant, K.H., C.B.

— At St. James's, Paddington, Capt.

Henry Richmond Martin, Royal Art., to Emma Katharine, dau. of the late John Hannock Hall, esq., Commissioner in Lunacy, and granddau. of the late Mr. Justice Gaselee.

4. At Queen Charlton Manor, Somerset, Robert A. Brooks, esq., son of R. Brooks, M.P., of Woodcote-park, Epsom, to Katherine Pascal, dau. of J. R. Geils, esq., of Dumbuck, Dumbarton, N.B.

6. At Kensington, E. T. Thackeray, esq., V.C., B.E. (Bengal) to Amy Mary Anne, dau. of Eyre Evans Crowe, esq.

— At 17, Eglinton-street, by special licence, the Earl of Eglinton and Winton, to Lady Sophia Anderson Pelham, only dau. of the late Earl of Yarborough.

9. At St. Stephen's, Dublin, J. Gathorne Wood, esq., to Susan Mary, dau. of Edward Pennefather, esq., Q.C., of Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Wager Townley Alix, esq., to Elizabeth Catherine, dau. of the late Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, esq., of Shardeloes, Bucks.

10. At Ewhurst, Hants, Capt. Trevor Charles Molony, Roy. Art., to Helen, dau. of W. H. C. Plowden, esq., of Ewhurst-park.

— At St. Pancras, London, W. H. Carrol, esq., of Tulla House, Nenagh, to Bessie Leslie, dau. of the late Capt. C. W. G. Griffin, B.N., of Falmouth.

11. At Southampton, the Rev. William Bulmer, M.A., to Katherine, relict of Wm. Peareth, esq., and dau. of the late Thos. Law Hodges, esq., formerly M.P. for the county of Kent.

12. At Edinburgh, Major William Rose Campbell, esq., of Ballochyle, Argyllshire, H.M.'s I.N., to Jane Morison, dau. of James Buchanan, D.D., L.L.D., Professor of Divinity in the New College, Edinburgh.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, James Ranken Ferguson, to Mary Ann Somes, dau. of Thomas Colyer, esq., of Wombwell Hall, Northfleet, Kent.

— At St. Andrew's, Plymouth, Robert Makepeace, esq., of Teignmouth, Devonshire, to Henrietta Charlotte, widow of Col. Vyryan, of Trewan Park, Cornwall, and dau. of Thomas Lane Crickitt, esq.

15. At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Lieut. Henry George Thomson, H.M.'s First Royals, to Matilda Hoare, dau. of the late Capt. John Wilson, B.N.

16. At St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, Phineas Byrie, esq., to Edith Anne Mary, dau. of F. H. A. Forth, esq., Colonial Treasurer, Hong Kong.

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18. At St. Giles's, Reading, Capt. B. Vesey Hamilton, R.N., to Julia, dau. of Vice-Adm. James Arthur Murray, and granddau. of the late Lord William Murray.

— At Chastleton, John Harris, esq., of Sutton Bonington, Notts, to Jeanetta, dau. of the late J. H. Whitmore Jones, esq., of Chastleton House, Oxon.

20. At Grahamston, William Buxton Robertson, esq., Cape Mounted Rifles, to Ellen, dau. of John Hartley, esq., of Moresby House, Cumberland.

23. At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, S. H. Barton, esq., to Mary Eliza, dau. of Major Frobisher, Cheltenham, J.P. and D.L.

— At Dover, A. B. Wright esq., R.N., to Mary, dau. of Col. Paliser, R.A.

27. At Twickenham, Capt. George Sim, B.E. (Bengal), to Emma, dau. of the late Henry Young, esq., of Riversdale, Twickenham.

30. At Marston, near Frome, Colonel Tapp, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, H.M.'s One-Hundred-and-Third Royal Fusiliers, to Mary Anne, dau. of W. H. Shepherd, esq., of Keyford House, Marston, Frome.

— At St. Thomas's, Portman-square, Francis Turner Palgrave, esq., to Cecil, dau. of J. Milnes Gaakell, esq., M.P.

— At All Saints', Knightsbridge, James Stewart Hodgson, esq., to Gertrude Agatha, dau. of William Forsyth, esq., Q.C.

— At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Frederick Maryon Wilson, esq., to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Randall Hatfield, esq., of Thorpe-arch Hall, Yorkshire.

31. At St. Stephen's, Dublin, the Hon. Alfred Henry Thesiger, son of Lord Chelmsford, to Henrietta, dau. of the Hon. George Hancock.

the full details of which for a period he worked at the loom. Fond of literature, a keen politician, a watchful observer of religious controversy, and gifted with much facility of expression, alike with word and pen, ere he had reached his twentieth year he became a contributor to the newspaper and periodical press. In 1834 he visited London, bringing with him influential letters of introduction to *The Times*, which, however, he was too nervous to present; and during the period of his hesitation, overtures commenced which resulted in his becoming the editor of the *Aberdeen Herald*. At that time party politics, both national and local, ran high, and James Adam was never slack in uttering what he had to say, in a bold and fearless manner. "The new Editor" became one of the celebrities of the city, and in the discussion which preceded the great religious disruption in 1843, he achieved for the paper the position of being the ablest champion the Church could boast in the North. The *Herald's* articles on the disruption received additional weight and interest from the fact that they were the utterances of a Whig organ against what was essentially a Whig movement.

For the trying and taxing position of the chief of an influential and first-class journal Mr. Adam possessed rare and peculiar gifts. Thoroughly read up in all matters of political and social economy, and the movements of the various sections of the religious world; a facile and forcible writer, with a pure English style; a good French scholar, and able to converse both in the German and Italian languages, he was readily "at home" on any subject requiring instant attention and comment.

Dec. 24. In Hyde-park-square, aged 67, John Leycester Adolphus, esq., M.A., Judge of the Marylebone County Court, Solicitor-General of the County Palatine of Durham, and a Bencher of the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple.

Mr. Adolphus was the son of John Adolphus, esq., barrister-at-law and F.S.A., well known by his several works on English history.

Mr. Adolphus was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, from which he was elected, as head monitor, to a fellowship at St. John's, Oxford, in 1811; Dr. Wynter, now President of that College, the second monitor, going up with him. At Oxford he was distinguished for his irreproachable life and elegant and scho-

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DEATHS.

1862.

Nov. 10. At Old Aberdeen, aged 53, Mr. James Adam, editor of the *Aberdeen Herald*.

James Adam was born at Paisley, in the year 1809. His father was engaged in the cotton manufacture, a business which the son adopted, and to master

DEATHS.

lastic tastes. His abilities soon began to display themselves. He carried off the Newdigate English Verse Prize in 1814, and the Chancellor's Prize for an English Essay in 1818. At his degree, in 1815, he was placed in the second class in Classics, together with Dr. Cotton, Provost of Worcester, Dr. Hinds, late Bishop of Norwich, and Dr. Wynter.

In 1821 Mr. Adolphus obtained an early distinction in literature as the author of "Letters to Richard Heber, esq., containing Critical Remarks on the Series of Novels beginning with Waverley, and an Attempt to ascertain their Author." The object of these letters was to show that the author of the novels could be no other than Walter Scott. The reasons he advanced were characterized by remarkable ingenuity and acuteness, and afterwards received from the great novelist a frank admission of their cogency. Scott invited Mr. Adolphus to visit Abbotsford; and thither he went in the summer of 1823. He afterwards contributed to Mr. Lockhart's *Life of Scott* a full account of that visit; and his subsequent visits in 1827, 1830, and 1831, are also noticed in the same work.

Mr. Adolphus was called to the bar at the Inner Temple on the 21st of June, 1822. He was for some years engaged in reporting, first with Mr. R. V. Barnwall, and then with Mr. T. F. Ellis, who died recently.

Mr. Adolphus was appointed a judge of the County Courts by Lord Chancellor St. Leonards. On the Northern Circuit he delighted all by his polished and caustic wit and humour, which never trespassed beyond the bounds of true gentlemanly feeling. In private life he was highly respected as a good and religious man, without any pretension or display. He was for years a most active and useful member of the "Committee of General Literature and Education" of the Christian Knowledge Society; and a short time previous to his death was restored to his University friends by being appointed steward, or legal adviser, to St. John's College. As a speaker, though not eloquent, Mr. Adolphus was singularly epigrammatic and perspicuous, and had the great art of never saying too much or of travelling out of the record. Some of his speeches at the anniversaries of the Literary Fund were very happy. In 1858 he published a genial volume of "Letters from Spain," the result of two summer tours made in 1856 and 1857.

March 22. At Kensington, aged 54, William Ainsworth, esq., of Preston, Lancashire, a magistrate and deputy-lieut. for the county of Lancaster, and a magistrate for the borough of Preston.

Oct. 13. At Twickenham, Middlesex, Charlotte Susannah, Countess Dowager of Albemarle. Her ladyship was the dau. of Sir Henry Hunloke, bart., and married the fourth Earl of Albemarle in 1822.

Nov. 15. At the Rectory, Winterbourn, Gloucestershire, aged 72, the Rev. Wm. Birkett Allen, D.C.L., Hon. Canon of Bristol Cathedral, and late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford.

Jan. 10. At Weston-super-Mare, Mary Spire Alleyne, eldest dau. of the late Sir John Gay Alleyne, bart., of the Island of Barbados.

April 24. In Montague-square, aged 75, Col. Charles Allix, late Grenadier Guards, of Swaffham House, Cambridge-shire.

Sept. 18. At King Street, St James', aged 75, Major-Gen. John Alves. This gallant officer was the son of a farmer at Elgin, and was originally intended for the law; but having exchanged from a militia regiment into the Seventy-fourth Regt., he served with that gallant corps throughout the Peninsular War, and in many parts of the world. In the year 1841, having obtained his majority, he was appointed second in command of the depot battalion at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, where he remained for several years. In 1851 he was raised to the rank of Lieut.-Col., and appointed to the chief command of the depot battalion at Preston, in the north of England, where he was actively engaged during the Russian war in training troops for that service. At the close of the Crimean war he acquired the rank of Major-Gen., retired on full pay, and was also appointed Serjeant-at-arms to the Queen, which required his attendance on Her Majesty at the opening and closing of Parliament, and occasioned him to settle in London, where he died. He had received the War Medal, with eleven clasps.

Sept. 3. At Hackthorne, aged 79, Col. Robert Amcotts (formerly Craicraft), a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Lincoln. This gentleman was formerly in the Light Dragoons, and subsequently Lieut.-Col. in the Royal North Lincoln Militia. He married, in 1814, Augusta, second daughter of the late Sir John Ingilby, bart., of Ripley Castle, and sister of the late Sir W. A. Ingilby, at

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whose death he took the name of Amcotts. The family of Cracroft has been resident at Hackthorne for many centuries, and its pedigree can be traced from the time of Henry III.

Feb. 2. At Kelsyth, near Glasgow, aged 91, the Rev. John Anderson, of the United Presbyterian Church, with whom the entire generation of Scotch ministers of the last century have passed away.

June 2. At Bodrean, near Truro, Cornwall, aged 56, Henry Prynn Andrew, esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant.

Dec. 19. At Torquay, Harriett, relict of David Andrews, esq., dau. of the late John Holman, esq., of Exmouth, and sister of the well-known blind traveller, Lieut. Jas. Holman, R.N.

July 3. At Shotley-grove, Gateshead, aged 63, Peter Annandale, esq., justice of the peace for the counties of Durham and Northumberland.

Oct. 15. At the Deanery, Chester, aged 80, Anne, wife of the very Rev. Fred. Anson, D.D.

Dec. 30. The Rev. George Archdall, D.D., Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and Canon of Norwich.

July 18. At Auburn, co. Down, the seat of George Dunbar, esq., aged 89, the Right Hon. and Most Reverend Lord John George Beresford, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland and Metropolitan, and Chancellor of the University of Dublin.

The deceased prelate, who was born Nov. 22, 1773, was the second son of George, the first Marquis of Waterford, by Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Henry Monck, esq., of Charleville, and granddaughter maternally of the first Duke of Portland.

He was educated at Eton, and afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford. Having been appointed to the deanery of Clogher in 1801, he was in 1805 consecrated Bishop of Cork. In 1807 he was translated to Raphoe; in 1819 to Clogher; in 1820 to the archbishopric of Dublin; and in 1822 he was raised to the see of Armagh. In 1829 he succeeded Lord Manners as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dublin; and in 1851, on the death of the late King of Hanover, the Provost and senior Fellows elected him their Chancellor.

For these high dignities the Archbishop was eminently fitted. He possessed in a very high degree, every natural qualification for an elevated station. No one could see him without being struck by

the nobility of his appearance. His commanding figure attracted attention everywhere; while his countenance, handsome as he pre-eminently was, impressed the mind of those who saw him chiefly by its expression of mild and dignified benevolence. Perfectly unassuming, kind, and affectionate in his manner, possessing a tranquil equanimity of temper beyond the ordinary lot of man, his conversation always diffused a feeling of cheerfulness and enjoyment among those who had the happiness of being admitted to his society. Accessible to all, he had the rare power of setting the humblest and most diffident at their ease, without losing for an instant his own place as their superior.

Thus fitted for the exalted position for which Providence had designed him, he was raised to the episcopal bench in the thirty-second year of his age,—one-and-twenty years before the consecration of any of our existing prelates; so that at the time of his death he had been fifty-seven years a bishop, and had presided over the Church in Ireland as its Primate for forty years,—a longer period than the primacy had been held by any prelate for nearly a thousand years.

During that eventful period, when more than once the very existence of the Established Church in that country was threatened, his moderation, his good sense, his practical wisdom, his straightforward high-minded integrity, his prompt decision, and his unbending firmness, did more, under an overruling Providence, towards carrying it safely through its difficulties, than any other cause that can be assigned.

A bishop who is universally respected must do good by the mere force of his character. In the homage they pay to his virtues, men unconsciously learn to reverence the order of which he is a member, and to love the Church of which he is the representative.

One of the most remarkable proofs of public respect which any man ever received, was given to the late Archbishop in 1855, when he completed the fiftieth year of his episcopate. On that memorable and affecting occasion, the venerable Primate received, among several other testimonials of affection and respect, an address of congratulation,—which, it was understood, was written by the Archbishop of Dublin—with the signatures of every one of the Irish bishops, and of 1980 of the clergy; in point of fact, of every single clergyman in Ireland who was not

DEATHS.

prevented by absence, illness, or accident from signing it. Such a document, as far as any record remains, is without parallel in the history of our Church, either here or in the sister country.

No one ever united in a more remarkable degree, mildness with firmness, the dignity of the nobleman and the prelate with the unassuming modesty of the gentleman and the humility of the Christian. But that which was the most striking feature of his character, was his munificence—a largeness of heart, in which few ever equalled him, fewer still could have surpassed him. If ever man understood the blessedness of giving, he did. It seems to have constituted the happiness of his existence.

He took no position in the scientific world, yet what enthusiast in the cause of science could have shown greater liberality, where any objects of science were to be promoted, which could have any just or reasonable claims on his assistance?

In his own city of Armagh, much as he did for the Observatory, the Public Library, and the Royal School, generous as was the encouragement he gave to the Literary and Philosophical Society established in that place for the improvement of the young men of the middle classes, it is his cathedral church which will ever remain the monument of his piety and munificence. He found it hastening to decay; he restored and adorned it at the cost of nearly thirty thousand pounds. He found the choral service in a most pitiable condition; the funds mismanaged, the performance careless and inefficient. By his bounty he kept up the choir, until the property was improved; and ultimately restored it to a completeness not surpassed by any cathedral in the United Kingdom.

What an amount he spent in promoting the education of the poor of the Church is known to every one at all acquainted with what has been passing of late years in Ireland.

But of his private charities who can speak? They were, indeed, so private that even those who were constantly about his person had no knowledge, often no suspicion, of what he did. During that period of suffering, in what has been truly called the Tithe War, he opened wide his hand indeed, and it is not at all too much to say, that many, very many of the clergy and their families were saved from actual starvation by his gene-

rosity. But even of late, and within the last year of his life, what he gave to the clergy, in the way of salaries to curates and augmentations of small incomes, amounted to not less than eighteen hundred pounds. It is, in fact, not an over statement of his munificence to say, that he gave away, to one purpose or another, more than one-half of his entire episcopal and private income put together. The end of this noble churchman was as becoming as his life. About ten days before his decease, his strength suddenly failed, and it was evident that his long term of life was near its end. In the earliest morning of his last day he desired his chaplain to administer to him the Holy Communion. He was still able to sit up in bed; and, with the aid of his spectacles, he read the responses in that service, which had been his comfort and support all his life long. Then, with perfect clearness of mind and memory, he gave minute directions for a memorandum he desired to have made, that the various curates in his diocese, to whom he was in the habit of giving salaries, should continue to receive them for a year after his death; and late in the evening he inquired if his directions had been attended to. This was his last offertory. These were his last business thoughts; caring for the Lord's flock to the last. In two hours after, he entered into his rest, without pain or struggle; the last words he was heard to utter being prayers and thanksgivings, and humble acknowledgments of his Redeemer's mercy. All was calm, gentle, and peaceful. It was a deathbed that became a Christian bishop.

The funeral of the late Archbishop was not only such as was fitting his exalted station, but was a public expression of the universal respect which men of all denominations and parties felt for his character. The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland followed his hearse as chief-mourner. And not only the neighbouring nobility and gentry, several of the Irish bishops, and hundreds of the clergy, but even the Roman Catholic Primate, and the Moderator of the Presbyterian body joined in the procession that conducted his remains from his palace to his cathedral. And thus, for once, men of the most conflicting sects and parties forgot their differences, and shed tears over the grave of one whose life was charity and whose end was peace.

Dec. 27. At Demerara, aged 66, from

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the effects of a fall down a flight of stairs, Sir Wm. Arrindell, many years Chief Justice of Demerara. He was a native of one of the Virgin Islands, where he was born in 1796. He was of an old English stock, who had settled a generation or two back in the West Indies; and he received his early education in England. Very early in his career (in 1823), when every other member of the colonial Bar shrunk back from the task, he undertook the charge of defending the Rev. John Smith, a missionary, who was accused of having caused, or at least instigated, an insurrection among the slave population by the influence of his preaching. A court-martial found Mr. Smith guilty of having promoted discontent in the minds of the negroes, of having received an intimation the day before the revolt that some movement was intended, and of having held communication with one of the ring-leaders. He was sentenced to death by the court; but through the exertions of his counsel the sentence was commuted by Her Majesty's Government into banishment from the West Indies; before the order arrived for his release he was dead. For the part which he took in this memorable defence, Mr. Arrindell had to encounter great obloquy and loss; but he was a man of indomitable spirit, and eventually acquired a practice which has been stated in some of the colonial papers to have risen to the extent of 7000*l.* a-year; and he was eventually promoted to the post of Chief Justice of Demerara. He was also knighted by patent in 1858, and created a Companion of the Order of the Bath (Civil Division). His remains were attended to the grave by the largest funeral *cortège* ever seen in the colony, the line of carriages extending for upwards of half a mile.

Sept. 22. At his residence, Colet-place, Commercial-road East, aged 76, Simon Edward Autram, Commander R.N. This officer while in the *Illustrious*, 74, witnessed the destruction of the French shipping in the Basque Roads, and commanded a gun-vessel during the operations against Flushing.

Oct. 19. At Wardour Castle, Wilts, aged 68, Henry Benedict, eleventh Lord Arundell of Wardour. The deceased peer, who never took any prominent part in public matters, was the head of one of our oldest Roman Catholic families, and a Count of the Holy Roman Empire.

Oct. 31. At West Dean, near Chichester, aged 86, Gertrude Emma, wife of

Francis Dunkinfield Palmer Astley, esq., of Dunkinfield, Cheshire, and second dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. D. Jones, G.C.B.

Jan. 28. At the residence of his father, Queen's-park, Brighton, aged 55, W. Wakeford Attree, esq., barrister-at-law, and Recorder of Hastings, Rye, and Seaford. Mr. Attree was a member of the Middle Temple, by whom he was called to the Bar in 1858.

April 26. Aged 51, Robert James Attye, esq., of Dagon-grange, a magistrate and deputy-lieut. of the county of Warwick.

Jan. 10. At Notton, aged 27, Lieut. John Awdry, Third Regt. (Buffs), eldest son of Sir John Awdry.

Dec. 20. At Titchfield, Hants, aged 76, General Sir Philip Bainbrigge, K.C.B., Col. of the Twenty-sixth (Cameronian) Regt.

The deceased was born in London in the year 1786, and entered the navy in 1799 as a midshipman, in the *Cæsar*, under Admiral Sir James Saumarez; but being obliged to quit the service by ill-health, the Duke of York, in the following year, gave him an ensign's commission in the Twentieth Regt., which he joined at Malta in 1801. In 1810 he was appointed Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General to the Fourth Division of Lord Wellington's army, then in the lines of Torres Vedras. In 1812 he was posted to the Sixth Division as the head of the Quartermaster-General's department. He was soon after promoted to be permanent Assistant Quartermaster-General, with the rank of major, and served in this position till the end of the campaign of 1814. He was present at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, at the battle of Salamanca, part of the siege of Burgos, in the retreat from Burgos (during which he rendered valuable service by extricating a division of the army from a critical situation), at the battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees, last siege of St. Sebastian, and the battles of the Nive and Toulouse. On these occasions he carried the orders of the Duke and of the chief of his department, and was often employed in dangerous services, wherein he acquitted himself with much zeal and ability.

In 1837 he was made a Companion of the Bath, and a Knight Commander of the same Order in 1860; in the following year he attained the rank of general. He received two pensions (of 100*l.* each) for distinguished services, in 1847 and 1861.

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and in 1854 he was made colonel of the Twenty-sixth (Cameronians). He had received the war medal with seven clasps for Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Toulouse. He was, whilst a student, the inventor of a protracting pocket sextant, to facilitate hasty military surveys, and he owed his first employment on Lord Wellington's staff to a first-class certificate which he gained by hard study at the Royal Military College.

Dec. 19. At Kingston, Jamaica, Lucas Barrett, F.R.S., F.G.S., F.L.S., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Director of the Geological Survey of the British West Indies, eldest son of Mr. George Barrett, iron-founder, London. He was drowned by the mismanagement of his diving apparatus whilst pursuing a scientific investigation into the nature of coral reefs.

Aug. 18. Mrs. Anne C. Bartholomew, well known as an accomplished painter of flowers.

July 19. At La Tour, Piedmont, aged 72, Major-General John Charles Beckwith, C.B., formerly of the Rifle Brigade.

The deceased served in the expedition to Hanover in 1805, in Sweden, and in Spain and Portugal, including the retreat to Corunna. He was likewise at Walcheren, and next proceeding to the Peninsula he was present at almost every great action until the battle of Waterloo, where he lost his left leg. He had been much employed on the staff, and thus came to be well known to the Duke of Wellington, who, on his retirement on half-pay, invited him to call on him at Apsley House, which he frequently did. An incident here occurred, which gave a new direction to his energies. Being, one day, in the Duke's library, his attention was accidentally directed to Gilly's "Waldenses," and, on perusing the contents of that work, his sympathies were at once strongly awakened for the neglected condition of the Protestant inhabitants of the Waldensian valleys. No great time elapsed before he took up a permanent residence amongst those "primitive Christians of the Alps," to whom throughout the whole course of his subsequent life he became a real father and benefactor,—effecting by his kind offices and strong good sense the thorough regeneration of a people, who, with good instincts, with uncorrupted manners, and with the inestimable blessings of a pure faith, long-established among them, laboured under the evils of

extreme poverty and ignorance, and were, perhaps, too far sunk into inertia and apathy ever to recover themselves by their own virtue, and without the stirring energy, the example, the unwearied courage and constancy of the veteran soldier, of the sturdy Englishman.

Dec. 17. In Paris, Amelia Lady Beresford, of Portland-place, relict of Vice-Admiral Sir John Poo Beresford, bart., K.C.B.

June 10. At Milan, Signora Biasini, eldest dau. of the late Alex. Cockburn, and sister of the Lord Chief Justice of England.

Aug. 6. At Cape Town, aged 49, Henry Bickersteth, esq., M.D., brother of the Bishop of Ripon and of the Ven. Archdeacon of Bucks. Dr. Bickersteth was the surgeon superintendent of the Capetown Hospital, and the leading physician of the colony, in which he obtained much respect and influence.

Dec. 24. At King's Cliffe, aged 82, the Ven. Henry Kaye Bonney, D.D., Archdeacon of Bedford, 1822, and Lincoln, 1844.

The Archdeacon was chiefly celebrated for having been foremost in what may be termed a *renaissance* of church-visiting activity. His literary pretensions, however, were far from humble, having early published a "Life of Bishop Jeremy Taylor," and afterwards "The Life and Remains, with Correspondence, of Bishop Middleton," and an "Illustrated History of Fotheringhay," for which his antiquarian knowledge qualified him. At an early period of his connection with Bedfordshire, he erected a headstone in Campton churchyard to the poet Bloomfield, who had died some years before in indigence at the neighbouring town of Shefford, in that county.

Jan. 10. At Barrow-hill, Henfield, Sussex, aged 80, William Borrer, esq., F.R.S., F.L.S., &c., a magistrate of Sussex.

Mr. Borrer was one of our best British botanists, and in his extensive and accurate knowledge of the plants of these islands he has probably left no equal. His valuable collection and his exact knowledge were always at the service of his friends and fellow-labourers in science, and there is scarcely an important work on British Botany for the last fifty years that has not acknowledged his assistance. In 1813, or thereabouts, Mr. Borrer commenced, in conjunction with the late Mr. Dawson Turner, a work on British

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lichen, which was modestly entitled "An Attempt at a History of the British Lichen," and bears date 1839. Of all the kindred sciences Mr. Borrer was a true patron, and no mean proficient, though they were not his peculiar study. In his own locality, however, he will be better remembered by his many and unostentatious charities, and by his zealous endeavours to promote the welfare of all with whom he was connected.

Oct. 15. At Brighton, Sophia Catharine, wife of Major Brabazon, and only child of the late Rev. John Courtney, Rector of Saunderestead, Surrey, and Goxhill, Yorkshire.

Feb. 17. At Queen's Gate-terrace, Mrs. Bradshaw, widow of James Bradshaw, esq., M.P. for Canterbury. This lady was the eldest of the Misses Tree, who (it is now some years since) were favourite actresses on the popular English stage. The deceased lady, Maria Tree, was very eminent as a singer in the English ballad opera, in which she held a place by the side of Miss Stephens. The younger sister, Ellen, was more distinguished as an actress; but had not in her sister's days attained that proficiency which has since placed her in the first rank of English actresses. Ellen is now married to Mr. Charles Kean. Maria married, many years since, Mr. James Bradshaw the member for Canterbury, who died 13 years ago. An only daughter was the issue of this union, who married H. Langley, esq., late of the Second Guards.

May 11. At Shanghai, from over-exertion and fatigue in the various expeditions against the Taepings, aged 31, Capt. L. Bradshaw, R.A., eldest son of Capt. B. Bradshaw, R.N., and grandson to the late Gen. L. Bradshaw.

April 1. At Torquay, Elizabeth, widow of Lord Brandon (title extinct in 1832), and dau. of the late Colonel David La Touche, of Upton, co. Carlow, and granddau. maternally of the first Earl of Milltown.

April 16. At Pendleton, Manchester, aged 85, Robert Brandt, esq., Judge of the County Court.

Feb. 21. At her house, in Great Stanhope-street, Mayfair, aged 96, the Baroness Braye. Her ladyship was the only daughter of Sir Thomas Cave, bart., and lineal heir and representative (through his grandmother, Margaret Verney) of Elizabeth, second dau. and co-heir of the first Lord Braye, created 1529.

She married, February 25, 1790, Mr.

Henry Otway, of Castle Otway, co. Tipperary. She resumed, in 1818, the additional surname of Cave by royal sign-manual, and in her favour the barony was called out of abeyance in 1839.

Nov. 8. At Lausanne, aged 66, the Most Hon. John Campbell, Marquis of Breadalbane, Earl of Ormelie, and Baron Breadalbane, of Taymouth Castle, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Earl of Breadalbane and Holland, Viscount of Tay and Paintland, Lord Glenorchy, Benederaloch, Ormelie and Weik, in the Scotch Peerage, and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, K.T.; Lord-Lieut. of Argyllshire, and Vice-Adm. of the coast of that county and of the Western Islands; was Col. of the Argyllshire Militia; Col.-Com. of the Second Bat. of Perthshire Vols.; President of the Roy. Soc. of Antiquaries of Scotland; a Fellow of the Royal Soc., an official Trustee of the British Museum, and in 1841 Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

The deceased nobleman was born at Dundee, Oct. 26, 1796, and was the only son of Lieut.-Gen. John, first Marquis of Breadalbane, by Mary Turner, eldest dau. and co-heir of the late David Gavin, esq., of Langton. He married, Nov. 23, 1821, Eliza, eldest dau. of Mr. George Baillie, of Jerviswood, and sister of the Earl of Haddington, who died Aug. 28, 1861. For a short period he, as Lord Glenorchy, represented Perthshire in the House of Commons, being elected after the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832. On the death of his father (who had been created first Earl and Marquis in 1831), in March, 1834, he took his seat in the House of Lords.

From September, 1848, to March, 1852, the late Marquis filled the office of Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's Household; and again from January, 1853, to February, 1858.

June 13. At his residence, Montagu-house, Hyde, aged 55, Sir Lancelot Charles Lee Brenton, bart. The deceased was the son of the first baronet, Admiral Sir Jahlcel Brenton, K.C.B., by his first wife, the daughter of Anthony Stewart, esq., of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Sept. 6. At Bedford, aged 80, the Rev. Dr. Brereton, D.C.L., F.S.A., F.G.S., formerly Fellow of New College, Oxford, and for more than forty-four years Head Master of the Grammar School, Bedford.

July 17. At Polygon-house, Southampton, Peter Breton, esq., late Capt. Bombay

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Art., for many years a Deputy-Lieut. and Magistrate for the town and county of Southampton and Hants.

March 29. At Packham, near Fordingbridge, aged 80, George Tito Brice, esq., a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Hants, and formerly of the Third Dragoon Guards.

June 7. Near Simla, instantaneously, by a fall with her horse down a precipice, Georgiana, wife of Col. Jas. Brind, C.B., Royal Bengal Art., and dau. of the Rev. H. G. Phillips, Rector of Great Welnetnam, Suffolk. She was riding in the direction of Mahaso, when her horse suddenly started at a man with a load leaning against the side of the hill. The horse backed, and a bearer, who was with the lady, attempted to draw the animal to him. In this attempt the man failed, the horse still retreated, and all three were precipitated down a precipice. All were of course killed.

Sept. 2. At Makerstoun-house, Lady Makdougall Brisbane, of Makerstoun, widow of General Sir Thomas Makdougall Brisbane, bart., of Brisbane. She was Anna Maria, eldest surviving dau. and heiress of Sir H. Hay Makdougall, bart., married Sir Thomas in 1819, and accompanied him to New South Wales, of which colony he was appointed Governor.

Oct. 21. At Broome Park, Betchworth, Surrey, aged 79, Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, bart., D.C.L., F.R.S., Serjeant-Surgeon to the Queen, late President of the Royal College of Surgeons and of the Royal Society.

This eminent surgeon and philosopher was a younger son of the Rev. P. B. Brodie, rector of Winterslow, near Salisbury, where he was born on the 9th June, 1788. The surgeon's grandfather was a Scotch gentleman of family, Brodie of Brodie, who, being of strong Jacobite tendencies, found Scotland an uncomfortable residence, and migrated to England. His father was an accomplished scholar, who had been educated at the Charterhouse, and Worcester College, Oxford. This gentleman superintended his son's education with diligence and ability, and he was never placed at any school. When about 18 years of age he was sent to study anatomy at the Hunterian School, in Great Windmill-street, then under two excellent surgeons, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Thomas, the latter of whom became President of the Royal College of Surgeons. Abernethy was at this time a lecturer at the same institution. In 1808 Brodie

became a pupil of Sir Everard Home, at St. George's Hospital. Such was his diligence and ability, that he passed his examinations and became a Member of the College, October 18, 1805; and immediately after was appointed to assist Mr. Wilson as Demonstrator of Anatomy, and in 1809 became a Lecturer of the School. In the same year, when only 25 years of age, he was appointed Assistant-Surgeon of St. George's; and in 1810 was elected Croonian Lecturer to the Royal Society, the subject of his discourse being "The Influence of the Brain on the Action of the Heart, and the Generation of Heat." He prosecuted his inquiries into this subject with so much success that he afterwards laid before the Society an elaborate paper, setting forth the results at which he had arrived; another, which obtained great attention, "On the Effects of certain Vegetable Poisons;" and some others—all showing such remarkable powers of investigation and judgment, that he was elected a Fellow, and in the following year received the Copley Medal. In 1822 he was elected full Surgeon to St. George's, and gave the lectures on surgery, continuing to deliver a regular course to a large class until 1880, when his increasing practice compelled him to relinquish all but clinical lectures. In 1819 he was appointed to the distinguished office of Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, which honour he retained until 1828. In 1832, on the death of Sir Everard Home, he was appointed Serjeant-Surgeon to William IV.; and was made a Baronet by patent, dated August 21, 1834. Her Majesty, on her accession, continued him in the appointment. In March, 1835, he became a Member of the Court of Examiners of the College of Surgeons (which he resigned in Feb., 1846) and in 1844 became President, being thus placed in honour, as he unquestionably was in reputation, at the head of his profession. In 1858 he attained the highest distinction which is open to an English man of science—he was elected President of the Royal Society; an honour which in him had a peculiar personal significance, for he was the first surgeon upon whom that dignity has been conferred. But the intense mental and physical labours incidental to his position and practice, while they seemed rather to strengthen than to exhaust his intellectual faculties, necessarily told greatly on his bodily strength. The devotion of his time essential to the conscientious discharge of

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his professional duties, and to the studies to which he had devoted himself, were incompatible with his public duties. In 1861, therefore, he resigned the Presidency of the Royal Society, and in April, 1862, his seat in the Council of the College of Surgeons; and he thenceforward devoted himself to the practice of his profession in its higher branches and to philosophical inquiries. A few years since his sight became affected, and two years since he became almost, if not quite, blind.

These honours and appointments are the landmarks by which we note the progress of the great surgeon to the highest eminence. They will, at the same time, suggest that Brodie's reputation with the public was yearly rising, and his practice increasing. The latter, indeed, was very considerable. It is thought that his professional gains in no one year were so great as those that had rewarded for a space the skill of a few other eminent surgeons; but Brodie's increased in regular progression, year by year, as long as he continued to practise—he was so *safe* that he never lost repute by the miscarriage of a case—and the total emoluments of his career have rarely been exceeded. As his family connections were good, and their means sufficient, Brodie was happier than most men who choose the learned professions for their career, in that he probably never felt the anguish of pecuniary struggles.

As already noticed, Brodie was far greater than a mere operative surgeon; he was in a very wide sense a philosopher, a comparative anatomist and physiologist. The "Obituary" of *The Medical Times* classes Brodie's writings in three divisions, referable to the three periods of his life. The first, when, as a young hospital surgeon and teacher of anatomy, he employed his leisure in scientific observation and experiment; the second, when, in the full tide of practice, he restricted authorship to the subjects which formed the daily business of his life—the surgical diseases of the human body; the third, when, in the evening of his days, and gradually relinquishing the toils of practice, he gave to the world the results of his mature reflection on some of the great problems which are bound up in the complex nature of man.

Of the first of these classes it is not necessary to say much—science in Brodie's youth was more than a generation behind its present development; and the first ask of one who desired to construct was

to detect and destroy established error; his next, to build up new science on sounder bases. This Brodie did to a very large degree; his numerous papers, read before the Royal Society, or published in *The Philosophical Transactions* and *The Journal of Science*, and his lectures, won for him a very high reputation—not in England only, but on the Continent—as a faithful observer and acute physiologist. In 1851 he republished a selection of these early essays, with notes, in which he pointed out with just candour and pride, where and how he had been led into false conclusions, where he had been proved right, and how he had led the way to truths he had not himself reached.

His surgical writings were of very great importance; for, as a practical surgeon, he has had few equals. The most important and valuable of these is "Pathological and Surgical Observations on Diseases of the Joints," a work founded on some papers he had written for *The Philosophical Transactions*, and which was first published in a substantive form in 1815. It has gone through many editions, each improved by the added experience of the author, and is thought indispensable in the library of every surgeon. Nor are its great merits unappreciated on the Continent, where it holds a foremost rank among professional publications. His chief surgical works besides this are a volume of Lectures on various subjects in Pathology and Surgery—a work especially valuable, in that it consists of a series of monographs on subjects not very distinctly treated in surgical books;—a number of papers contributed to *The Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*, his "Hunterian Oration," and numerous essays and papers, some of which have been collected.

Of the third period of Brodie's mind—that in which, retired from the more exacting demands of practice, he matured in a dignified yet diligent leisure the experience and crude observations of his active life—the principal exponent is the celebrated work, entitled "Psychological Inquiries." These dialogues are evidently the embodiment of thoughts that have been revolved and amplified, pursued and elaborated through years of toil and observation, and of reflective and studious leisure. Many an idea which perhaps had its birth in the jejune speculations of youth, and was pursued through the advancing knowledge of manhood, here appears in its mature fruit—the solution of many a question which employed his age-

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cious intellect in the full tide of its power is here enunciated. The work, in its structure and mode of action, unconsciously portrays the man, shows the formation of his mind, the mode in which it worked, the laws by which it was regulated, the sources whence he recruited it, and the limits he set to its efforts. It is in the form of colloquies, but exhibits no diversity of mental organization, of imagination, or mode of thought, in the interlocutors—there is no attempt at dramatic art; all the three friends express themselves in the same clear, easy, classic, though unadorned, English. An idea is started and dilated on by one of the speakers; it is seized by the second, who regards it in another light; the third interposes to reconcile the discrepancies and harmonize the whole. This was precisely the *modus operandi* of Brodie's own intellect; he kept an idea clearly before his perception until he had looked at it from every side, had fully weighed all the arguments for or against it, had tested its validity by connecting it with other ideas which he had previously subjected to the same mode of examination, withholding his judgment or postponing its reception until the completion of the process. That in this work we have Brodie's mature opinions on the subjects of which he treats appears from this, that many of the opinions expressed are to be found repeated in his earlier writings, in a state of development proportioned to the date of the essay. It may, therefore, be concluded that the conscientious philosopher painfully developed to the fruit whatever had been good in the germ, withheld whatever had not hitherto ripened in his mind, and offered nothing to the world as sound but what his own judgment had approved. This consideration is of the utmost importance when we consider the propositions offered in the preface to the Second Series of the "Physiological Inquiries." He tells us that he had two objects in view during their composition—the one to show that the solution of the complicated problems relating to the condition, character, and capabilities of man, is not to be attained by a reference to any one department of knowledge; the other, to claim for researches of this kind that they should be regarded not as merely curious speculations, but as being of practical importance to every individual, enabling him to understand how far he may contribute to the cultivation of his faculties and his well-being in the present life. In this second

series many of the topics dealt with in the first are reproduced and dilated; and those subjects which bear directly or indirectly on the nature of man, and to which he had paid more special attention during the later time, are set forth with earnest and weighty argument. And this is important in connection with that disturbance of the mind and conviction in regard to religious and speculative philosophical subjects which characterizes the present time. The man who of all his contemporaries had the most intimate acquaintance with physiological science, who was pre-eminent for the caution, sagacity, and judgment with which he pursued his induction, who based upon a vast experience a lofty insight into psychological speculation,—this great practical philosopher and large thinker turned aside from materialism with disdain. He had inquired deeply into the relation of mind and matter, and had convinced himself that they were *two*. The evidence of intention and design, more especially manifest in the vegetable and animal kingdom, was to him a convincing proof of mind, independent in existence and action; and the conclusion he drew was, that "however immeasurable the distance may be between the mightiest intellect of man, and that of the Deity, it must be admitted that they belong to the same mode of existence;" and he adds, "I do not understand how any one who believes in the existence of a Deity can receive without hesitation the doctrine, that any kind of mind can be nothing more than the result of a peculiar arrangement of the molecules of matter."

Of Sir Benjamin Brodie's minor writings, an article in the *Quarterly Review*, on the "Progress of Comparative Anatomy and the Writings of Professor Owen," is specially noteworthy; for it is an estimate by the most competent of contemporaneous writers of the mental qualities of that eminent philosopher, and of the great services he has rendered to science, special and universal. Another of Brodie's minor writings of this period of matured reflection is his address on "Social Economy," delivered before the first meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science. In this he brought his practical good sense and long experience among all classes to bear on the subjects of the moral evils which disgrace our population—drunkenness, prostitution, illegitimate births. The remedies he suggested for these were such

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as became a reflective mind—not mere palliatives which would appear to suppress an evil for one time or place, or punishments which might crush down but would not eradicate; but wise ameliorations of the social system which should allow no room or stimulus to the growth of the abnormities of human life.

"If it be," says *The Medical Times*, "high praise of a scientific and philosophical writer to say that his powers of observation were unsurpassed in his generation, and yet only equalled by his faculty of reflection—that these faculties, although primarily devoted to the promotion of the science of his own immediate calling, were also directed largely to the acquisition of other realms of knowledge—that amidst employments of the most exacting nature, leisure for composition was found by a diligence that never flagged—that his thoughts were clothed in a diction so pure, in a style so unostentatious, that it was classically beautiful in the very absence of ornamentation—and, above all, that a line never fell from his pen which had not, directly or indirectly, for its aim the good of his species—it is the meed of Sir Benjamin Brodie. For the close of such a scientific and literary career there is but one motto—"*Non est lugenda mors quam immortalitas consequitur*."

Sir Benjamin Brodie leaves two sons to inherit his honoured name, and to emulate the usefulness of his life.

Dec. 1. At Wootton-hall, co. Stafford, aged 75, the Rev. Walter Davenport Bromley, M.A.

May 8. At Sarawak, Borneo, aged 27, Juliana Caroline, wife of J. Brooke Brooke, esq.

Oct. 4. At his residence, Clewer-hill, Windsor, Gen. George Benjamin Brooks, of H.M.'s Indian Army, Col. of the Twentieth Bombay Native Infantry.

March 15. At Futtchghur, Bengal Presidency, from the effects of an accident, Legh Delves Broughton, esq., Captain R.A., Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, second son of Col. W. E. Delves Broughton, R.E.

May 21. At Plymouth, aged 63, John Denis Browne, of Mount Browne, Ireland, formerly M.P. for co. Mayo, fourth son of the late Right Hon. Denis Browne, M.P.

Aug. 15. In Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 72, Georgina Browne, second dau. of the late Dominick Geoffery Browne, esq., of Castle-macgarret, co. Mayo.

Sept. 25. At Cheltenham, aged 81, Nevill Browne, esq., for forty-seven years Marshal of the city of London.

Dec. 14. At Scotstoun, Aberdeen, aged 66, Sir Michael Bruce, bart.

Sir Michael, who was all his life a keen politician, was induced to stand as a candidate for the representation of Aberdeenshire immediately after the Reform Bill. The Conservative candidate was Admiral (then Captain) the Hon. Wm. Gordon. There was much popular enthusiasm for the Liberal Baronet, but he was, nevertheless, unsuccessful, although, in a constituency of 2183, he polled upwards of 1000.

Though abandoning all further Parliamentary aspirations, Sir Michael still continued to take a great interest in the affairs of the county. He was a ready and effective speaker; but of late years he had, from delicate health, very much withdrawn from public life.

June 27. At St. James's Palace, aged 49, Major-Gen. the Hon. Robert Bruce, Governor of the Prince of Wales.

The deceased was the second son of Thomas, seventh Earl of Elgin. He entered the Guards at the age of 17, served on the Staff under Sir Edward Blakeney in Ireland, was Military Secretary to his brother, Lord Elgin, in Jamaica, from 1841 to 1847, and again in Canada from 1847 to 1854, when he returned to England, and was for a short time Surveyor-General of the Ordnance. In 1858 he accepted the appointment of Governor to the Prince of Wales, and in that capacity attended his Royal Highness on his journey to Rome in 1859 and to Canada and the United States in 1860, and during his residence in the two Universities from 1859 to 1861. The concluding act of his office and of his life was the recent tour of the Prince to the East, in the course of which he contracted a fever that caused his death. Into the accomplishment of that journey, in all its various aspects, he threw himself with all the energy of his nature. To his chivalrous self-devotion in the discharge of the duties which it involved, to his unwearied endurance of the manifold responsibilities of his position, he sacrificed his life—a life precious to his family and his friends, but hardly less precious to the State. In his death the Queen suffered a fresh aggravation of her already abundant griefs, and the Prince of Wales lost a wise and faithful servant, at a moment when such

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a loss was most keenly felt, and could with difficulty be repaired.

Dec. 21. At the Colewort Barracks, Portsmouth, aged 35, Brev.-Maj. H. T. Buck, Fifty-third Regt. He served with the above regiment in the Sutlej and Punjaub campaigns, and also through the Indian Mutiny.

June 28. At Stowe, aged 66, Mary, Duchess Dowager of Buckingham and Chandos. The Duchess was the second and youngest dau. of John, first Marquis of Breadalbane, and sister of the present peer, and was born July 10, 1795. She married, May 13, 1819, Richard Plantagenet, second Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, whom she has survived not quite twelve months.

May 29. At Damascus, of typhus fever, aged 39, Henry Thomas Buckle, esq., author of a "History of Civilization in England," a work projected upon so exhaustive a scheme, that the two massive volumes that have been published form part only of the Introduction to the main design. Mr. Stuart Glennie, the intimate friend of Mr. Buckle and his companion on his Eastern tour, in the letter which announces his decease, gives a friend's sketch of the author's brief career and intentions. Extracts from this will, perhaps, give the best account of an author whose work has given rise to much angry controversy, and whose rank as a thinker is yet undetermined.

Mr. Buckle, it is stated, had overworked himself, and suddenly felt the effects of it after the publication of his second volume last spring. He therefore arranged a somewhat lengthened Eastern tour, left England in October, and spent the winter on the Nile. In the following spring the friends left Cairo for Sinai and Petra; and thence traversed Palestine. While in the Holy Land Mr. Buckle was attacked with diarrhoea, and with some difficulty reached Damascus. During the delirium induced by the action of small doses of opium necessary to check the disease, Mr. Buckle's thoughts ran always upon his great literary and philosophical undertaking, and he constantly exclaimed "Oh, my book, my book! I shall never finish my book!" At length the disorder seemed checked, and no further danger was apprehended. Mr. Glennie accordingly left his friend for the purpose of performing alone a journey through the Lebanon, part of their intended joint tour, expecting to find his fellow-traveller

at Beyrout. On arriving at this place, however, Mr. Glennie was shocked by the intelligence that shortly after his departure Mr. Buckle had been seized with typhus fever, sunk into unconscious stupor, and had died in a few days.

"Thus," says Mr. Glennie, "at the early age of 39, died one whose death, I think, more than the partiality of a friend, makes me consider him a national loss. It is left for us but to hope that he is now enjoying that immortality without the hope of which, as he once said to me with tears in his eyes, 'life would be insupportable,' and in the more immediate presence and with deeper knowledge of that God in whom he firmly believed. And so, passing through the ruins of the Christian quarter, outside the walls, on the same day he died, as the sun set over that mountain ridge from which with such delight he had but ten days before—such is the irony of life—gazed on his death-bed, in the small Protestant cemetery, its trees torn up, and its eight or ten tombstones broken by fanatical Mahomedans, he was interred.

"Mr. Buckle's delicate health as a boy caused him to be taken early from school, and prevented his being sent to college. On the death of his father (who was a wealthy merchant residing at Lee) he succeeded at 18 to a considerable fortune, but, despising its temptations, he devoted himself to study. His chief recreation was chess, and he could number Loewenthal among the vanquished. He early attracted the notice of such men as Hallam and Bunsen, and gained their esteem as a young man of great promise. With all the comforts and advantages of book-collecting and of travelling afforded by fortune, he lived a happy student's life, and had in the course of it but one great grief.

"As to Mr. Buckle's works, it would be impossible for me to say much without such obtrusion of my own opinions as would be here and now utterly out of place. But this I may say, that the three great theses of his book have never yet been sufficiently or at all considered. Hence, great part of what has been said in the reviews may be true, and yet the book in its pith and marrow stand. These three theses, chiefly to be drawn from the second and fourth chapters, are,—

"1. Political economy—the science of wealth—is the deductive science through which the investigation of natural is connected with that of social phenomena, and

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thus the way prepared for one universal science.

"2. The laws of society are different from those of the individual; and the method of averages, with which has to be compared the mathematical theory of probabilities, is that by which the former are to be investigated.

"3. In social phenomena the intellectual, in individual the moral, laws are chiefly or alone to be considered; all moral social changes are thus preceded by intellectual changes.

"With these three theses might be very clearly shown to be connected all his scientific opinions; as might all his opinions on morals and politics be shown to group themselves about his conception of liberty as non-interference. Thus the moral law became merely negative: Do not hurt yourself or others. But, as I have said, how far these views are true, or how far original, cannot here be considered. It may, however, be observed, that though he held firmly by the second of the above theses, he often said he should be glad, so far as his own feelings were concerned, to see the third disproved.

"And as to that account of the history of civilization in Scotland which, under the misrepresentation of reviews, has been so little welcomed by my own countrymen, I may add that he himself admitted that, for the great and complete historian, the profound moral and religious sympathy of the poet, in which he was wanting, is almost as necessary as the analytical power of the philosopher; and it was his enthusiasm for liberty that made him intolerant of intolerance.

"Though Mr. Buckle's lamentable death leaves undone not only so much of what he intended, but of what he had prepared elaborate materials for, I am glad to say that his posthumous works may be no less valuable than those which have already appeared. I fear that the outlined essays, "On the Ultimate Causes of the Interest of Money," "On Bacon" (which would have been chiefly an essay on Method), "On Shakespeare," and "On the Influence of Northern Palestine on the Origin of Christianity," may not be found in a sufficient state of forwardness to be published, as he proposed, collectively with the papers he had contributed to *Fraser's Magazine*; but great parts of the special "History of Civilization in England" exist ready for publication, and

his common-place books, with their immensely varied, yet methodically arranged extracts, will form the most curious, interesting, and valuable collection of materials that has, probably, ever yet been published as the work of a single English student, and their publication will be according to his own intention in case of the noncompletion of his work."

The first volume of the Introduction to the "History of Civilization in England" was published in 1858, and caused a great sensation from the originality and daring of some of its views, the vast and exhaustive nature of the mode of treatment, the prodigious amount of digested reading it exhibited, and the unhesitating manner in which the young author set aside many cherished prejudices and national self-assertions. In his second volume, published in 1861, the religious habits and the ecclesiastical history of Scotland are treated in a manner which deeply wounded the national self-love, and raised a storm of indignation. Mr. Buckle had not contemplated a less scope for his work than fourteen octavo volumes in small type; but from his mode of treatment, every proposition grew under his hands; and had the completion of the work on such a scheme been possible, it would have required half a library to itself.

Nov. 4. At Bath, aged 87, Henrietta, widow of Adm. Matthew Buckle.

April 4. At St. Leonard's-on-the-Sea, aged 58, Joanna Frances, third dau. of the late Sir Francis Burdett, bart.

Oct. 19. At Caellenor, Carnarvon, aged 61, Walter Hussey De Burgh, esq., of Donore House, co. Kildare.

Sept. 30. At his residence, Sonsonate, Salvador, Samuel Burland, esq., late Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, and formerly of Liverpool.

Jan. 4. At Knepp Castle, near West Grinstead, aged 87, Sir Charles Merrik Burrell, M.P., the "father" of the House of Commons.

The deceased was born in Golden-sq., London, in 1774; married Frances, dau. of the late Earl of Egremont, and sister of the present Lord Leconfield, late Col. Wyndham (she died in 1848), and succeeded his father in the baronetcy in 1796. In 1806 he first entered Parliament, in which he had a seat for fifty-five years, and on sixteen successive occasions he was elected for Shoreham.

During his long Parliamentary career

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Sir Charles was a Conservative, and steadily voted against most of the important changes that have been effected by the Liberal party. Of late years he was well known for his pertinacity in bringing forward, session after session, a bill to prohibit window-cleaning by females; but the House declined to accept his views, though all parties gave him credit for the most humane intentions.

Sir Charles, as a country gentleman, was active and zealous in the discharge of his duties as a magistrate and patron of local institutions. He applied all his leisure to the practical improvement of agriculture, and Sussex agriculturists are indebted to him for the introduction of the White or Belgian carrot; and also for his valuable experiments in feeding and fattening cattle.

Though not a literary man himself, Sir Charles was ever ready to forward projects connected with the history of his county. Sussex is largely indebted to his family for the preservation and collection of the records of the county. The Burrell MSS. in the British Museum are monuments of talent and industry, and afford the foundation of all the local histories of Sussex.

Sept. 19. At the Queen's Hotel, Manchester, aged 59, James Burnes, esq., K.K., LL.D., F.R.S., &c., late Physician-General at Bombay.

This amiable and excellent gentleman, the head of the Scottish family of which his kinsman the poet, Robert Burns, was a member, was born at Montrose in 1803. He was the eldest son of the late James Burnes, esq., a notary public and town-clerk of the borough of Montrose, and at one time its chief magistrate, and a justice of the peace for the county of Forfar.

Dr. Burnes' mother, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Adam Glegg, provost of Montrose, superintended her son's education until he was old enough to attend the Academy of Montrose, whence in due time he passed to the University of Edinburgh. Here he graduated in due course, and having chosen India as the future field of his labours, he went out to the East with a medical appointment. Whilst at Bombay he gained the highest opinion of the civil and military authorities, and became eventually Physician-General in that Presidency. Whilst residing in India, Dr. Burnes received the frequent thanks of the Indian Government for his professional and diplomatic services;

and on his return from India, about the year 1836 or 1837, he was honoured by King William IV., in acknowledgment of his efficient public services, with the Royal Guelphic Order of Hanover.

Dr. Burnes was the author of several useful and important works on the geography and manners of the East, of which the best known and most popular is his "Visit to the Ameer of Scinde."

After his return to England, Dr. Burnes settled permanently at Notting-hill. He took for many years a most active and laborious part in the resuscitation of the English Language (or national branch) of the illustrious and sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, most of whose higher offices of honour and trust he filled in succession. Dr. Burnes was also an active and attached member of the Masonic order, and was for many years Grand Master of the Scottish Lodge in India.

The fate of Dr. Burnes' brothers, the late lamented Colonel Sir Alexander Burnes, our Political Resident at Cabool, and Lieutenant of the Seventeenth Regt. of Bombay Native Infantry, who were treacherously assassinated at Cabool in November, 1841, forms part of the history of the Affghan war.

Dr. Burnes was twice married. By his former marriage he had several sons, one of whom, Mr. George Holmes Burnes, was killed in the Indian Mutiny, in an heroic effort to rescue a poor little English child from the fury of the Sepoys.

Feb. 8. At his residence, Great Cumberland-place, Hyde-park, aged 89, Hans Busk, esq., J.P. for the county of Radnor, and youngest son of the late Sir Wadsworth Busk. He has left few survivors possessing higher classical attainments, a truer love for literature, or endowed with sounder general erudition.

Nov. 22. Aged 48, Sir Richard Pierce Butler, bart., of Ballin Temple and Garryhaddon, co. Carlow.

Feb. 13. At Oriol Cottage, Helensburgh, the Dowager Lady Campbell, of Barcaldine.

Nov. 15. At Kensington, aged 79, Anne, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Dugald Campbell, esq., of Inverawe-house, Argyllshire, and granddau. of Capt. Dugald Campbell, who was killed whilst serving under Lord Clive in the campaign of 1756.

June 17. At his residence in Grosvenor-square, Charles John, Earl and Viscount Canning, of Kilbraban. The

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deceased peer, the third son of the celebrated George Canning, was born at Gloucester Lodge, Brompton, on the 14th December, 1812. At the usual age he was sent to Eton, and passed thence to Christ Church, Oxford, where he closed a brilliant career by graduating B.A., in 1833, as a first-class in classical and a second-class in mathematical honours. In the following year he married the Hon. Charlotte Stuart, the eldest daughter and co-heiress of the late Lord Stuart de Rothesay, and a relative of the house of Bute. He did not enter public life till the year 1836, when he was elected on a chance vacancy for the borough of Warwick, in the Conservative interest; he had sat, however, only a few months in St. Stephen's when he was removed to the Upper House by the death of his mother, who had been raised to the honours of the peerage as Viscountess Canning, a few weeks after she had been left a widow. When Sir Robert Peel came into power in 1841, Lord Canning was appointed Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the principal secretaryship of that department being at that time held by the Earl of Aberdeen. This post he held till 1846, when Sir Robert Peel, finding it necessary to reconstruct his Cabinet, Lord Canning was appointed to the Chief Commissionership of Woods and Forests, with a seat in the Cabinet. Henceforth he became identified with the Peelite party; and when, shortly afterwards, the Administration was broken up, Lord Canning accompanied his leader into retirement. In the Coalition Government formed by Lord Aberdeen in 1853, Lord Canning was Postmaster-General, and distinguished himself as far as possible in such a department by his administrative capacity. He worked very hard, made many changes in the internal organization of the department, and set on foot the practice of submitting annually to Parliament a report of the work, and especially the progress, achieved by the Post-office. He held the same appointment for a short time in Lord Palmerston's Cabinet; but towards the close of the year 1855, when Lord Dalhousie's term of office as Governor-General of India was expiring, Lord Palmerston offered the post to the acceptance of Lord Canning. At that time India was quiet. The smouldering embers of the Great Mutiny were, however, upon the eve of bursting into a flame. Lord Canning accepted the appointment,

and the issue showed that Lord Palmerston was not mistaken in his selection. Cool, patient, and firm in an eminent degree; confident, above all, in the justice and benevolence of English rule in India; Lord Canning sat unmoved in Government House at Calcutta when every one around him was moved and perplexed, on hearing the first tidings of the outbreak of the Mutiny. That Mutiny marked the first years of his vice-royalty with bloody letters; and although there may be those who may think that a man more accustomed to prompt and vigorous action might have crushed the rebellion in the bud by taking summary measures with its earliest ringleaders, it is by no means certain, looking at its wide-spread extent and long-meditated design, that such would have been the result. It is no slight testimony to Lord Canning's conduct as Viceroy of India that he should have been maintained in his high and responsible office by Lord Derby's Ministry, and that, in spite of all political differences, he should not have been recalled till the embers of the Indian conflagration had been fairly trampled out and extinguished. This Lord Canning lived to effect; for, in spite of all the difficulties raised at home by Lord Ellenborough's resignation of his Indian portfolio, and the consequent rupture with his colleagues, Lord Canning held on to his course of consistent firmness, through evil report and good report, content to perform his duty and to leave the issue of events to the hands of that Providence who can alone control them, in firm faith that ultimately his policy would be approved by the consciences of his countrymen. But Lord Canning lived to effect even more than this. Before he quitted India, he did his best to hand over the surface of the country, with a full, free, and indefeasible title, to its rightful owners and proprietors; to have the mischiefs arising from too strict a system of centralization negated by the establishment of local legislatures; and to obtain the admission of the natives to a share in the work of legislation—thus giving them not only a sense of their own responsibility, but also a more direct interest in the permanence and stability of our Eastern Empire.

Having faced such unexampled dangers, having grappled with such enormous difficulties, and having accomplished such wonderful triumphs, Lord Canning came home only two months

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prior to his death for a little repose. That repose he found, alas! but too speedily in the grave, to which he was borne, with a pomp suitable to his rank and high services, on the 21st of June, his remains being deposited near those of his father in Westminster Abbey.

Lord Canning, who was raised to an earldom in consequence of his services in India, has left no family. His titles, therefore, die with him, and the line of George Canning now survives only in Lady Clanricarde and her children.

Sept. 6. At Addington Park, aged 82, John Bird Sumner, D.D., Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

John Bird Sumner was born in 1780, the eldest son of the vicar of Kenilworth, and grandson of the Provost of King's College, Cambridge. At an early age he went to Eton, and thence in the usual course passed on to King's College, where he was successively a Scholar and a Fellow. He earned some reputation in the University as Browne Medallist and Hulsean Preseman. He took his Bachelor's degree in 1802; in the same year he was appointed Assistant-Master at Eton, and in the following he entered both into holy orders and into matrimony. In 1818, he was made rector of Maple-Durham, in Oxfordshire. It was in 1815 that he first appeared as an author, his work being sufficiently indicated in the title, "Apostolical Preaching considered in an Examination of St. Paul's Epistles." In the following year he published a "Treatise on the Records of the Creation, and on the Moral Attributes of the Creator," in which, while vindicating the Mosaic account of the creation of the world, he accepted the conclusions of geological science as then understood. The work obtained one of the Burnett prizes, amounting to 400*l.*; it went through seven editions, and was a remarkable testimony in those distant days to the authority of a struggling science. By these two works Mr. Sumner attained a high name. He was so successful as an author that he was induced to persevere, and, in addition to the care of his parish, busied himself with a volume on the "Evidences of Christianity derived from its Nature and Reception," with "Sermons on the Christian Faith and Character," and other works, which went to increase his fame. The result was that in 1828 the Duke of Wellington made him Bishop of Chester. Here he worked nobly within his sphere, building churches, founding

schools, and doing all in his power to make the Church of England the Church of the people.

In 1848, Dr. Sumner was made Archbishop of Canterbury. The Tories had raised him to the see of Chester: a Whig Minister conferred upon him the higher dignity; and although at that time a very acrimonious feeling prevailed amongst the various sections into which the adherents of the Church had become divided, the appointment of Dr. Sumner to the Primacy of England satisfied nearly everybody.

Dr. Sumner was a ripe scholar, a fluent writer, a sound divine, a not illiberal thinker; but the chief theme of his praise is to be found in the justice of his rule, in the holiness of his life, and in the strength of his example. In these respects the late Archbishop will always be regarded as one of the ornaments of the Church of England.

April 4. At his residence, King's Newton, Derbyshire, aged 59, Joseph Thomas Cantwell, esq., Judge of the County Court of Derbyshire.

April 22. At Turin, aged 50, H.R.H. Charles Ferdinand, Prince of Capua.

The deceased, who was born Oct. 10, 1811, was the second son of Francis I. King of the Two Sicilies, and brother of Ferdinand II., and Christina, the queen-dowager of Spain. On the 6th April, 1836, he married an Irish lady, Penelope Caroline, daughter of Grice Smyth, esq., of Ballynatray, co. Waterford, (born July 19, 1815). This misalliance gave great offence to his brother, who banished him from the Court, and sequestered his appanage. The Prince afterwards lived an unsettled life, in France, England, Belgium, but more particularly in Malta, where he courted the acquaintance of the Italian malcontents, and made warm professions of Liberal opinions. After the expulsion of his nephew Francis II. from Naples, the Prince resided much at Turin, being engaged in soliciting the restoration of his patrimony from King Victor Emmanuel and the Italian Parliament. He has left issue a son, Francisco, Count of Mascati, born March 24, 1857; and a daughter, Vittoria, born May 15, 1838.

Dec. 7. At Leghorn, aged 72, the Hon. Lady Gibson Carmichael, third daughter of Francis, eighth Lord Napier; married, in June, 1816, Sir Thos. Gibson Carmichael, bart. (who died in December, 1849).

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Dec. 25. At Carr Lodge, Yorkshire, aged 76, John Francis Carr, esq., of Carr Lodge, Wakefield, and Hemingborough, Howden, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. of the West Riding.

April 8. At his residence, Greenwich Hospital, aged 77, Rear-Admiral Sir William Farebrother Carroll, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of that institution.

The deceased, who was a very distinguished officer in the war that commenced in 1793, was born at Glencarrig, co. Wicklow, Jan. 28, 1784. He was the son of Daniel Carroll, esq., barrister, and brother of Lieut.-Col. Carroll, of the Portuguese service, and Lieut. Carroll, of the Royal Marine Artillery, who both lost their lives in the public service. He entered the Navy Dec. 5, 1785, on board the *Diamond*, then commanded by Sir William Sidney Smith, under whom he served on many occasions, in various parts of the world. In April, 1796, he was taken prisoner with Sir Sidney, but was released in August, 1797, and was then sent to the West Indies in the *Syren*, in which he served at the capture of Surinam, in 1799. In 1800 he was severely wounded in attacking a French sloop under Havre de Grace. As acting-lieutenant of the *Centurion*, he took part in the engagement with the squadron of Linois in Visagapatam Roads in 1804; was flag-lieutenant to Sir Sidney Smith, in the *Pompeé*, in 1806, at the sieges of Gaeta and Scylla, and storming of Capri; and in 1807 commanded the seamen and marines at the destruction of the battery and guns on Point Pesquies, and the guns in the wrecks of the Turkish ships in the Sea of Marmora. In the same year he commanded an armed launch, detached from the *Pompeé* at Copenhagen, to protect the left wing of the British army from the attacks of the Danish flotilla, and also was engaged in continual skirmishes with the land defences. At Walcheren, he was senior lieutenant of the *Achille*, and he served in the Cadiz flotilla in the following year; he rose eventually to its command. He took part in the attacks on Fuengirola and Malaga, and the destruction of shipping at Port St. Mary, where the boat that he was in was sunk by the fire from Fort Catalina. He afterwards co-operated in the defence of Tarifa, and then returned to Cadiz, where he remained until the siege was raised. As commander of the *Volcano*, he co-operated with the Spanish patriots on the coast

of Catalonia, and also served on shore in a breaching battery at the capture of Fort St. Philip, in the Col de Balaguer, where he was seriously injured by the bursting of a shell. He was flag-captain of the *Revenge*, in the Adriatic, at the reduction of Venice and the capture of the squadron in that port; and afterwards commanded the *Cyrus* on the coast of France. His name was twice honourably mentioned by the Duke of Wellington in despatches, and eight times officially recorded in the *Gazette*; he had been 67 times in action with the enemy by sea and land, had aided in the capture of 19 sail of the line, 18 frigates, and a vast number of smaller vessels; had been twice severely wounded, and once narrowly escaped drowning, from his boat being sunk by a round shot. For several years he was civilly employed as head of the Bath police. In July, 1853, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief at Queenstown, and held that appointment till 1855, when he was made Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital. The deceased Admiral was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in April, 1852, in recognition of his distinguished services.

Sept. 30. At her residence, Loughton, Essex, aged 73, Lady Carroll, widow of Sir George Carroll, knt.

Jan. 15. In London, Laura Maria, wife of John Bonham-Carter, esq., M.P.

Sept. 16. At Lyons, aged 74, Marshal Count Castellane, Governor of the city.

This relic of the First Empire was the son of a Deputy to the States-General, and was born at Paris in 1788. He entered the army in 1804, at the age of 16, and in 1806 was a sub-lieutenant of dragoons in the army of Italy. The following year he became lieutenant, and went to Spain with Count Loban as his aide-de-camp. He afterwards served in Germany, and was in the Russian campaign, where, during the retreat, at the head of 25 lancers of the Imperial Guard, he started from Kroiakoi, crossed a vast extent of country occupied by the Russian troops, and found means, in the midst of countless dangers, to carry important orders from the Emperor to Colonel Bourmont. At the Bereains he excited the admiration of all his companions in arms by his energy and coolness. At the Restoration in 1815, M. de Castellane was for a while unemployed, but towards the end of that year, he was charged with the organization of the Hussars of the Bas-Rhin

(5th Regiment). In 1831-32 he commanded the department of the Haute-Saône, and his gallant conduct at the siege of Antwerp procured him the rank of lieutenant-general. In 1837 he was raised to the peerage, after good service in Algeria. He was in command of the military division of Rouen when the Revolution of 1848 broke out; his firmness under those trying circumstances saved his division entire, and not a man was wanting when he handed it over to his successor. In 1852 he was appointed to the important post of Governor of Lyons, which he held until his death. The Marshal had the reputation of being a most severe, even savage, disciplinarian, and held his men in awe as much by terror as by admiration.

Jan. 17. In Paris, aged 53, the Count de Castries, brother of the Duke de Castries, and father of the Duchess of Magenta.

Aug. 12. At Leamington, aged 65, the Lady Mary E. Cathcart, dau. of the first Earl Cathcart.

Mar. 4. At Hockley, near Armagh, aged 82, the Hon. Henry Caulfeild, brother and heir presumptive to the Earl of Charlemont. He was returned to Parliament for the county of Armagh, in 1802—the first Imperial Parliament—and subsequently in the years 1815 and 1826.

Though always a silent member, he supported by his votes the earliest efforts in this century for free trade, free representation, and free conscience. In Irish politics he kept clear of all party associations, but his feelings were strongly national; and, considering that Ireland had not been fairly dealt with under the Act of Union, he was never seen at the Vice-regal Court. Neither this feeling, however, nor his wish for some form of local legislation, ever led him into any jealousy towards England, whose constitution, in its integrity, he held in the highest reverence.

Feb. 7. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 78, Lydia, Countess Dowager of Cavan.

June 13. At Penmaenmawr, North Wales, suddenly, aged 62, the Rev. W. A. Cave-Brown-Cave, M.A., late Rector of Stretton-en-le-Field, Leicestershire, and second and only surviving son of the late Sir W. C. B. Cave, bart.

Feb. 25. In Dean's-yard, Westminster, aged 59, Edward Stillingfleet Cayley, esq., M.P. for the North Riding of Yorkshire.

The deceased was the only son of the

late Mr. John Cayley, by a granddaughter of Bishop Stillingfleet, and was born in 1802. He was educated at Rugby, and at Brasenose College, Oxford. At the age of twenty-two he married Emma, daughter of his cousin, Sir George Cayley, and shortly after began to make himself conspicuous as the advocate of the division of the representation of the Yorkshire Ridings. In the general election which followed the dissolution of Parliament on the passing of the Reform Bill, he came forward as a candidate for the North Riding. In spite of the opposition of the great Whig families, who resented his independent opinions, he secured his election by the organization of the small holders. Much of Mr. Cayley's success was due to personal and social qualities. He had been a farmer himself, and, consequently, had a thorough sympathy with the pursuits and feelings of most of his constituents. He refused to be made a partisan of the Whigs, and in 1857, at the general election, a very formidable opposition was organised against him; but the contest resulted in a great triumph to Mr. Cayley, who had no paid agents, and relied on the spontaneous support of the constituency.

In the House of Commons Mr. Cayley was one of that small body known as "independent members." As a speaker he never made much figure, for although effective at times, he was very unequal, and required to feel strongly before he spoke forcibly. In politics he declared himself "not a Whig, but a Reformer," but a Reformer of that stamp which is opposed to the Ballot and short Parliaments. Up to the passing of the Corn Laws Repeal Bill, he was a consistent opponent of Free Trade, and was through the whole of his career a strong advocate for the repeal of the Malt-tax. Notwithstanding certain differences of opinion, he gave "a general support" to Lord Palmerston's Administration.

Nov. 4. In Acacia-road, St. John's-wood, aged 49, Lieut.-Col. Peter Grenville Cazalet, late of H.M.'s Madras Army.

Sept. 12. At Bournemouth, aged 27, Lord Edward Henry Cecil, Commander R.N., third son of the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter. He served in the Crimean war, and subsequently on the coast of Africa, until ill health compelled him to return home. When only in his twentieth year he was engaged in two skirmishes with the Cosmacks at Eupa-

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toria. About 3 A.M. on the morning of the 13th October, Lord Edward, who was the midshipman on watch with the field-piece, observing a body of the enemy's cavalry advancing towards the redoubt by a road which led to it from the steppe, immediately opened fire upon them, and the officers, seamen, and marines rushing out from their quarters, lined the redoubt and barricades on its right. The enemy at length retreated.

Feb. 8. At Durham, aged 60, Colonel John Chaytor, Royal Engineers.

Dec. 27. At his residence, Islington, aged 49, the Rev. John Chapman, B.D., Secretary to the Church Missionary Society. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. Joseph Chapman, a respectable yeoman, of North Bunceton, near Lynn, and was educated at King Edward's School, Bury St. Edmund's. He afterwards entered the University of Cambridge, at St. John's College, and was elected to a fellowship. In 1840 he went out as a missionary of the Church Missionary Society, to take charge of the Cottayam College in Travancore. This college, originally designed for the theological training of students for the ministry of the Syrian Church, had been diverted to the purposes of mere secular instruction. Mr. Chapman kept his eye fixed upon the missionary object of the college; acquired the native language; trained his pupils in a knowledge of the evidences of Christianity, and so effectually stamped his own missionary character upon their minds, that eventually nine were admitted to holy orders who had passed under his instruction. Mr. Chapman removed in 1850 to Madras to take charge of the Church Missionary Seminary at that city; but here his health gave way. In 1853 he was compelled to return home, and was then appointed by the committee a secretary of the Society.

Oct. 21. In Grosvenor-place, aged 86, Mary Henrietta Juliana, Countess Dowager of Chichester. Her ladyship was the eldest dau. of Francis, fifth Duke of Leeds, and married the late Earl of Chichester July 16, 1801. She had by him a family of four sons and six daughters, and was left a widow, July 4, 1826.

Sept. 80. At Inverness, Surgeon-Major Stewart Chisholm, late R.A. He entered the service in Nov., 1813, and served in the campaign of 1815, including Waterloo and the capture of Paris; was engaged in the suppression of both rebellions in Upper Canada, accompanied

several naval expeditions against the brigands on Lake Ontario and among the Thousand Islands, and served in the gunboats with the Marines and Indians during the attack and surrender at Mill Point. He was the only medical officer of the regular force on the field, and was a volunteer during the sharp conflict with the rebels and Americans near Prescott, Nov. 13, 1838. He received high commendation in the official communications of the Commander of the Forces for the valuable services he rendered on that occasion.

Jan. 22. At the Manor House, Frocester, aged 79, John Altham Graham Clarke, esq., late of Kennerley Castle, Herefordshire, a magistrate for the counties of Gloucester and Hereford.

Nov. 27. At Bromley College, Kent, Abigail, widow of Dr. Stannier Clarke, Clerk of the Closet, Historiographer to George IV., and Canon of Windsor.

April 17. At Nice, aged 72, Lady Elizabeth Clifford, wife of Sir Augustus Clifford, Usher of the Black Rod. Her ladyship was eldest dau. of Lord John Townshend, second son of George, first Marquis Townshend, and sister of the present peer. She was born August 2, 1789, and married, October 20, 1813, Vice-Admiral Sir Augustus Clifford, by whom she leaves issue several sons.

Jan. 31. At Leamington, Eliza, widow of Major Wm. Clinton-Wynyard, of the Coldstream Guards, and dau. of the late John Sowerby, esq., of Putteridge Bury, Herts.

Jan. 13. At Pentland-villa, Murrayfield, Edinburgh, Dr. Archibald William Cockburn, F.R.C.S.E., Deputy-Commissioner in Lunacy for Scotland, eldest son of the late Lord Cockburn.

May 22. At Edinburgh, aged 78, John Cockburn, esq., fifth son of the late Archibald Cockburn, esq., of Cockpen, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland.

May 23. At Old Saughton House, near Edinburgh, aged 73, Jane, youngest and last surviving dau. of the late Archibald Cockburn, esq., of Cockpen, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland.

July 31. At his residence, Gay-street, Bath, aged 76, Sir Edward Pine Coffin, C.B., for many years Senior Commissary-General in Her Majesty's service. He was born at Eastdown, Devonshire, in 1784, and entered the Commissariat service in 1805. He became Assistant Com-

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missary-General in 1809, Deputy Commissary-General in 1814, and Commissary-General in 1840. During the famine in 1845-46 he had charge of the relief operations at Limerick and on the west coast of Ireland.

May 30. At Beechwood, Devon, after a few days' illness, the Hon. Cordelia Colborne, second dau. of Field Marshal Lord Seaton.

Nov. 23. In Portman-square, aged 65, Henry Beaumont Coles, esq., M.P. for Andover.

The deceased was born in London in the year 1794, and was the only son of Philip Coles, esq., of Northumberland-street, Strand, by Catherine, dau. of Francis Const, esq. He was articled to Robert Bird, esq., of Andover, whose dau. he married; was admitted to practise in 1836, and was in partnership for many years with Mr. Henry Earle, as Coles and Earle, Solicitors, Andover. He was a magistrate for Hampshire and for Middlesex; and was appointed Deputy-Lieut. of Hants in 1848. He was first returned M.P. for Andover in August, 1847, in opposition to the present Earl of Portsmouth; was again returned in 1852, but in March, 1857, was defeated. On the retirement of Mr. Cubitt, in July, 1861, to contest the city of London, he again offered himself, and was returned without opposition. During the whole of his parliamentary career he was a decided Conservative and a Protectionist, and he voted in 1852 with the 53 who wished to return to Corn Laws and Protection of Trade.

His death was sudden; he was on the bench at Andover on the Friday, and died on the Sunday morning following.

Jan. 9. At Hartford, Connecticut, aged 47, Col. Samuel Colt.

Mr. Colt, who was born in the city in which he died on the 19th of July, 1814, was the inventor of the celebrated revolving pistol, the wooden model of which, it is stated, was made on board a vessel while the inventor was on a voyage to Calcutta in 1829. He received his first patent in 1835, and established a factory in Paterson, New Jersey, but met with indifferent success. He subsequently disposed of his right to manufacture revolving fire-arms, and, as it was generally understood at the time, expended the proceeds in a vain attempt to clear his brother, John C. Colt, of the charge of homicide, of which he had been found guilty for killing a printer named Adams,

at his (Colt's) rooms, at the corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, New York. Col. Colt afterwards invented a submarine torpedo, which was intended for the destruction of vessels. He gave two exhibitions of the power of his new invention in the bay off Castle Garden, by blowing up first a schooner, and afterwards a large brig. He then established a line of telegraph between New York and Sandy Hook and Montauk, which was intended to announce the arrival of vessels and to facilitate the despatch of important foreign news; but this enterprise failed, and Mr. Colt became very much reduced in circumstances. A year or two later he again got possession of his patent for the revolving pistol, and with the assistance of a few capitalists who joined him, a company was formed, and a manufactory established at Hartford, which has proved very successful, not only in the making of pistols, but in the manufacture of a revolving rifle, which was also the invention of Mr. Colt.

Aug. 12. Drowned, while bathing in the River Moolla, Poona, near Bombay, aged 42, Abingdon Compton, esq., of the Bombay Civil Service and Acting Judge of Poona, youngest son of the late Sir Herbert Compton, formerly Chief Justice of Bombay.

Dec. 13. At Burton Constable, Mari-
anne, wife of Sir Thomas Aston Clifford Constable, bart., to whom she was married in 1827. Her ladyship was the youngest dau. of the late Chas. Joseph Chichester, esq., of Calverleigh, Devon. She was an ardent lover of music, and a liberal patron of the arts. Her activity as a member of the Roman Catholic community is well known; her special exertions in this direction having been shown in the establishment of the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy in Hull.

Sept. 16. Aged 62, the Rev. Henry Cooper, B.D., Vicar of Rye.

Dec. 20. At Monkstown, Lady Cope, fourth dau. of the late Henry Garnett, esq., of Green Park, co. Meath, and married, in 1834, to Sir William H. Cope, bart., of Bramshill, Hampshire, by whom she leaves issue two sons and three daughters.

March 24. At Paris, Colonel Morse-Cooper.

This officer entered the Army in 1814, and served through the campaign of that year as a volunteer from the Royal Military College with the Royals, and was present at the investment and the repulse of the

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sortie at Bayonne; and served in the campaign of 1815, including the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. In 1825-6 he served under Lord Combermere at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore, where he volunteered for the dismounted cavalry storming party. The deceased had been for many years a magistrate for Berkshire. He was slightly wounded at Bayonne, and at Waterloo severely, receiving no fewer than five wounds. For his services he had received the Waterloo medal and a medal for Bhurtpore.

Dec. 5. At Maida-hill, Annie, wife of Major-Gen. F. B. Corfield.

Nov. 2. At Peterborough, aged 98, J. Cornes. He served under Lord Howe in the Channel Fleet in 1794, and under Adm. Sir John Jervis in the *Excellent*, 74 (Captain, subsequently Lord, Collingwood), at Cape St. Vincent.

May 10. Shot through the body while leading his men to the charge on the walls of Ningpo, aged 30, Wm. Naper Cornwall, First Lieut. of H.M.S. *Encounter*, second son of the late Sir G. Cornwall, bart., of Moccas Court, Hereford.

Jan. 7. At Woolwich, aged 75, Lieut.-Col. George Hunt Coryton, R.M. He served as Second Lieut. of the Royal Marine Corps, on board the *Canopus*, at the passage of the Dardanelles in 1807.

April 9. At the Château de Roquesfort, near Yvetot, in Normandy, Anne Mary, Countess de Cossette, widow of the Count Edouard de Cossette, and third dau. of the late David Fell, esq., of Caversham-grove, Oxon.

May 28. At the Deanery, aged 82, the Very Rev. James Henry Cotton, LL.B., Dean of Bangor, and Rector of Llanllechyd.

The deceased was one of the sons of the Very Rev. George Cotton, M.A., Dean of Chester. He was born at the Deanery, Chester, in 1780, received his early education in that city, and proceeded in due course to the University of Cambridge, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law. He was ordained at Chester in 1803, and was soon after introduced to the diocese of Bangor by being appointed Incumbent of Derwenfawr. He afterwards made an exchange for the Junior Vicarage of Bangor; and in 1810 he became Precentor. In 1821 he was nominated to the Rectory of Llanllechyd, in Carnarvonshire, value 470*l.* per annum, which living he continued to hold until the day of his death.

On the death of Dean Warren, in 1838,

Mr. Precentor Cotton was elevated to the Deanery of his Cathedral.

What he seemed to have most at heart throughout his long and useful life was the promotion of the cause of education. He lived to see schools built and established, mainly through his instrumentality, in almost every parish in the diocese. His liberality in this cause was unbounded. He was also for many years the mainstay of the Bangor Dispensary, and was principally instrumental in extending its usefulness by converting it into the present Carnarvonshire and Anglesey Infirmary.

Sept. 15. On the coast of Japan, aged 36, Capt. Robert George Craigie, R.N., in command of H.M.S. *Ringdove*.

The deceased officer was the third son of George Clerk Craigie, esq., of Dumbarrie. He entered the Navy in 1841, and served first in the Mediterranean, subsequently in the West Indies, and in America. At the breaking out of the Crimean war he was serving in the Mediterranean, on board the *Trafalgar*, and was employed in landing the army at Eupatoria. He witnessed the battle of the Alma. He next served in the Baltic in the *Cæsar*, and commanded her tender in the first naval campaign; in the next he commanded the *Weasel* gunboat, which formed part of the attacking force at Sweaborg. On his return he was promoted to the rank of Commander.

In the year 1857 Com. Craigie was appointed to the command of the *Desperate* in the Mediterranean; and on his return to this country, he received the gift of a handsome sword from the Emperor of Austria, in acknowledgment of assistance rendered to a ship belonging to the Austrian service.

After a short residence at home, Com. Craigie was appointed to the command of H.M.S. *Ringdove*, in September, 1859. With that ship he sailed for China, and took part in all the operations on that coast. He was the only representative of the British Navy at Japan, during the attack on the Legation, when Mr. Oliphant was wounded; and his decision and firmness on that testing occasion were spoken of in the highest terms by the British Minister. Soon afterwards he was called to take part—and his coolness and intrepidity made it a distinguished one—in the operations before Ningpo. He was among the first to scale the walls of the fortifications; and the Admiral of the

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station specially reported his bravery in a despatch to the Admiralty. Com. Craigie was accordingly forthwith gazetted a Post-Capt. ; but the news of his well-deserved promotion never reached him. Duty had recalled him in the meantime to Japan ; and he sailed for that country from China just before the arrival of the mail which carried the intelligence to the East that his daring was not unrequited nor unheeded by his country.

On the 14th Sept., while the ship was still in the Japanese waters, Capt. Craigie was attacked by cholera, and died next day.

Dec. 29. At his residence, St. Valerie, Bray, co. Wicklow, the Right Hon. Philip Cecil Crampton, late one of Her Majesty's Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland. The deceased judge was for many years one of the most successful jurists of the Irish bar. He obtained a Fellowship of Trinity-college, Dublin, in 1807, which position he resigned on being appointed in 1816 to the Professorship of English and Feudal Law. In 1810 he was called to the Irish Bar, became Solicitor-General in 1832, and was raised to the position of Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench in 1834, the duties of which office he continued to discharge until his retirement in 1858.

March 6. At Rome, Col. William Thos. Crawford, C.B., late Brigadier-General, commanding the troops at Hong Kong. The deceased entered the Army in 1833, served in India from September, 1857, to January, 1858 ; and, as Brigadier, commanded the Artillery at the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, and also the Artillery attached to the Commander-in-Chief's forces at the battle of Cawnpore, on the 6th of December, for which service he was mentioned in despatches, made a Companion of the Bath, and received the medal and clasp.

Nov. 10. At Plympton St. Mary, Devon, aged 85, Capt. Henry Crease, R.N.

Feb. 5. In Queen Anne-street, aged 83, Sir John Croft, bart., of Cowling-hall, Yorkshire, and Doddington, Kent, K.T.S., D.C.L., F.R.S., Deputy-Lieut. of the co. of Kent, Baron da Serra da Estrella, in the Kingdom of Portugal.

The deceased baronet was appointed, in 1811, by the Marquis of Wellesley, then Foreign Secretary, to distribute the Parliamentary grants to the Portuguese. In 1815 he was appointed by Mr. Canning Chargé d'Affaires at Lisbon.

Feb. 18. At Sydney, N.S.W., aged 82,

Jonathan Croft, esq., Army Medical Staff. He was a Knight of Malta, had seen fifty years' service, and had received the Waterloo and Peninsular medals, with six clasps. As Chief Purveyor at Brussels, Mr. Croft had the entire care of the Waterloo wounded, providing for the French wounded officers and soldiers, a total of 35,000 men.

Nov. 12. On board the P. & O. steamer *Simla*, on his passage from Calcutta to England, Wm. Crozier, esq., F.R.C.S., H.M.'s Bengal Army, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology at the Medical College, Calcutta.

Oct. 1. At Allepey, Madras, on his way to the Neilgherries, Lieut.-Gen. Wm. Cullen, Col.-Commandant of the Madras Art., late Resident at Travancore.

Nov. 22. At Irvine, aged 85, Mr. James Cunningham. He was a native of Kilbarochan, and a younger son of Mr. John Cunningham, feuar, of Woodside. In early youth he went to sea, and when about twenty years old served in H.M.S. *Alexander*, in Nelson's fleet, which, in 1798, followed the French fleet to Egypt, and he was in that ship at the battle of the Nile, when four seamen, who had with him the charge of a gun on the main deck, were killed, and a large piece of the muzzle of the gun broken off by a shot from the French Admiral's ship, *L'Orient*, with which the *Alexander* was closely engaged. A short time after leaving Egypt, Mr. Cunningham had his naval career cut short by falling from the mainyard to the deck, fracturing his skull, and rendering him unfit for further service. He got a pension from Greenwich Hospital.

March 7. At St. Anne's, Derby, aged 72, Adm. Curzon, C.B.

Feb. 13. At Poole-hall, Cheshire, aged 30, from an accident by fire, Louisa Georgiana, third dau. of Sir Chas. and Lady Cuyler.

Dec. 22. At Gravesend, aged 28, Commander Osborne Wm. Dalyell, R.N., Inspecting-Commander of the Gravesend Coastguard Station, youngest son of Sir Wm. Cunningham Dalyell, bart., of Binns. He entered the service in 1843, and in 1853 was appointed to the *Britannia*, 120, bearing the flag of the late Admiral Sir J. W. D. Dundas, in which ship he was present at the bombardment of Odessa. He was attached to the Naval Brigade at the siege of Sebastopol, and lost his left arm in the gallant but unsuccessful attempt to storm the Redan.

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March 4. At West Wycombe Park, aged 70, Sir George Henry Dashwood, bart., M.P. The deceased entered Parliament in 1832 as one of the members for Buckinghamshire, and continued to represent that constituency, as a Liberal, till 1835, when he was unseated. He again contested the seat in 1837, and was again defeated; but in the same year was elected for Wycombe, which borough he continued to represent to the day of his death.

April 18. At Foxley, Hereford, aged 62, John Davenport, esq., of Foxley, and of Watwood Hall, Staffordshire.

Jan. 9. In Duchess-street, Portland-place, aged 79, Dr. Henry Davies, formerly of Savile-row, Burlington-gardens.

April 25. At St. John's Wood, aged 78, Hannah Mary, widow of William Davies, esq., and last surviving child of Luke Hansard, esq., Printer of the Journals of the House of Commons.

Jan. 2. Aged 66, Anthony Davis, esq., of Misbourne House, Bucks, many years a magistrate of the county, and formerly of Jamaica.

Jan. 2. In Eaton-square, aged 62, James Dearden, esq., Lord of the Manor of Rochdale.

Sept. 9. At Neamuch, Surgeon-Major John Deas, of the Second Light Cavalry, youngest surviving brother of Lord Deas. He served at Aden, in Scinde and Affghanistan, in Persia, and throughout the Indian Mutiny.

Nov. 30. At his residence, Eaton-terrace, aged 66, William Deedes, esq., of Sandling Park, Kent, M.P. for the Eastern Division of the county.

The deceased, who was born at Sandling Park in 1796, was the eldest son of William Deedes, esq., who was M.P. for Hythe, by Sophia, second daughter of Sir Brook Bridges, bart., of Goodnestone Park. He was educated at Winchester, and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, subsequently became a Fellow of All Souls', and was called to the Bar. He first entered Parliament as member for East Kent, in 1845. He was again returned by the same constituency in 1852; but in 1857 was defeated. In the same year, however, he was once again returned, and retained his seat to his death. In May, 1858, he was appointed a commissioner of Church Estates, with a salary of £1000 per annum, and for some years he was a member of the Dover Harbour Board, chairman of the Kent General Sessions, and a Deputy-Lieutenant

of the county; he was also Major-Commandant of the East Kent Yeomanry Cavalry. He married, in 1833, Emily Octavia, daughter of Mr. Edward Taylor, formerly of Bifrons, near Canterbury, by whom he leaves a family. He was a Conservative in politics, but he never was, strictly speaking, a "party man." He always claimed of his constituents to act perfectly independent of either party, and in the House he gained the respect of both sides.

Nov. 11. At Rangoon, the ex-King of Delhi, the degraded representative of the Great Mogul.

June 5. At Camberwell, aged 38, Albemarle Bertie Dewar, esq., of Doles Hall, Hants, late Captain of the Eighty-seventh R.I. Fusiliers.

Feb. 12. At Dawlish, aged 86, Adm. Thos. Dick. He entered the Navy in 1793, and was actively engaged during the whole war, particularly in Hotham's action in 1795, and at Camperdown (for which he received a medal and clasps), as also at Senegal, where, with a party of volunteers in boats, he destroyed a large corvette under the batteries.

Aug. 27. At the Priory, Bicester, aged 72, the Rev. W. W. Dickens, M.A., Prebendary of Lichfield, and Rector of Adisham-with-Staple, Kent.

April 30. At Tripoli, in Barbary, Elizabeth, widow of John Dickson, esq., Surgeon, R.N. It was chiefly through the efforts of this remarkable lady that the inhuman treatment of the Christian captives in Barbary was fully made known to Europe early in the present century. Residing at that time in Algiers, where her brother was British Vice-Consul, she was an eye-witness of the sufferings of these unfortunates, and eloquently appealing to the English journals, she aroused such a feeling in Europe as forced the subject upon the attention of Government, and led to the famous expedition under Lord Exmouth. For her effectual labours in this benevolent cause she was, says *The Malta Times*, made a member of the "Anti-piratical Society of Knights and Noble Ladies, Liberators of the Slaves in Africa, with the honours and privileges of a Lady Foundress."

Sept. 18. At Cheltenham, aged 74, Major-Gen. Diggle, K.H. This officer, who was in the receipt of a good-service pension, was one of the few remaining officers who served with the Fifty-second Light Infantry under General Sir John Moore, and on the expedition to Gothenburg. He subsequently

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served in the Peninsula, and was present during the retreat and at the battle of Corunna; also in the action of the Coa, the battle of Busaco, and the retreat upon Torres Vedras. General Diggle likewise served during the Belgian campaign from 1813 to 1815, including the attack on Merxheim, where he commanded the second battalion in the advance upon Antwerp for the bombardment of the French fleet. He was also present at the battle of Waterloo, where, during the repulse of the French Imperial Guard, he was severely wounded.

Dec. 17. William A. Dilke, esq., of Birmingham, fourth son of the Rev. John Dilke, Rector of Packington and Polesworth, and grandson of William Dilke, esq., of Maxtoke Castle, Warwickshire.

March 18. Suddenly, at the Hotel Windsor, at Paris, aged 78, the Dowager Viscountess Dillon.

Sept. 19. At Sagan, in Prussian Poland, aged 69, Dorothea, Duchess de Dino.

The deceased was the youngest daughter of Peter, the last Duke of Courland, born in 1793, and married, in 1809, Edmond de Talleyrand-Perigord, the nephew of the celebrated statesman, then a Lieut.-General in the service of France, who bore the titles of Duke of Talleyrand, and of Dino in Calabria. Her marriage was not a happy one, and before the time of the Congress of Vienna she had separated from her husband, and taken up her residence with his uncle, with whom she continued for the remainder of his life, and to whom her talent for diplomacy was of inestimable value. She accompanied him to the Congress of Vienna, and many years after to London, when he held the post of Ambassador from King Louis Philippe to the British Court. The Duchess was alike remarkable for wit, accomplishments, and beauty, and was in all these particulars considered the superior of the Princess Lieven, who exerted her fascinations on the side of the Northern Courts, but failed to hold her ground against the apt pupil of Talleyrand. On the death of that Minister the Duchess retired from public life, and in 1845 the King of Prussia erected Sagan into a principality for her, where the rest of her life was passed, and where she employed herself in literary pursuits, the chief of them being the compilation of her Memoirs, with a view to their eventual publication with the MSS. of Prince Talleyrand.

March 10. In Queen's-road, Regent's-

park, after a lingering illness, aged 69, Commissary-Gen. Dinwiddie. He served in the Peninsula, also at Waterloo, and was subsequently for many years in charge at Gibraltar.

Nov. 18. In Albany-street, Regent's-park, aged 74, Col. Thos. Dobbin, late of the Third Dragoon Guards. He served with the Nineteenth Foot in the Travancore war in 1809, and at the capture of the Kandian territories in Ceylon, in 1815. He was also actively employed at the head of the Grenadier Company throughout the Kandian campaign of 1818, and received the thanks of Sir Robert Brownrigg on three occasions in General Orders, for a series of services against the insurgents.

Feb. 12. At the Priory, Wellington, Somerset, aged 68, Samuel Dobree, esq., J.P. for Sussex and Somerset.

Sept. 2. In Charles-street, St. James's, aged 77, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Doherty, Colonel of the Eleventh Regt. of Foot. He served principally in the West Indies and in Africa. He was knighted in 1841, in consideration of his services as Captain-General and Governor of Sierra Leone, and in 1858 was Commander-in-Chief in Jamaica.

March 19. At Hobart Town, Tasmania, aged 86, Sir William Henry Don, bart.

The deceased, who was the only son of the late Sir Alexander Don, bart., by Grace, daughter of John Stein, esq. (she afterwards married Sir James Maxwell Wallace), was born in 1825, and succeeded to the title when only two years old. He was for a short time in the army, and was extra aide-de-camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1844. In 1845 he became Lieutenant in the Fifth Dragoon Guards, but retired from the service in the course of the same year, and for the remainder of his life followed the profession of an actor. In 1847 he married Antonia, daughter of M. Leburn, of Hanover; and, in 1857, Emily, daughter of Mr. John Sanders, of London, by whom he has an only daughter, Harriet Grace Mary. By this gentleman's decease without male issue, the baronetcy becomes extinct.

The colonial journals, describing Sir William at the close of his self-chosen career, say:—"During his stay in Hobart Town he has been prevented by debility from taking any leading part in theatrical business. In the burlesque of 'Kenilworth,' the part of Queen Elizabeth was assigned to him, and his reluctance to

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disappoint the public induced him to appear at the first representation of this piece; although, as he stated to his audience, he had to drag himself from his bed to do so. This was his last appearance." "His admiration of his art was intense, and his success as an actor appeared to afford him more unalloyed satisfaction than his patrician descent or his relationship to earls and duchesses. Possessing a fine sense of humour, a quick perception of the ludicrous sides of life and character, a remarkable talent for mimicry, a strong nerve, a ready wit, and great self-possession, he was thus gifted with many qualifications essential to a good actor; and without arriving at any remarkable eminence as a comedian, he was always amusing, and frequently invested a character with quaint and fantastic attributes of his own devising."

Dec. 30. In Upper Westbourne-terrace, aged 62, the Rev. T. W. Doran, LL.D., Rector of Beaton St. Lawrence, Norfolk. He was formerly chaplain to the late Bishop Heber, Principal of the Syrian College of Cottaïam, Madras, and subsequently Association Secretary to the Church Missionary Society.

March 7. At his residence, Clifton, aged 76, Gen. Sir James Douglas, G.C.B. The deceased General entered the army in 1799; accompanied Gen. Craufurd's expedition to South America on the Quartermaster-General's Staff, and was engaged in the attack on Buenos Ayres. He subsequently accompanied the expedition to Portugal under Sir Arthur Wellesley, and was present at the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and Corunna. In 1809 he joined the Peninsular army in command of a Portuguese regiment, and was present at the passage of the Douro, and in the battles of Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, and the Pyrenees, where he was wounded. Promoted to the command of the Seventh Portuguese Brigade, he served with it in the battles of Nivelle, Nive, Orthez, and Toulouse, in which last battle he was twice wounded and lost a leg. For these services he received the gold cross with three clasps, and was made a Knight Commander of the Bath. After the termination of the war, Sir James Douglas was employed on the Staff of the army at home—first at the head of the Quartermaster-General's Department in Scotland, and afterwards in the same post in Ireland, where he subsequently commanded the South-West district. At

the expiration of this command he was appointed Governor of Guernsey, and received the honour of the Grand Cross of the Bath and the Colonelcy of the Forty-second Regt.

March 13. At his residence in Pembroke-road, Donnybrook, Alderman Drummond, of Dublin. The deceased was the son of a soldier in a cavalry regiment, and commenced life as a working boot-maker. He has left the sum of 20,000*l.* to found a military orphan school.

March 20. At Linden-lodge, Bayswater, aged 68, the Hon. Mary Dulcibella, widow of Charles Drummond, esq.

Nov. 18. In Gloucester-gardens, aged 76, the Dowager Lady Duckett, widow of Sir George Duckett, bart, and dau. of Edmund Seymour, esq., of Inholmes, Berks.

Sept. 15. Near Beverley, from the accidental discharge of his gun, aged 31, John Travis Duesbury, esq., J.P. for East Yorkshire, and Captain in the Second West York Light Infantry.

April 20. At Bath, aged 68, Vice-Admiral Norwich Duff, J.P. and D.L. for counties of Somerset and Banffshire, one of the few surviving officers who were engaged under Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar.

June 6. In Regent-street, Cambridge, aged 15, Harriet Elizabeth Anne, eldest child of the Rev. the Count Dawson-Duffield, of Coverham, Yorkshire.

March 6. At Porchester-terrace, very suddenly, in his fifty-ninth year, Duncan Dunbar, esq., one of the largest shipowners and most successful merchants of the City of London. The biographies which have been given of the career of this millionaire commence with a grandiose account of the ancient family of Dunbar, at one time the most powerful in the eastern marches of Scotland; but they all close with deriving his immediate descent from an adventurous Scot, who at the end of the last century found his way from Forres to London in search of fortune, and established a small brewery in Limehouse. In this he was successful, and with the means thus acquired purchased some small trading vessels, the foundation of the noble fleet possessed by his son. Duncan was sent at an early age to Scotland for education, which was completed at the Marischal College, Aberdeen. In 1819, being then 19 years of age, he entered his father's countinghouse, and became a partner in 1823, two years before the old man's death. Mr. Dunbar's subsequent

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career in the pursuit of wealth was wonderfully successful. When suddenly summoned away from his riches, he was possessed of more than fifty vessels of the most complete construction and largest tonnage, trading to every part of the world; of stocks, shares, houses, and investments, to an amount exceeding a million and a half. It is not said that Mr. Dunbar made any beneficent use of his vast wealth; and though possessed of unbounded respect as a merchant of honour and integrity, he takes no place among those princely merchants of London whose generosity was equal to their mercantile success. Mr. Dunbar died unmarried. On the morning of his death, he was putting on his coat in order to proceed to business, when he suddenly dropped dead on the floor.

Oct. 3. At Weymouth, aged 76, Adm. Sir James Whitley Deans Dundas, G.C.B.

The deceased Admiral was the son of the late James Deans, esq., M.D., of Calcutta, by Janet, daughter of Thomas Dundas, esq., M.P., of Fingask, and Lady Janet, a dau. of the Earl of Lauderdale. He entered the navy in 1799, as first-class volunteer, on board the *Kent*, 74, bearing the flag in succession of Lord Duncan and Sir Richard Bickerton, which ship formed part of the expedition to Holland, and conveyed Sir Ralph Abercromby from Gibraltar to Egypt in December, 1800. In November, 1802, he was present at a very spirited skirmish with the French 74-gun ship *Duguay Trouin*; also at the capture of *Le Vautour*, national lugger of 12 guns, and at the blockade of Rochefort. Having, after much active service, attained the rank of Commander, he was appointed to the *Rosamond*, 18, employed in attendance on the British Ambassador to the King of Sweden pending the siege of Stralsund; and he was injured by the bursting of a shell while actively endeavouring to extinguish a fire which had broken out in the dockyard at Copenhagen a few nights after the surrender of that city to Lords Cathcart and Gambier. He obtained post rank Oct. 13, 1807, and, after holding command for a short time of the *Cambrian*, 40, was appointed in March, 1809, to the *Stately*, 64, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Thomas Bertie, in the Baltic. In Jan., 1812, he joined the *Venerable*, 74, and in September of the same year the *Pyramus*, 36, in the latter of which he captured, in 1813 and 1814, the privateers *Zebra* and *Ville de l'Orient*. In Aug., 1815, he

joined the *Tagus*, 38, in the Mediterranean, and he afterwards served under Rear-Adm. Sir William Parker on the Lisbon station. He obtained flag-rank Nov. 23, 1841; became Vice-Adm. Dec. 17, 1852, and on the same day was appointed to the *Britannia*, 120, as Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean and Black Sea fleet.

As naval Commander-in-Chief in the Black Sea, he succeeded, in conjunction with the French squadron, in enabling the allied commanders of the Anglo-French expedition to effect a landing upon the shores of the Crimea with such complete success as to afford a just cause of congratulation to the Allied Powers, and spoke volumes for the high state of discipline and efficiency into which he had brought the crews of every ship in his large fleet.

Sir James married, first, the Hon. Miss Whitley Dundas, only dau. and heiress of the late Charles Dundas, Lord Amabury; and secondly, Lady Emily Ducie, fourth dau. of the late Earl Ducie; and has issue by both ladies.

Nov. 13. In Portugal-street, Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Jane Dundas, eldest dau. of the late, and sister of the present, Viscount Melville.

Aug. 11. At his residence, Grafton-street, Bond-street, Arthur Hill Trevor, Viscount Dungannon. The deceased was born in Nov., 1798, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He entered the House of Commons in 1830, succeeded to the Viscountcy in 1837, and in 1855 was elected a representative Peer of Ireland. During his career in Parliament he invariably supported the Conservative party, and was a zealous advocate of the Established Church.

Sept. 22. At Calverly-park, Tunbridge Wells, aged 64, the Hon. Mrs. Bradley Dyne.

Oct. 13. At Oakhayes, Woodbury, Devon, aged 74, Wilhelmina Sophia, widow of Henry Earle, esq., F.R.S., &c., of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Surgeon Extraordinary to the late King William IV. and her present Majesty.

Dec. 16. At Rnniskillen, aged 64, Henry Echlin, esq., J.P. for the counties of Fermanagh and Tyrone, second son of the late Daniel Moore Echlin, esq., of Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.

Nov. 11. At Berne, Lieut.-Gen. George Morton Eden, Col. of H.M.'s Fiftieth Regt.

Jan. 22. A Centenarian.—At South-

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end, Croydon, where he had resided upwards of 60 years, Mr. Henry Edwards, aged 101, leaving a widow to whom he had been united 62 years. The deceased retained all his faculties to the last, and on the Monday prior to his death read, as was usual with him, without the aid of spectacles.

April 4. Aged 74, the Hon. John Edmund Elliot, third son of the First Earl of Minto. The deceased entered the civil service of the East India Company in Bengal early in life, and retired in 1830. From 1837 up to 1841, and from 1847 to 1859, he was representative in the House of Commons for Roxburghshire; and he was for two years, during Lord John Russell's administration, Secretary of the Board of Control.

April 1. At Clifton, the Rev. John Edwards, Canon of Durham, and Greek Professor in Durham University.

Nov. 7. At Thorns-hall, Sedbergh, Yorkshire, aged 77, John Elam, esq., J.P., Deputy-Lieut. for the West Riding.

Sept. 19. At Balbirnie, Fifeshire, aged 39, the Earl of Ellesmere.

The deceased, George Granville Francis Egerton, Earl of Ellesmere, of Ellesmere, county of Salop, and Viscount Brackley, of Brackley, county of Northampton, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was the eldest of the eight children of Francis, the first Earl, and Harriet, the present Countess Dowager. He was born in London on the 15th of June, 1823.

His lordship married, April 29, 1846, Lady Mary Louisa Campbell, fourth and youngest daughter of the late Earl Cawdor, by whom he leaves issue two sons. On the death of his father, in February, 1857, he succeeded to the earldom and extensive family estates in Lancashire and Surrey. From 1847 up to his removal to the House of Peers in February, 1851, he had a seat in the House of Commons as one of the representatives for the northern division of Staffordshire. During the few years he was in the Lower House of Parliament, he gave his independent support to Lord J. Russell's Administration, although he was a Liberal Conservative in politics. He was strongly opposed to the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy. At the opening of the Session of 1851 he resigned his seat on account of shattered health. In 1857 he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel Commandant of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry Militia. One of his latest acts was the gift of £1000 for

the relief of the prevailing distress in Lancashire and Cheshire, owing to "the cotton famine;" and, as far as his health would allow, he was an active and diligent member of the committee of noblemen and gentlemen who came forward to endeavour to mitigate the sufferings of the unemployed and starving multitudes in Lancashire.

Oct. 26. At Belgrave, Leicester, aged 73, John Ellis, esq.

Mr. Ellis was the eldest son of Mr. Jos. Ellis, a farmer, living at a house near Leicester, once known as Sharman's Lodge. He was born in the year 1789, was brought up in the business of his father, and passed his early and mature manhood in prosecuting it with that energy and perseverance which characterized him in all his pursuits; but an event happened in the year 1832 which led him into an entirely new path of life. This was the discovery of coal in the north-western part of Leicestershire, which led to the immediate construction of railways in that district. From that time Mr. Ellis became intimately identified with the development of the railway system, and long held the post of chairman of the Midland Railway Company. When he retired from office in 1858, the shareholders voted him the sum of 1000 guineas as a testimonial.

Mr. Ellis was a zealous Reformer; was likewise a very early advocate of free trade; and took a great interest in the anti-slavery movement. In the year 1848, he was elected member for Leicester, and remained in Parliament until the year 1852, when he retired. He was always recognized in the House as a "character;" but his blunt, friendly demeanour, and his straightforward and sincere speech, ensured for him a full measure of respect.

Aug. 26. Aged 89, Anne, relict of George Ellis, esq., of Sunning Hill, and dau. of Sir Peter Parker, bart., Admiral of the Fleet.

April 2. At Greenwich, aged 79, James Elmes, esq., architect, formerly surveyor to the Port of London.

Mr. Elmes studied architecture under Mr. George Gibson. He gained the silver medal in architecture at the Royal Academy in 1804, and afterwards designed and carried out various buildings in London and the neighbouring counties, and in Ireland.

His name, however, was best known as a professional author, and perhaps his

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most useful and popular work was that on Dilapidations, first published in 1826, and entitled "A Practical Treatise on Ecclesiastical and Civil Dilapidations, Reinstatements, Waste, &c.; with an Appendix, containing Precedents, Estimates, &c."

Mr. Elmes relinquished his office of Surveyor to the Port of London, and that of vice-president of a society for the diffusion of the knowledge of the fine arts among the people, in the year 1848, in consequence of loss of sight.

July 4. In Pall-mall East, aged 55, John Edward Errington, C.E., Vice-President of the Institution of Civil Engineers. Along with Mr. Locke, he was engineer to the Glasgow and Greenock Railway and Dock, the Lancaster and Carlisle, the Caledonian, the East Lancashire, the Scottish Central, Scottish Midland, and Aberdeen Railways. About the year 1850, he was, again with Mr. Locke, appointed consulting engineer for the northern division of the London and North-Western Railway, and in that capacity constructed many of their branches and extensions. He was also up to the time of his death engineer-in-chief to the London and South-Western Railway, and superintended the construction of the lines recently opened connecting that system with Exeter and the West of England.

Aug. 22. At Cassiobury Park, aged 58, the Countess of Essex. Her ladyship (Caroline Janetta, daughter of William, eighth Duke of St. Albans,) was born June 28, 1804, and married the Earl of Essex on the 14th July, 1825.

Sept. 15. At Birmingham, aged 65, Brooke Evans, Esq., an enterprising manufacturer, and a borough magistrate.

Dec. 4. Aged 83, Georgiana, widow of Vice-Admiral Sir George Eyre, K.C.B. and G.C.M.G.

Sept. 8. At Reading, aged 61, Irene, relict of Sir George R. Farmer, bart.

Oct. 2. At Nottingham, aged 78, Thomas Fellowes, esq., head of an old-established banking firm in that town.

Feb. 10. Aged 67, in St. George's-road, Capt. Charles Farquharson, R.N., Elder Brother of the Trinity House.

Nov. 19. James Farquharson, Esq., of Invercauld, in Aberdeenshire, Chief of the clan Farquharson—a family once powerful in the Braes of Mar and the adjacent county. The deceased Chief was only son of Catherine, heiress of Invercauld, by Capt. James Ross, R.N., son of Sir John Lockhart Ross, bart., and of

Elizabeth, daughter of President Dundas. On his marriage, Capt. Ross took the name of Farquharson. James, the deceased, married, in 1833, Janet, eldest daughter of the late Francis Dundas, of Senon, in Berwickshire, second son of the Lord President of the Court of Session, by whom he had a numerous family. The family of Farquharson derive descent from the ancient Thanes of Fife, and settled in Mar, in the time of Robert II., about 1370. They have ever been distinguished for their loyalty. One of their chiefs fell at the battle of Pinkie, in 1547, bearing the royal banner.

Dec. 11. At Goxford-house, Ottery St. Mary, aged 27, Henry Warren, eldest son of Sir Henry Anthony Farrington, bart.

Nov. 27. At Paignton, Devon, aged 33, Elizabeth, widow of Col. Farwell, of Totness.

Jan. 27. At Felthorpe-hall, Norfolk, aged 81, Emma, relict of W. Henry Fellowes, esq., of Ramsey Abbey, Hunts.

July 16. At Maiden Bradley, near Frome, aged 73, Adm. R. W. G. Festing, C.B. The deceased entered the navy in February, 1799, on board the *Resmillies*, and in 1806 he joined the *Calioden*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir E. Pellew, to whom he was Flag-Lieutenant at the capture and destruction of a flotilla in Batavia Roads, and destruction of the dockyard at Griessee, Java, 1807. In August, 1808, he was promoted to the command of the *Dasher*, in which he remained till April, 1811, when he became Acting Captain of the *Illustrated*, bearing the flag of Commodore Broughton. He served on shore at the reduction of Java, commanded the batteries at the surrender of Batavia, and having been confirmed in October, 1811, was appointed to command the *Psyche*, in which ship he returned to England in August, 1812. From 1815 to 1817 he commanded in succession the *Falmouth* and *Raccoon* on the St. Helena station.

May 6. At Dover, Caroline, wife of H. M. Fielden, esq., and dau. of Sir Oswald Moseley, bart., Rolleston-hall, Barton-on-Trent.

Dec. 24. In St. Andrew's-place, Regent's-park, aged 63, the Right Hon. Lady Forbes, of Castle Forbes, Aberdeenshire. Her ladyship was the seventh dau. of Sir John Gregory Shaw, bart., and granddau. maternally of the second Lord Monson.

Aug. 27. Aged 60, Francis Oliver

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Finch, esq., one of the oldest members of the Society of Painters in Water Colours. The labours of Mr. Finch commenced at a very early age, and were continued uninterruptedly to the close. His works were low in key of tone and colour, peculiarly "old-fashioned," but, at the same time, exquisitely delicate and oftentimes exceedingly poetical in suggestion. With him the old school of painters may be said to die: even amongst those men who do not profess to adhere to the modern canons, there are none remaining who are uninfluenced by them.

June 25. At Timington Hall, Derbyshire, aged 80, Miss Fanny FitzHerbert, of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, sister of the late Sir Henry FitzHerbert, of Timington.

Jan. 17. At his residence, Abbeyfield, near Sandbach, Cheshire, aged 64, Chas. Ingram Ford, esq., a Justice of the Peace and a Deputy-Lieut. for the co. of Chester. He was also for some years Master of the Cheshire Hunt, a position in which he gained great popularity, and as long as his health permitted entered keenly into all the sports of the field.

Dec. 31. "A name," says the *Presse*, "well known during the Convention, the Empire, the Hundred Days, and the first days of the Restoration, has just died out in Paris. It is that of Fouché, Duc d'Otrante, son of the Fouché who was successively Minister of Police and President of the Provisional Government after Waterloo, and who died in exile at Trieste, leaving a fortune of 14,000,000*fr.* and the magnificent seat of Ferrières, now the property of the Baron de Rothschild. M. Fouché, the second duke, filled, under the Government of July, a high position on the staff of the National Guard of the Seine. He had attained the age of 70; and of late years lived in complete retirement. By his decease the title has become extinct."

Sept. 26. Killed, at Bareda, on the north-east coast of Africa, by the natives, while in command of a party detached against slavers by H.M.S. *Penguin*, together with the whole of his boat's crew, fifteen in number, who perished with him, John Beresford Fountaine, aged 21, son of Thomas Fountaine, esq., of Cheltenham.

Jan. 2. At his residence in Florence, aged 66, Rear-Adm. Frankland. He was the second son of the late Rev. R. Frankland, of Somerset, by a sister of Adm. Lord Colville. He entered the Navy in May, 1807.

Feb. 5. At his residence, Ibstone House, Tetworth, Oxfordshire, aged 54, Major-Gen. Sir Thomas Harte Franks, K.C.B.; second son of William Franks, esq., of Carrig Castle, near Mallow, co. Cork.

The services of this gallant officer in India were of a brilliant character. He commanded the Tenth Regt. in the Sutlej campaigns of 1844, 1845, 1846, including the battle of Sohraon (for which he bore the medal), where he had a horse shot under him and was slightly wounded, and in consequence was nominated a C.B. He again commanded the Tenth Regt. in the Punjab campaign of 1848 and 1849, including the whole of the siege operations before Mooltan. On the 17th of August of the former year, he commanded the troops which repulsed the enemy's night attack upon the British camp at Mothee Thol, and on the 12th of September commanded the left column of attack at the defeat of the enemy in their strongly-entrenched position before Mooltan. After the action he succeeded to the command of the whole of the troops which were engaged, and held the position until relieved on the following morning, although wounded, and exposed to repeated attempts of the enemy to retake it. On the 7th of November he commanded the right brigade in the action at Soarg Kond, and with it led the attack; on this occasion he captured the whole of the enemy's guns without firing a shot. On the following 17th of November, in the carrying of the heights before Mooltan, he commanded the reserve on the extreme right, and directed the attack of its leading column. On the 18th of February, 1849, he joined, with the Mooltan force, the army under Lord Gough, and commanded the Tenth Regt. at the battle of Goojerat; he was specially named by the Commander-in-Chief and the Governor-General for his skill, ability, and intrepidity upon this occasion, and was rewarded with the medal and clasps. He became Colonel in June, 1854; and on the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny he took a leading part in nearly all the most important actions, and was repeatedly commended in the despatches of Gen. Sir Colin Campbell. In April, 1858, he was Brig.-Gen. in command of the Fourth Infantry Division of the army in the field, and obtained leave of absence to Calcutta for two months, and thence to England on medical certificate. The gallant General, however, preferred not to quit the scene of action, and was able

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accordingly to take an active part in the capture of Chanda. He was promoted to the rank of Major-General in July, 1858, and nominated a K.C.B. for his distinguished services in the command of a column during the operations in India prior to and after the capture of Lucknow, and was also rewarded with the medal and clasp.

Nov. 7. At Lovel Hill, Winkfield, Berks, Mary Jane, wife of George W. Franklin, esq., M.P. for Poole, and youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Arden, of Long-crofts Hall, Staffordshire.

Jan. 4. At Edinburgh, Maria Helen, wife of the Rev. Hugh Fraser, and sister of the late Sir Duncan Campbell, bart., of Barcaldine and Glenure, Argyllshire.

Jan. 12. At Falkirk, aged 95, John Fea, one of the few surviving heroes of Trafalgar. He was born in Orkney, and was great-grandson of John Fea, of Cles-tran, who was an extensive landed proprietor. His great-grand-uncle, also of the Orkneys, captured the notable pirate Gow, an account of whom may be seen in "Peterkin's Notes." The property belonging to his great-grandfather having been lost in his father's minority, he was brought up in childhood by the Trails, of Orkney. When a boy of eight years he fled from the roof of his guardians, and embarked on board a merchantman. Having served an apprenticeship in the merchantman, he was pressed as an able-bodied seaman in the Royal Navy, and served under Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar on board the *Indefatigable*, commanded by Capt. Graham Moore, brother of Sir John Moore, the hero of Corunna. Fea had the good fortune to come out of that fiery ordeal unscathed. He was also at the capture of the three Spanish galleons. In all his service in the Navy he never had the ill-luck to receive a single mishap.

April 16. In Gloucester-square, Hyde-park, aged 57, Col. Sir William Lockyer Freestun, K.C.T.

The deceased, who was the second son of Edward Freestun, esq., of Primrose-hill, co. Waterford, was born at May Park, Waterford, in 1804. He entered the Army as Ensign in the Fifth Foot, and served for 23 years, and was on the staff of the British Legion under Sir De Lacy Evans, in 1835-6-7, in which service he became Colonel, and was three times wounded. He received the order of Charles III. (Knight Commander), and also the first class of the orders of

San Fernando and of Isabella the Catholic. He served on the staff in Syria in 1840-1-2 (with the local rank of Major) as Assistant Adjutant-General, and was presented with a gold medal by the Sultan. He was first elected, in the Liberal interest, Member of Parliament for Weymouth in 1847, and continued to represent that borough till the last general election in 1859, when he lost his seat. In 1860 he received the honour of knighthood. He was a Deputy-Lieut. and Magistrate for Dorsetshire.

Sept. 5. At Hull, aged 81, Charles Frost, esq., F.S.A., solicitor.

Mr. Frost was at one time a Vice-Pres. of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and he was several times elected President of the Hull Literary and Philosophical Society. The deceased is well known to antiquaries by his learned work, "Notices relative to the Early History of the Town and Port of Hull," 4to., 1827. He also published some years ago a pamphlet on the Remuneration of Juries.

July 15. At Devonport, aged 70, Major-Gen. Wm. Furneaux, R.A., second son of the late Rev. James Furneaux, of Swilly, near Plymouth.

Nov. 22. In Bentinck-street, Cavendish-square, aged 73, Catherine, widow of Vice-Adm. Henry Garrett.

Dec. 31. Aged 67, George Gascoyne, esq., of Stanwick Hall, Northamptonshire.

Dec. 22. At Dufferin Lodge, Highgate, aged 40, George, Earl of Gifford, after sixteen months of suffering from the effects of an accident, borne with heroic courage and patience. The deceased, who was the eldest son of the Marquis of Tweeddale, was born in 1822, at Yester House, Haddingtonshire. He was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1845. Lord Gifford was private secretary to Lord Panmure for a short time in 1854, when Lord Panmure held office as Secretary of State for War. He was a Deputy-Lieut. of Haddington, was appointed Captain of the East Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry in 1850, and was first returned for Totnes in 1855. He married Lady Dufferin, only in the October preceding his death.

Aug. 31. At Barbadoes, of yellow fever, the Rev. James Luffingham Gilborne, Chaplain to H.M.'s Forces. He served with the third division before Sebastopol, from October, 1854, including the battle of Inkermann, until Jan. 1856, when he

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was invalidated home by reason of a broken leg.

Feb. 1. At Largo, N.B., aged 84, Mrs. Gillies, the last lineal descendant of Alexander Selkirk, the original "Robinson Crusoe." Many persons have paid a visit to this old lady for the purpose of inspecting the cup and chest which were used by her far-famed ancestor during his protracted solitary sojourn in the Island of Juan Fernandez.

March 17. Aged 45, Edward Auchmuty Glover, esq., barrister-at-law, J.P., ex-M.P. for Beverley, eldest son of James Glover, esq., co. Cork.

May 4. At Southrepps, aged 84, the Ven. George Glover, Archdeacon of Sudbury, Commissary of Norfolk, Vicar of Gayton, and fifty-eight years Rector of Southrepps.

Sept. 25. At Chesterton Rectory, aged 68, the Hon. and Rev. Lord George Gordon, Rector of Chesterton and Haddon for 43 years. The deceased was the third son of George, ninth Marquis of Huntly, and brother of the present Marquis. He was born on Jan. 27, 1794, was educated at Cambridge, and entered the Church in 1819. On July 29, 1851, he married Charlotte Anne, daughter of Thomas Wright Vaughan, esq., of Woodstone, who survives him.

Dec. 30. In Guy's Hospital, in consequence of an accident on Dec. 26, at the Gipsy Hill Station, Norwood, the Rev. Dr. T. George Gordon, formerly of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and Trinity College, Dublin, Principal of the Collegiate Institution, Notting-hill-terrace.

July 23. At Clifton, near Bath, Lieut.-Col. George Gore, late of H.M.'s Ninth Light Dragoons.

Sept. 4. Aged 29, Emily Georgina, wife of the Rev. B. G. Gorton, of Lambourne, Berks., and some time Rector of Great Stanmore, Middlesex.

April 28. In Weymouth-street, Portland-place, aged 54, Col. Frederick Gottreux, C.B., late First Madras N.I.

Dec. 28. At Paris, M. Goudchaux, Minister of Finance under the Provisional Government of 1848.

M. Goudchaux was born in Paris in 1797, of a wealthy Hebrew family long settled in Alsace. He was placed at an early age at the head of the house, which was then one of the important banking establishments of Paris. He took an active part in the political questions of the day, and joined the ranks of the Liberal party, opposed to the measures of

the Restoration. After the Revolution of 1830 he was named member of the Council-General of the Department of the Seine, and subsequently accepted the appointment of treasurer to the division of the army whose head-quarters were at Strasburg. In consequence of some disagreement with the Ministers on questions of finance as affecting the policy of the Government, he was removed from his post in 1834, and once more joined the Opposition. He wrote several letters in the *National* newspaper in support of the principle that railroads should be constructed and worked by the State. He published two pamphlets in 1840—one on the promulgation of the Bank charter, and the other on the conversion of the Rentes, in the form of a letter to M. Hamann.

After the revolution of February, M. Goudchaux filled for a brief term the post of Finance Minister; but, driven to despair by the rapid progress of Socialism, he resigned his place, which was taken by M. Trouvé-Chauvel.

When the June insurrection broke out, M. Goudchaux energetically supported the motion for intrusting the supreme power to General Cavaignac, and defended by his speeches and votes in the Constituent Assembly the General's measures up to the 10th of December. When the Assembly dissolved itself M. Goudchaux again stood as a candidate for the Legislative Assembly. He was not returned. He withdrew from public life after the *Coup d'Etat*, December, 1851, but once more came forward in 1857 as candidate for the Legislative Chamber, and was returned for one of the electoral districts of Paris. As he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Imperial Government, he was declared to have vacated his seat.

His death occurred after a long malady. In politics M. Goudchaux was a sincere, though moderate Republican.

July 28. In Chapel-street, Belgrave-square, aged 66, the Rev. William Graham, Rector of Arthuret, Cumberland.

Aug. 19. At Radnor Villa, Great Malvern, Sibylla Christina, third dau. of the late Charles Grant, esq., formerly M.P. for Inverness-shire, and Director of the East India Company.

Nov. 10. At Aberdeen, Sophia, eldest surviving dau. of the late Sir Archibald Grant, bart., of Monymusk.

Nov. 25. In Hereford-street, aged 77, the Dowager Countess Granville. The

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deceased Countess was born August 12, 1785, and was the second dau. of William, fifth Duke of Devonshire, K.G., by his first marriage with Lady Georgina Spencer, dau. of John first Earl Spencer. Her ladyship married, Dec. 25, 1809, Lord Granville Leveson Gower, youngest son of Granville Leveson, first Marquis of Stafford, who was created Earl Granville May 2, 1833, and died Jan. 7, 1846.

Dec. 5. At Ham, near Arundel, aged 67, William Gratwicke Kinleside Gratwicke, esq. He was greatly devoted to the "turf," and had the good fortune to be twice the winner of the Derby—first with "Frederick," in 1825, and secondly with "Merry Monarch," in 1845.

Feb. 2. In consequence of an accident while hunting, Thomas Greenwood, esq., J.P., of Crayke Hall, Yorkshire, and Capt. in the Seventh Lancashire Rifles.

May 18. At his residence, Clifton, aged 85, Charles Gresley, esq. He represented the Somersetshire branch of the ancient family of Gresley, of Drakelow, Derbyshire.

July 28. At Hatchford Park, Surrey (the seat of her daughter, the Dowager Countess of Ellesmere), aged 86, Lady Charlotte Greville. She was the eldest dau. of William Henry Cavendish, third Duke of Portland, and consequently aunt of the present Duke, Lord Henry Bentinck, Lady Howard de Walden, and Lady Charlotte Denison. Her ladyship married, March 31, 1793, Mr. Charles Greville, youngest son of Mr. Fulke Greville, a collateral member of the noble house of Warwick, by whom (who died in August, 1832), she leaves three sons and a daughter.

Jan. 15. At her house, Grosvenor-place, aged 88, the Hon. Mrs. Griève, relict of Wallis Griève, esq., and sister of the late and aunt to the present Lord Northwick.

Jan. 5. At his residence in Paris, aged 90, John Gunning, esq., the oldest member of the College of Surgeons. The deceased was a distinguished army surgeon, having been on the staff so far back as 1792. At Waterloo he held the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, and on that battle-field it fell to his lot to cut off Lord Raglan's arm. He went to Paris with the Duke of Wellington's army, and resided there ever afterwards.

Sept. 22. In Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 60, Sir R. H. Gunning, bart., of Horton, Northamptonshire. He was the son of the second baronet, by the dau. of

the first Lord Bradford, was born in 1795, at Horton, received his education at Harrow, and was M.P. for Northampton in 1830, and High Sheriff of the county in 1841.

March 3. At his Rectory House, in his 60th year, the Rev. John Hampden Gurney, M.A., Rector of St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, and a Prebendary of St. Paul's.

Mr. Gurney was the eldest son of Sir John Gurney, one of the Barons of the Exchequer. He was born in Serjeants' Inn on the 15th of August, 1802. He was a member of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated, B.A., in 1824.

Mr. Hampden Gurney was for some years curate of Lutterworth, in Leicestershire. In 1848 he was presented by the Crown to the district rectory of St. Mary's, in Marylebone, then vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Dibdin. In his pastoral office Mr. Gurney was indefatigable. He was a most earnest and popular preacher; and published many of his sermons, as well as the lectures which he composed for the Young Men's Christian Association, and various pamphlets on questions affecting the Church and the poor. He also published new year's and other occasional addresses.

Mr. Gurney paid considerable attention to psalmody, and compiled a psalm-book, which was used in several of the churches of Marylebone. He was also the author of pamphlets on the New Poor Law, the Scotch Church question, and of "Four Letters to the Bishop of Exeter on Scripture Readers."

Sept. 20. At Lausanne, aged 78, William Haldimand, esq., formerly M.P. for Ipswich, and a Director of the Bank of England.

March . At Nice, aged 63, Jacques Elie Fromental Halévy, a famous composer of music. M. Halévy was born on the 27th of May, 1799, in Paris, where he first brought his high endowments into notice, winning, in his twelfth year, the grand prize for harmony at the Conservatoire. It was then, after a course of two years' instruction in this public school of music, that he began to learn the principles of composition under Cherubini, and within the space of two years more the youthful pupil was entrusted by his master with the charge of his class while the latter visited London. Continuing to mount by rapid steps, Halévy, before completing his twentieth year, bore off the prize for composition at the Institute.

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and was sent to Rome by the French Academy. He justified, by his assiduity, the distinction thus conferred on him, and during his Italian studies wrote his first opera, "Pygmalion," which he sent to the Académie de Musique, where it achieved a success which encouraged him to increased exertion. Despite these early triumphs, however, the gifted Halévy had to struggle with hard fortune, and suffered many severe trials before he reaped the substantial reward of his genius and industry. In 1837 he produced his opera of "Phidias," the popularity of which had not decreased when it was followed by "The Artisan." He undertook, in 1832, to finish the score of "Ludovic"—a work which Herold, dying in the flush of his fame, had left incomplete. In 1835, Halévy produced, at the Académie de Musique, the opera of "La Juive," which was immediately brought out in every capital of Europe. Not content with celebrity as a composer of this class of dramatic music, he soon courted notice by his comic opera, "L'Éclair." Next came his grand work, "Guido et Genevra," and then again, at the Opera Comique, in 1842, "La Reine de Chypre." In the succeeding year, at the same theatre, "Charles VI." was produced. His other operas were "Le Roi et le Batelier"—an early production, played in 1826 for the fête of Charles X.; the "Val d'Andorre," which ran continuously for 165 nights, and restored the fortunes of the Opera Comique; "Guitarero," "Les Mousquetaires de la Reine," "La Fée aux Roses," and "La Magicienne." His masterpiece, beyond all question, is "La Juive." The exalted merit of Halévy was recognised according to his desert. He was chosen a member of the Institute; and for some time filled the post of Secretary to the Académie de Musique.

Feb. 12. In Belgrave-road, Belgravia, Letitia Sarah, widow of Gen. Sir Colin Halkett, G.O.B. and G.C.H.

April 2. At Brighton, aged 68, William Hallett, esq., an alderman of that town, and J.P. for Sussex. Mr. Hallett's career was identical with the growth of Brighton. Born on the 10th of April, 1794, at Rotherfield, in Sussex, he was bred a carpenter, and with his basket of tools on his back first set foot in Brighton at the age of seventeen. He was employed as a workman on the Pavilion, where he afterwards, as mayor, presided as the temporary lord of those princely halls. About 1825, he became a public

man as one of the fourteen commissioners for the government of Brighton, and he took an active part in the promotion of local improvements. He was one of the first members of the Corporation elected by the burgesses, and was at once made an alderman, which position he held till his death, serving the office of Mayor in 1855-56.

Aug. 30. At Newton Lodge, Ayr, N.B., Thomas Montgomery MacNeill Hamilton, esq., of Raploch, Lanarkshire, Deputy-Lieutenant for the county, and late Capt. Eighty-fifth (the King's Light Infantry) Regt.

Nov. 8. At Abbotstown, Dublin, aged 27, Hans, eldest son of James H. Hamilton, esq., M.P. for the county of Dublin.

Dec. 20. At his residence, Norton Lodge, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, aged 82, Sir Graham B. Hamond, bart., G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet.

The deceased was the only son of Capt. Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, R.N. He was born December 30, 1779, and on the death of his father in September, 1828, at the age of 90, he succeeded to the baronetcy. After seeing some active service in 1798 as midshipman in the *Phaeton*, 38, he removed to the *Queen Charlotte*, 100, flagship of Admiral Lord Howe, under whom he had the honour of taking part in the victory of the 1st of June. He afterwards served in the *Britannia*, 100, flagship of Admiral Hotham, in the Mediterranean, and was present at the destruction of *L'Aigle*, 74, taken in the action of the 13th of July. After constant active service on the Lisbon and home stations, assisting at the taking and capture of several French privateers, and at the blockade of Malta and siege of La Valette, he was appointed to the command of the *Blanche*, 86. He, in that ship, participated in the battle of Copenhagen. In 1804 he was appointed to the *Lively*, 88, in which frigate he assisted at the capture, off Cape St. Mary, of three Spanish frigates, laden with treasure, and the destruction of a fourth; and during a subsequent cruise off Cape St. Vincent, he captured the *San Miguel*; and the same day, in company with the *Polyphemus*, 64, took the *Santa Gertrudis*, 86, laden with a valuable cargo and 1,215,000 dollars in specie. In December, 1803, he was appointed to the command of the *Victorious*, 74, in which he assisted at the reduction of Flushing the year following.

Sir Graham was appointed Commander-in-Chief on the South American station,

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in September, 1834, which command he held for four years. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant for the Isle of Wight and the county of Hants. The baronetcy and family estates descend to his only son, Capt. Andrew Snape Hamond, R.N.

Feb. 11. Lost in the troop-ship *Spartan*, on the passage to Canada, aged 30, Capt. Hand, Sixty-third Regt., and Philippa Chorlet, his wife, aged 22, with their infant daughter and her nurse.

Jan. 4. In Portland-place, the residence of her son, aged 83, Martha, widow of Thomson Hankey, esq.

Jan. 8. Aged 93, the Rev. Robert Hankinson, Vicar of Walpole St. Andrew's, Norfolk, Honorary Canon of Norwich Cathedral, and J. P. and D.L. for Norfolk. Mr. Hankinson was born at Lynn, and received his early education at the grammar school in that town, and went thence to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1791. At his death he was the senior member of the University. Having been ordained to the curacy of St. Margaret's, Lynn, he discharged the duties of that office until the year 1808, when he became Vicar of Walpole St. Andrew's, which living he held until his death. In his list of early friends may be mentioned the names of Newton, Cecil, Scott, and Venn, and at a later period Mr. Simeon and Professor Farish. He was a warm supporter of educational and benevolent as well as of religious institutions; and his name was given to a wing of the West Norfolk and Lynn Hospital, which he endowed.

Sept. 3. At Hampton Court, Arabella Charlotte, widow of Col. Hanmer, eldest son of Sir Thos. Hanmer, bart., of Bettisfield Park, and Hanmer, Flintshire.

Oct. 5. At Well House, Malvern Wells, aged 72, the Right Hon. John James Pomeroy, Viscount and Baron Harberton, of Carbery, co. Kildare, in the peerage of Ireland.

The family of the Pomeroy settled in Ireland in 1672, when the Rev. Arthur Pomeroy went thither as chaplain to the Earl of Essex, the Lord Lieutenant. The barony was conferred in 1783, and the viscounty in 1791.

Oct. 21. Suddenly, at his residence, Abberley Hall, near Stourport, aged 46, Jonathan Hardcastle, esq.

Aug. 24. At York, aged 73, William Hargrove, esq., for nearly half a century proprietor of *The York Herald*, and its principal conductor.

Mr. Hargrove was born at Knaresbro', Oct. 16, 1788, his father being the author of a well-known history of that place.

In 1818 he published a "History and Descriptions of the Ancient City of York," in 3 vols. 8vo.

At a time when antiquarian pursuits were not followed with so much fervour as at the present day, Mr. Hargrove devoted his leisure to collecting the Roman and mediæval remains excavated in and around the city of York. In the course of years he gathered together a considerable quantity, among which were some of high archaeological value. The entire collection was, some years since, transferred to the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, now one of the best museums of local antiquities in the kingdom.

Aug. 31. At Harrington House, Kensington Palace-gardens, aged 78, the Earl of Harrington.

The deceased, the Right Hon. Leicester Fitzgerald Charles Stanhope, Earl of Harrington, Northamptonshire; Viscount Petersham, Surrey; and Baron Harrington, Northamptonshire, in the peerage of Great Britain; was the third son of Charles, third earl, by Jane Seymour, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Fleming. He was born in Dublin Barracks on the 2nd of September, 1784, entered the army in 1799, and was placed on half-pay in 1826. He was employed with his regiment in South America in 1807, and was present at the attack on Buenos Ayres; he served also in the Mahratta war of 1817 and 1818, and took part in the battle of Mahesidpore and the storming of Talnere. For his military services in India he was, in 1818, made a Companion of the Order of the Bath. On his return to Europe he became a conspicuous member of the Liberal party, and under his then name of Colonel Leicester Stanhope co-operated with Lord Byron and others in assisting the Greeks against the Turks, for which he afterwards was made a Knight of the Order of the Saviour.

The deceased nobleman married, 23rd April, 1831, Elizabeth, only child and heir of Mr. William Green, of Trelawney, Jamaica, by whom he leaves issue two daughters and a son. On the death of his eldest brother, Charles, the fourth earl, in March, 1851, he succeeded to the family honours and large estates in Derbyshire and Cheshire. He is now succeeded by Viscount Petersham, who was born Sept. 27, 1845.

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Sept. 30. At Lausanne, Switzerland, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Hatchard, esq., of Piccadilly, and Chichester-terrace, Brighton.

Oct. 18. At Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, aged 75, the Hon. Phoebe Frances Harris, dau. of the first Lord Harris, the captor of Seringapatam.

Sept. 22. In London, aged 74, Dr. Joseph Hamel, a distinguished foreigner, many years resident in this country, and well known in the scientific world. Dr. Hamel was born, in 1788, at Sarepta, on the Volga, in Russia. In 1807 he distinguished himself by the invention of an electrical machine, and in 1813, after having finished his studies, he was named, by the Emperor Alexander, Member of the Academy of Medicine. He soon after visited England for the first time, and travelled all over the country, making himself well acquainted with it. He was appointed to accompany the Grand Duke (afterwards the Emperor) Nicholas, during his visit to England in 1815, and in 1818 he discharged the same duties towards the younger brother, the Grand Duke Michael. In 1820 Dr. Hamel made a well-known ascent of Mont Blanc, when he lost several of his guides. In 1821 he returned to Russia, and was attached to the suite of the Governor-General of Moscow. He was elected, in 1828, a Member of the Imperial Academy. It was through his exertions that the Lancasterian system of education was introduced to Russia, and also that the first industrial exhibition took place at Moscow. He was afterwards employed in several other exhibitions in Russia, and, taking the liveliest interest in the progress of industry, he visited all the great exhibitions which have since taken place in France, England, and even the one at New York in 1854. Dr. Hamel published a history of the steam-engine, and likewise a history of the electric telegraph, both of which are very complete and full of interest in a scientific point of view. During his residence in this country, he was employed by the Russian Government in furnishing them with information relative to the progress of science and arts in England.

March 21. At Nottingham, aged 87, Francis Hart, esq., banker of that town.

May 15. At his house in Queen's-square, Westminster, aged 65, Sir Benjamin Hawes, K.C.B., Under Secretary of State for the War Department.

He was born in London in 1797, being the eldest son of the late Benjamin

Hawes, esq., of Russell-square, and the New Barge-house, Lambeth (who died in 1861), and grandson of Benjamin Hawes, M.D., author of "The History of the Isle of Man," and other literary works, and the founder of the Royal Humane Society. He was educated in Dr. Carmalt's school at Putney, and began life as a soap manufacturer, in partnership with his father and uncle. At the age of 23 he married a daughter of the late Sir Marc Isambard Brunel. His first experience of office was as a Surrey magistrate, in which capacity he took an active part in the quarter sessions, and by various public exertions acquired some fame and influence. He was chosen representative, on Liberal principles, of the borough of Lambeth in 1832, during the agitation on the Reform Bill, and retained his seat for that borough till the general election of 1847, when he was thrown out. At a later period he represented Kinsale, for which he continued to sit till 1852, when he closed his parliamentary career. He previously filled the posts of Under-Secretary for the Colonies and Deputy-Secretary at War. On the reorganization of the War-Office in 1857, he was appointed permanent Under-Secretary of State, under Lord Panmure, for that department, with a salary of 2000*l.* a-year. This appointment he held up to his decease. In the previous year he had been created a K.C.B., civil division. In the earlier part of his career Mr. Hawes acquired considerable notice as the writer of various pamphlets on the political questions of the day, in which he took a warm interest, and he always had the reputation of being a good man of business.

Jan. 7. In Radnor-place, Hyde-park, aged 70, Lucy Hester, relict of Gen. Sir S. Hawker, G.C.H.

Oct. 8. At Rochester, aged 29, the Rev. Edward Hawkins, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, eldest son of the late Provost of Oriel College. About three years since, the deceased went out to the Cape of Good Hope as Vice-Principal of the Diocesan College. He, however, resigned this post, and took charge of a vacant parish in the Arch-deaconry of George for some few months, and then volunteered for the Zambesi Mission. He accompanied Miss Mackenzie and Miss Burrup up the Shire, but returned with them to Cape Town, thoroughly broken in health. He then returned to England with Bishop Gray. He was meditating further exertions in

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the cause of African redemption when it pleased God to call him from his labour.

March 16. In Park-street, Regent's-park, aged 75, Catherine Elizabeth, relict of Sir Henry Hawley, bart., of Leybourne Grange, Kent.

Jan. 27. At the Lodge, Eton College, aged 72, the Rev. Edward Craven Hawtrey, D.D., Provost of Eton.

Edward Craven Hawtrey was born at Burnham, Bucks, May 7, 1789. Lineally descended from parents who for five generations had enjoyed the advantages derived from the munificent foundations of King Henry VI., he was himself educated at Eton, and admitted as a scholar of King's College, Cambridge, Dec. 15, 1807. At the end of three years he became a Fellow of that College, and shortly afterwards was appointed to a private tutorship in Earl Talbot's family. In the spring of 1814 he was recalled to Eton, to undertake the arduous duties of an Assistant-Master. In 1834, upon the resignation of Dr. Keate, he was appointed Head-Master of Eton, and was elected Provost of Eton in 1853, upon the death of the Rev. Francis Hodgson, B.D. Dr. Hawtrey held successively the rectories of Ewhurst, Sussex, and of Farnham Royal, Bucks. He was Vicar of Mapledram, Oxon, at the time of his death. As a Member of the Roxburgh Club, he was well known in literary circles. Dr. Hawtrey was a good linguist, and spoke and wrote three or four languages, especially French and Italian, fluently and well. In Greek and Latin he was variously, rather than profoundly, versed. Little that will be memorable in literature came from his pen; two or three volumes of sermons, published anonymously, "*Il Trifoglio*" (a little volume of verses privately printed), and a few notes on Virgil (which appeared in Yonge's "*Æneid*"), are the chief fruits of his literary industry.

Oct. 13. At Leith Hall, Aberdeenshire, aged 76, Sir Andrew Leith Hay, of Bannes.

The deceased, who was the eldest son of Gen. Alexander Leith Hay, and nephew of Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Leith, was born at Aberdeen in 1785. He entered the army in 1803, went to the Peninsula in 1808 as aide-de-camp to his uncle, General Leith, and served through the war until 1814. He was much employed in gaining intelligence, and was present at most of the chief actions, from Corunna to the storming of San Sebastian. On more than one occasion he was made prisoner, whilst reconnoitring

the enemy's positions; but he invariably refused to give his parole, and eventually made his escape. Wherever he went he seized every opportunity of making pen and pencil sketches of all that passed around him, and these materials he worked up, many years after, into a "*History of the Peninsular War*," which obtained deserved popularity.

Shortly after the close of the war, Gen. Sir James Leith being appointed to the Governorship of Jamaica, his nephew accompanied him thither, and in the West Indies Col. Leith Hay discharged the duties of Military Secretary, and also those of Assistant Quartermaster-General and Adjutant-General.

Returning home about 1830, and the appearance of Europe indicating that a military career was for the time closed, Sir Andrew retired from the army, and turned his attention to political affairs. He threw himself heartily into the agitation which preceded and accompanied the passing of the Reform Act in 1832, and became a candidate for the representation of the Elgin Burghs, for which he was returned.

Shortly after getting into Parliament, Lord Melbourne conferred upon him the appointment of Clerk of the Ordnance, and also made him a K.H. He continued to represent the Elgin Burghs from 1832 to 1838. At this latter date he was appointed to the Governorship of Bermuda, when he resigned his seat in Parliament. Circumstances, however, arose which prevented him from going to Bermuda, and in 1841 he again appeared as a candidate for the Burghs, and was successful, continuing to sit till 1848. Some dissatisfaction then arising, he was displaced, after a contest, by the Hon. George Skene Duff.

From that time Sir Andrew came less prominently before the public. He, however, brought out a very interesting and useful book, entitled "*The Castellated Architecture of Aberdeenshire*."

Sir Andrew married, in 1816, a daughter of the late William Clarke, esq., of Buckland House, Devon. This lady died in 1859. Sir Andrew is succeeded in the property by his eldest son, Col. Leith Hay, C.B., who, at the head of the gallant Ninety-third, of which he has command, took a prominent share in all the battles of the Crimea. When the Treaty of Paris closed the Russian war, Colonel Hay proceeded with his regiment to India, where he was among the first to storm the breach at the relief of Lucknow.

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Sir Andrew represented two very ancient families—the Leiths of Edingarrioch and the Hays of Rannes.

Aug. 17. At Spa, aged 70, Gen. Lord James Hay, Colonel of the Eighty-sixth Regt., a Deputy-Lieut. and Commissioner of Supply, &c., of Aberdeenshire.

His lordship, who was a younger son of the late and brother of the present Marquis of Tweeddale, entered the army in 1806, served throughout the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns, and had received the War Medal with eight clasps.

Sept. 9. At Devonshire-place-house, New-road, aged 66, Dame Anne Preston Hay, widow of Sir John Hay, of Smithfield and Hayston.

Oct. 21. At Edinburgh, Capt. George James Hay, C.B., R.N.

Nov. 12. At Edinburgh, aged 68, Lord Edward Hay, son of the seventh Marquis of Tweeddale.

Sept. 1. At Kinale, aged 73, John Isaac Heard, esq., Deputy-Lieut. and J.P. for the county of Cork, where he for many years held a prominent position.

Aug. 21. In London, aged 49, the Rev. B. Heathcote, M.A., Rector of Compton Bassett, Wilts, and Precentor of Salisbury Cathedral. He was educated at Winchester, thence he went to the University of Oxford, and obtained a Fellowship at New College, acting both as Tutor and Fellow for several years. He was afterwards appointed Warden of Radley, which post, however, he soon resigned. In 1854 the present Bishop of Salisbury appointed him one of his domestic chaplains, and he soon after received the Precentorship of the Cathedral. He succeeded the Bishop as Secretary to the Diocesan Board of Education, a post which he filled with great usefulness and ability, and which he held up to the time of his death.

March 20. After a brief illness, Bernard Heheler, esq., the Prussian Consul-General in London.

July 3. From disease of the heart, Lady Edward Fitzalan Howard, only daughter of the Hon. George Henry Talbot, and sister of Bertram Arthur, seventeenth Earl of Shrewsbury. The name of the deceased lady will be remembered in connection with the celebrated trial, "*Doyle v. Wright*," concerning the personal custody of her Ladyship, then Miss Augusta Talbot, and a ward in Chancery. Her ladyship leaves a youthful family of five daughters and an only son.

Feb. 15. In Eccleston-square, aged 34, Julia Emily Augusta, wife of Lord Henry, M.P.

Oct. 4. At Harrowgate, aged 79, Alexander Henry, esq., of Woodlands, Crumpsall, near Manchester, formerly M.P. for South Lancashire.

Feb. 2. At Florence, the Hon. Mrs. George Herbert, great-aunt of the Earl of Carnarvon.

Oct. 10. At the Hooke, Chailey, Sussex, aged 72, Henrietta, widow of Major-Gen. Francis Hepburn, C.B., and elder dau. of the late Rev. Sir Henry Poole, bart.

Feb. 20. At his residence, Brighton, aged 67, James Hertalet, esq., for forty years at the Foreign Office.

May 25. At Darmstadt, Her Serene Highness the Grand Duchess Mathilda of Hesse, dau. of Louis, King of Bavaria.

May 20. In Woburn-square, London, aged 71, Col. Sir George Henry Hewett, bart., of Netherseale, Leicestershire.

May 10. Suddenly, at his residence, Thonock Hall, near Gainsborough, aged 78, Henry Bacon Hickman, esq., youngest son of the late Sir Edmund Bacon, the Premier Baronet.

Sept. 2. At Walmer Lodge, Deal, aged 97, Lady Hill, relict of Admiral Sir John Hill.

Dec. 19. At Chunar, near Mirzapore, Fergusson Floyer Hogg, esq., of H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, third son of Sir James Weir Hogg, bart.; surviving his wife but fourteen days.

Dec. 14. At Brighton, aged 70, Col. Sir George Lloyd Hodges, K.C.B.

The deceased, who was the son of G. T. Hodges, esq., of Limerick, entered the Army in 1806, and served in the Peninsula from 1810 to 1814; he was also at Waterloo, and was three times wounded in the course of the war. He was placed on half-pay in 1830; but soon after accepted the command of the foreign auxiliaries of Dom Pedro at the siege of Oporto, and was thus engaged until the close of the struggle. In 1837 he received his appointment in the Consular Service; he was successively employed in Servia and in Egypt, and he accompanied the late Adm. Sir Charles Napier in his campaign in Syria. In 1841 he was appointed Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Hanse Towns, which post he held until 1860, when he retired on a pension, and received the Order of the Bath.

Aug. 27. At his residence, 33, Clifton-road, St. John's-wood, aged 70, Thomas Jefferson Hogg, esq.

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The deceased was born May 24, 1792, at Norton, co. Durham, and was the eldest son of the late John Hogg, esq., D.L. and barrister-at-law, formerly of Lincoln's-inn. He received his early education at the Royal Grammar-school of Durham, under the late Rev. Dr. Britton. Mr. Hogg, in January, 1810, went to University College, Oxford, where his acquaintance with Percy Bysshe Shelley quickly ripened into an ardent friendship, that only terminated with the unfortunate death of the poet. His recent life of his fellow-collegian has only, as yet, in part appeared. Mr. Hogg entered early at the Middle Temple, and was called to the Bar in Michaelmas Term, 1817. He for many years regularly attended the Durham and Northumberland sessions and assizes, and obtained some practice. In 1833 he was appointed one of the Municipal Corporation Commissioners for England and Wales; and, afterwards, he was for more than twenty years Revising Barrister for Northumberland, Berwick; and the northern boroughs.

In a thorough acquaintance with Greek — his favourite language — few English scholars could surpass him; in the modern languages, German, French, Italian, and Spanish, he was well read; and during the last few years a great part of his leisure was spent in studying some of the best authors of Germany.

In 1827, Mr. Hogg published an amusing sketch of his travels, entitled "Two Hundred and Nine Days; or, The Journal of a Traveller on the Continent;" and was likewise the author of several essays in the *Edinburgh Review*, and in other periodicals; and two able articles in the last two editions of the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia Britannica*, viz., "Alphabet," and "Antiquities," were from his pen.

July 19. At Anglesey, near Gosport, where he had been residing for a few months for the benefit of his health, aged 63, Sir Henry Bold-Hoghton, bart., of Hoghton Tower, co. Lancaster.

The deceased was the only son of Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, bart., of Hoghton Tower and Walton-le-Dale, by Susanna, only daughter and heiress of Peter Brooke, esq., of Astley, and widow of Thomas Townley Parker, esq., of Cuerden. The late baronet was born on the 3rd of January, 1799, and was consequently in the sixty-fourth year of his age. He married, firstly, on the 23rd of May, 1820, Doro-

thea, second daughter of Peter Patten Bold, esq., of Bold, who, on the death of her eldest sister (the Princess Sapiaba, of Poland), became heiress of the Bold estates. On the occasion of his marriage he assumed, by royal licence, the name and arms of Bold, in addition to those of Hoghton. By this lady, who died 7th of December, 1840, he left, beside other issue, a son, now Sir Henry de Hoghton, bart., born 2nd of August, 1821, who has, since his father's death, by royal licence dated 6th of August, 1862, re-assumed the ancient patronymic of his family by taking the surname of "de Hoghton" instead of Hoghton. The deceased baronet married, secondly, a Miss Smith, of Norwich, by whom he leaves issue. Sir Henry was a magistrate and a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Lancaster. For a short time he was colonel of the Third Regt. of Lancashire Militia, and in 1829 served the office of High Sheriff of the county. He was also the manorial coroner for Walton-le-Dale. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father, in November, 1835. Since the death of his first wife he had mainly resided in the south of England, and taken no part in the public affairs of the county. He had been in a declining state of health for about twelve months. Sir Henry was the eighth baronet of his family.

The family of De Hoghton is of great antiquity, and in point of precedence the second in the baronetage.

Warine Bussel, Baron of Penwortham, son of Roger de Busli, or Bussel, joint lord of Blackburn, *temp.* William the Conqueror, gave with his daughter in free marriage to Hamo Pincerna, a direct descendant of Herveius Walter, who accompanied the Conqueror to England, two carucates of land in Heton and Echilstone (Hooton and Eccleston), Testa de Nevill, 816. Of the issue of this marriage was Willus de Hooton, who (5th of King Stephen) gave ten marks of gold that he might have to wife the widow of Geoffry de Favare, with her land and the custody of her son till he might be knighted, and that afterwards he might hold the said land of the said William. This Willus de Hooton was living at Hooton, or Hoghton, in the 12th of Stephen, A.D. 1147, and the property has remained with his descendants to the present time.

The influence and position of the Hoghtons may be judged from the fact that as early as 1282 a member of the family

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(Richard de Hoghton) was sheriff of Lancashire, and this office almost every generation of the Hoghtons has been called on to fill. In 1326 Sir Richard Hoghton was one of the knights of the shire, and succeeding lords of Hoghton were frequently chosen to that dignity, till the reign of James II., when Sir Charles Hoghton was one of the county members. With Preston they have been long and intimately connected. The earliest freemen's roll in the possession of the Corporation, that of the guild of 1397, contains the names of two members of the family, Sir Robert de Hoghton and Sir William de Hoghton, and the statutes of that guild were confirmed at a guild court before Sir Richard de Hoghton, the then head of the family. The name of Adam de Hoghton (or Hoc-ton) occurs seven times as Mayor of Preston, between the years 1371 and 1384; in 1411 Henry de Hoghton was mayor; Robert Hoghton was mayor of the guild of 1439, and the same or another Robert Hoghton at the guild of 1458. From these ancient times to the present their connection with the municipality of Preston has been uninterrupted.

We have spoken of the family being of Hoghton, but in the reign of Queen Elizabeth Walton Hall became a part of their possessions. Thomas Hoghton of Lea, a younger son of Sir Richard Hoghton, was killed by Mr. Langton, Baron of Newton, in an affray at Lea, wherein the baron, at the head of eighty of his tenants and retainers, had attacked Mr. Hoghton. Mr. Langton was committed for trial for murder, but, by the intercession of friends, the case was compromised, and Mr. Langton, to whose family Walton belonged, ceded that estate to the Hoghtons to make peace with them, by way of "frumgil," the last instance of the old Saxon mode of atoning for murder by payment to the kindred of the deceased which was allowed in England. The estate of Walton has ever since remained with the Hoghton family; but the late baronet, when he succeeded to the property, pulled down the old hall where his ancestors had resided since shortly after they became possessed of it.

Sir Richard Hoghton, bart., son of this Thomas Hoghton, succeeded to the representation of the family, and when lord of Hoghton Tower entertained (in 1617), in magnificent style James I., on one of his progresses from Scotland southward. Sir Richard Hoghton, who had represented the county in Parliament, served the office of High Sheriff, and received

the honour of knighthood; was created a baronet on the day the order was founded, and the Hoghton family is the second in precedence in the baronetcy, Sir Edmund Bacon being the Premier Baronet.

The Hoghton family took a prominent part in the Civil Wars on the side of the King, and Hoghton Tower was garrisoned for him. The taking possession of it by the Parliamentary forces was followed by a mysterious explosion, in which two hundred of their men were killed. At a later era they were devoted partisans of the Revolution, and there were no firmer friends of civil and religious liberty than several successive baronets of Hoghton. Sir Richard, the third baronet, and his wife Lady Sarah, a daughter of the Earl of Chesterfield, were great patrons of the Nonconformists, and so were his son and successor, Sir Charles; his grandson, Sir Henry, M.P. for Preston; and the next possessor of the title, the nephew of the latter, also Sir Henry and M.P. for Preston.

We have alluded to the long connection of the Hoghton family with the municipality of Preston. In other respects they have been intimately connected with that town. Sir Richard Hoghton received from his royal guest, James I., a gift of the rectory of Preston, and of the advowson of the vicarage. Both were retained by the Hoghtons until Sir H. P. Hoghton, the father of the late baronet, sold the advowson of the vicarage to Hulme's trustees (about thirty years ago). The lay rectory is still in the Hoghton family. Three generations represented Preston in Parliament. Sir Henry Hoghton, the fifth baronet, represented Preston in the Parliaments of 1710, 1715, 1728, and 1735. His nephew, Sir Henry, was a candidate on the Whig or Derbyite interest, at "the great election" in 1768, along with Colonel Burgoyne, and although they were not returned, they were declared by the House of Commons duly elected and took their seats, their election securing the old political privilege of the borough, "universal suffrage," which was once its peculiar right. This Sir Henry was returned on four succeeding occasions, and represented the borough until his death in 1795, when he was succeeded by his son, Sir H. P. Hoghton, bart., who sat for the borough until 1802.

The deceased baronet was a Conservative, but did not take an active part in political matters. He was an attached member of the Church of England. When

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the Preston parish church was rebuilt in 1855, he presented the splendid east window which now adorns the chancel, of which, of course, as rector, he was the owner.

In accordance with the wish of the deceased, that he should be interred in the neighbourhood of where he died, he was buried in the church-yard of the small chapel at Anglesea, in the parish of Alvertoke, near Gosport, Hants, 25th of July, 1862.

Dec. 27. Accidentally drowned in the dock at Aberdeen, Walter Hood, esq., one of the most eminent of Scottish ship-builders.

April 15. At his residence, 37, Upper Seymour-st., Portman-square, the Rev. Frederick William Hope, M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

He was born, January 8, 1797, at the above-mentioned place, being the second son of John Thomas Hope, Esq., and of Ellen Hester Mary, only child of Sir Thomas Edwardes, bart.

He was educated at Christ Church College, Oxford, graduated B.A. in 1820, and took his M.A. degree in 1823. He was ordained to the curacy of the family living of Frodesley, Shropshire, but his health did not long permit him to remain an active member of the profession of his choice. During his residence at Oxford he devoted his leisure hours to the study of zoology and entomology, and on leaving college he pursued those studies with great earnestness, not confining his attention to insects (which, however, subsequently became his more especial favourites), but extending it to every branch of English animated nature.

He was, at an early age, elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society. The Zoological Society of London was founded in 1826, and the Entomological Society in 1838, in both of which he took an active interest from their first establishment, and in 1835 he succeeded the late Mr. Children as the President of the latter Society; which office he held for the period limited by the bye-laws of that Society.

His contributions to the publications of these various Societies were very numerous, including monographs of various interesting groups. He also published Catalogues of his Collections of *Lucanida* and *Hemiptera*, and of Italian and Mediterranean *Crustacea*. His papers in the "Linnean Transactions" comprised illustrations of many of the most beautiful insects ever figured. He also contributed

a valuable series of observations on the Entomo-geography of India, which appeared in Dr. Boyle's work on the Himalayas. Instead of confining his attention to the technical description of the numerous new species of insects contained in his cabinets, he extended his inquiries to many practical points in their economy, such as the supply of silk, the insect parasites of the human body, the investigation of the insects mentioned in the Holy Scriptures, account of the various species of insects which have been used for food by man, and the ravages of insects on growing crops and on the submarine wooden constructions of our harbours, &c. He also published a separate work, on "Coleopterous Insects," in three vols. 8vo.

During the last twenty-two years of his life the state of Mr. Hope's health required his residence for a considerable portion of each year in the warmer parts of Europe, and at Naples and Nice he continued his investigations, especially on the marine productions of those localities, forming large collections of fishes, crustacea, &c., as well as of birds, shells, &c.

Being desirous of keeping these large collections entire, and actuated by a strong devotion to his Alma Mater, he executed, in the year 1849, a deed of gift making over his whole collection, as well as his library of books and engravings, to the University of Oxford. By this means, with the valuable additions subsequently made from the same liberal source, the University now possesses a collection of insects inferior only in extent to those in the national Museums of London, Berlin, and Paris, and an entomological library unrivalled both in the number and rarity of its contents.

Mr. Hope did not, however, confine his attention to natural history, since his donation to the University of Oxford comprises one of the largest collections of engraved portraits and topographical illustrations ever formed, together with several thousand volumes (exclusive of those of natural history) of biographical, historical, topographical, and fine-art works, voyages, travels, &c., including the Jussieu collection of academic *éloges*, illustrating the collection of engravings, which cannot be considered as amounting, at the lowest estimate, to fewer than 200,000.

In the year 1855 the first stone of the New Museum at Oxford was laid (Mr. Hope's various donations having

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materially advanced that measure), on which occasion the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on him by the University.

In the year 1861 Mr. Hope further testified his devotion to the University by founding and endowing a Professorship of Zoology. In the same year his various collections of natural history were removed to the New Museum, and his collection of engravings to the gallery of the Radcliffe Library. His latest donation to the University consisted of the remarkable collection of British essayists formed by his father, consisting of upwards of 1200 volumes.

In 1885 Mr. Hope married Ellen, younger daughter of George Meredith, esq., of Nottingham-place, Marylebone, and Berrington Court, Worcestershire. He died without issue.

Dec. 8. At his residence in Piccadilly, aged 54, Henry Thomas Hope, esq., of Deepdene. Mr. Hope was the eldest son of the wealthy capitalist of Amsterdam, by the Hon. Louisa Beresford, youngest daughter of Lord Decies, Archbishop of Tuam. He was consequently brother of Mr. Adrian Hope, of the banking firm at Amsterdam, and of Mr. Alexander Beresford Hope. The deceased gentleman was born in 1808, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He sat in Parliament for East Lowe in 1830 and 1831; and represented Gloucester from 1838 to 1841, and was re-elected in 1847. He was a Conservative in politics, but in favour of free trade. Mr. Hope's immense property will be inherited solely by his only child, the Countess of Lincoln.

Jan. 27. Aged 81, the Rev. Thomas Hartwell Horne, B.D. The deceased was born on the 20th of October, 1780. His father, William Horne, was a barrister's clerk, for many years confidentially employed by Mr. Graham, afterwards one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer. Young Thomas received the rudiments of a classical education in Christ's Hospital, and soon evinced that he was a youth of no ordinary resolution and perseverance. He passed through the lower classes with credit, and rose to be a deputy Grecian.

In 1795 Mr. Horne quitted Christ's Hospital, an orphan lad of 15, small of stature, and not robust in health, with a very narrow circle of acquaintances, and a family of brothers and sisters depending upon his exertions. His early life was one protracted course of manly efforts to maintain a honourable independence.

Between the years 1793 and 1806 he was engaged as a barrister's clerk, filling several situations of this nature under different employers; progressing very slowly in the matter of worldly goods, but steadily adding to his stock of information, and qualifying himself for a sphere of more extended usefulness.

He devoted his pen and his energies to editing or compiling a number of works upon the most miscellaneous subjects, all of which had a considerable success in their day. Among these may be mentioned "A Compendium of the Admiralty Laws and Regulations of the Court of Admiralty," "An Introduction to the Study of Bibliography," "An Illustrated Record of Important Events" (in conjunction with Dr. Gillies and Professor Shakspeare); "Deism Refuted," "Wallis's Itinerary," "Jewish and Christian Privileges Compared," "Pott's Law Dictionary," "Murphy's Arabian Antiquities of Spain," "Crosby's Gazetteer," "Van Leenween's Commentaries on the Dutch Law," and many ecclesiastical and scriptural works. From 1806 to 1809 he was private clerk or secretary to Joseph Butterworth, esq., M.P., and from 1809 to 1823 he was sub-librarian to the Surrey Institution. Finally, from 1824 until his resignation of office at Christmas, 1860, he was Senior Assistant Librarian in the department of Printed Books in the British Museum.

Thus, his days were fully occupied, and it was only during hours stolen from his pillow that he raised that superstructure of literary merit which will perpetuate his name. Mr. Horne's great work is his invaluable "Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures," the first edition of which was published in 3 vols. 8vo, London, 1813. This laborious monument of perseverance and meritorious industry at once introduced the author to fame, if not to competence. It was adopted immediately in Europe and America as the Biblical student's indispensable handbook. Mr. Horne had the astonishing good fortune to see his book pass through no fewer than ten editions in England.

The "Introduction" at once introduced Mr. Horne to the notice of the most eminent divines of our Church. The venerable Dr. Howley, then Bishop of London, in 1819, ordained him to the curacy of Christ Church, Newgate-street. Here he remained, under the Rev. Samuel

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Growther, for six years. He subsequently became assistant minister at Welbeck Chapel, then under the incumbency of the eloquent Dr. Jennings. Here he continued until 1833, when he was appointed by Dr. Howley (who was now Archbishop of Canterbury) to the living of St. Edmund-the-King with St. Nicholas Acons, Lombard-street, in the city of London.

In 1812 Mr. Horne married Sarah, eldest daughter of John Millard, esq., solicitor, clerk to the Cordwainers' Company. As a parish minister, Mr. Horne was universally esteemed and respected. To the poor he was a father, to the rich a faithful counsellor. His discourses, though unmarked by eloquence either of delivery or composition, were always instructive, thoughtful, and abounding in wholesome information.

Mr. Horne took his degree of B.D. at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1829. From the University of Pennsylvania, United States of America, he subsequently received the diploma of D.D., a fact which redounds to the honour and discernment of that learned body.

Feb. 27. At Clevedon, Somerset, aged 85, Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, bart., of Harewood, Herefordshire.

Dec. 5. At Hereford, aged 82, Chandos Hoskyns, esq., brother of the late Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, bart., of Harewood, Herefordshire.

Jan. 28. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 83, Anne Elizabeth, relict of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Hotham.

Sept. 16. At Farley Castle, near Bath, Sir George Houlton, Capt. Forty-third Infantry, and Ensign of H.M.'s Body Guard of Yeomen of the Guard. He served in almost every action of the Peninsular War, as well as at Walcheren, in the south of France, and at New Orleans. He was one of the storming party at Ciudad Rodrigo, as also at Badajoz, and was severely wounded at the battle of Vittoria. He was knighted in 1835, and had received the War Medal with ten clasps.

April 5. At Torquay, aged 81, General Sir Robert Houstoun, K.C.B., of Clerkington, Haddingtonshire. He entered the army of the East India Company at an early age, and proceeded to Bengal in 1795, where he continued to serve for twenty-five years, taking part in all the operations under Lord Lake, &c., during that period, including twelve battles or actions and nine sieges. He became a general in the East India Company's ser-

vice in 1854, and was for ten years Governor of the Military College at Addiscombe; on his retirement he received from the Directors of the East India Company a piece of plate of the value of 500*l.* in testimony of their estimation of his services.

Jan. 5. At St. John's-wood, aged 72, Harriet, wife of Col. Robert Hughes.

Feb. 12. At his residence, Newquay, Cornwall, aged 68, the Rev. Charles Henry Hutton, D.D.

Dr. Hutton was born at his father's rectory at Beaumont, Essex, in 1794, and was educated on the foundation of the Charterhouse; but he ran away from school and entered the Royal Navy as a midshipman, and saw some service at Copenhagen and Stockholm. Returning to England, he was entered at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1816. Shortly afterwards an Essex fellowship falling vacant at Magdalen College, he was elected to fill it. Mr. Hutton was ordained deacon in 1817 by the Bishop of Salisbury, and priest in the following year by the Bishop of Oxford. He held for many years the British chaplaincies at Geneva and Caen, where he made many attached friends. In 1841 he went back into residence at Oxford, and shortly afterwards undertook the parochial duties of the little village of Horsepath, near Shotover. In 1844 he was instituted to the rectory of Great Houghton, Northamptonshire, one of the most valuable livings in the patronage of his college, and which he held till his death, though for the last few years he had been non-resident on account of ill-health.

Oct. 17. At Bengoe, near Hertford, aged 67, Major Ingall, late Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, Montreal.

July 14. At Queen's-gate, Kensington-gore, aged 81, Eliza, widow of the Right Rev. John Inglis, D.D., Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia.

Sept. 27. At Homburg, Major-Gen. Sir John Kardley Wilmot Inglis, K.C.B., Col. of the Thirty-second Regt., and commander of the troops in the Ionian Islands. This distinguished officer commanded the garrison at Lucknow in the Indian Mutiny, and defended that position with a very small force of English soldiers, already enfeebled by privation and the diseases incident to a hostile climate, against an enormously-disproportioned force of mutineers. For that noble defence he was made a Knight Commander of the Bath. Subsequently he was appointed to the im-

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portant post of commander of Her Majesty's troops in the Ionian Islands; but his health, shaken by the long anxiety and desperate privation of the defence of Lucknow, languished until his medical advisers thought it their duty to recommend that he should try the air of Germany. Sir John Inglis was rather over 50 years of age. In 1833 he received his commission as ensign of the Thirty-second Regt., and it is a remarkable fact that he served in that regiment in every grade from ensign to full colonel, and that he was still colonel of that regiment when he was appointed to the command of Her Majesty's forces in the Ionian Islands. He continued to be colonel of that regiment up to the moment of his death.

March 13. At Poolbrook, Northamptonshire, aged 88, the Rev. Charles Euseby Isham, for nearly sixty-two years Rector of that parish.

Aug. 25. At his residence in the Close, Salisbury, aged 58, John Henry Jacob, esq., Major of the First Administrative Battalion of Wiltshire Rifle Volunteers, and Capt. Commandant of the First (Salisbury) Company.

Dec. 7. In Dublin, St. John Jefferyes, esq., of Blarney Castle, Cork.

Nov. 5. At his residence, Portland-place, Bath, aged 79, Gen. Wm. Jervois, K.H., Col. of H.M.'s Seventy-sixth Regt. In 1810 he served on the staff of Lord Blayney, accompanied him on the expedition to Malaga, and was slightly wounded in the attack on the fortress of Frangerola. In 1813 he was appointed to the staff of Sir Gordon Drummond, with whom he embarked for Canada, where during the operations of that and the following year he was present at almost all the actions fought with the American army.

Jan. 10. At his residence, Greenhill, Weymouth, aged 76, Sir Edwd. Johnson, K.C.S., J.P. and D.L. for Dorsetshire. He was nominated a Knight of the Order of Charles III. of Spain in 1835, for his services during the Peninsular War.

Jan. 8. At Cheltenham, aged 82, Adm. the Hon. Alexander Jones, youngest and last surviving son of Charles, fourth Viscount Ranelagh.

Feb. 16. At his residence, Chester-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 82, William Samuel Jones, esq., late Master of the Crown Office, Temple.

Oct. 28. At Huntingdon, near York, aged 40, Jessie Louisa, wife of Lieut.-Col. Geo. Lister Kaye.

Dec. 21. At Exeter, aged 84, George

Kekewich, esq., for many years one of the Judges of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope. He was educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge, and was the author of "A Digested Index to the Early Chancery Reports, 1804."

Aug. 10. Aged 73, Robert Kelham Kelham, esq., of Bleasby-hall, Nottinghamshire.

Feb. 1. The Lady Nigel Kennedy, widow of Lord Nigel Kennedy, youngest brother of the Marquis of Ailsa.

Oct. 27. At Montalto, Ballynahinch, aged 41, the Hon. Mrs. Kerr, wife of David Stewart Kerr, esq., M.P., dau. of the third Baron Dufferin and Clanboye.

Nov. 25. At the Villa, Mont Fleuri, near Pau, the Lady Killeen, wife of Lord Killeen, son of the Earl of Fingall. Elise Mary, Lady Killeen, was the eldest dau. of M. Rio, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and god-dau. of the Count de Montalembert. She married in 1857, and has left a son and dau. surviving her.

April 22. At Hastings, aged 75, Capt. Sir John Kincaid, formerly Inspector of Prisons and Factories for Scotland and for the North of England. Sir John was born at Dalbeath, near Falkirk, in Jan., 1787. He entered the army in 1809, and served throughout the Peninsular war with the Rifle Brigade, from which he retired, as captain, in 1831. He led the storming party of the Light Division at Ciudad Rodrigo, and received the Peninsular medal with nine clasps, also the medal for Waterloo, where his horse was killed under him. Sir John was the author of "Adventures in the Rifle Brigade," and "Random Shots from a Rifleman."

Jan. 7. At his residence, in Devonshire, Admiral Sir Edward Durnford King, K.C.H. This distinguished officer entered the navy in 1786. By his gallantry in Lord Howe's actions of May 29 and June 1, 1794, he obtained promotion to the rank of Lieutenant, having been midshipman on board the *Par-fleur*. He was actively employed afloat until 1828. In July, 1840, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief on the Cape of Good Hope and Brazil stations, and in 1845 he was selected for chief command at the Nore. Sir Edward had received the medal for Lord Howe's action, also the naval medal and two clasps. He was among the flag officers in receipt of the good-service pension.

Sept. 14. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 72, Rear-Adm. R. H. King.

April 30. At Brighton, aged 81, John

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Knight, esq., late Secretary of the Bank of England.

May 26. At Stafford, aged 81, Edward Knight, esq., M.B. Cantab., magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for Stafford.

Jan. 21. At Cadlington, Horndean, Hants, aged 82, Dorothea, relict of Sir Wm. Knighton, bart., G.C.H.

Nov. 30. At Torquay, aged 77, James Sheridan Knowles, the well-known dramatic poet.

Mr. Knowles was born in Cork in the year 1784, being the eldest son of Mr. James Knowles, the author of a "Dictionary of the English Language," and a man of eminence, both for talent and learning. He received the name of Sheridan in consequence of his connection with the family which has been rendered illustrious by the high and varied talents both of its male and female branches. The father of Mr. Knowles removed to London, as a more suitable field for the exercise of his profession as a teacher, in the year 1792; at which time the subject of this notice was only eight years of age. When only 12 years old, his mind began to display its inherent inclination for that sort of literature in which he afterwards became so distinguished, having composed a play for a company of juvenile performers, of whom he was the leader. Soon afterwards he composed the libretto of an opera founded on the history of the Chevalier de Grillon. At 14, he wrote the ballad of the "Welsh Harper." It was about this time that he became acquainted with William Hazlitt, by whose advice and free but friendly criticisms he was aided in many of his earlier productions. By Hazlitt he was introduced to Charles Lamb. Mr. Knowles made his first appearance as an actor on the boards of Crow Street Theatre, in Dublin, and he afterwards performed in Waterford, Swansea, and various other places. As an actor he never achieved much eminence. He subsequently assisted his father at the Belfast Academical Institution. While in that city his first dramatic efforts were submitted to the ordeal of public favour. The first of these pieces was "Brian Boroihme," rather a *refaciamento* of a piece by another author, than an original play. The next was "Caius Gracchus," first performed in Belfast on the 13th of February, 1815, and acted about eight years afterwards in London with great success. The third of Mr. Knowles's plays was "Virginius." The plays of

"William Tell," "The Beggar of Bethnal Green," "The Hunchback," "The Wife," "The Daughter," "The Love Chase," "Woman's Wit," "The Maid of Mariendort," "Love," "Old Maids," "John of Procida," "The Boats of Arragon," and "The Secretary" followed in rapid succession. In several of these plays Mr. Knowles himself appeared; in some of them he sustained the leading characters. He also delivered courses of lectures at various places, on elocution and kindred subjects. America he visited twice. As age advanced, his thoughts took a deeply-serious tone, and the world was somewhat startled to learn that the old actor and poet had become a Baptist preacher and writer; but in his seriousness, Knowles lost none of his old cheerfulness of spirit. Under the Ministry of the late Sir Robert Peel, a literary pension of £200 per annum was bestowed upon him as an acknowledgment by the Crown of his labours in the cause of literature and virtue. Mr. Knowles was also the author of some novels and tales, and two works on subjects of polemical theology, "The Rock of Rome" and "The Idol Demolished by its own Priests," both written in opposition to the tenets of the Church of Rome.

Feb. 13. At his chambers in the Temple, at an advanced age, A. S. Laing, esq., who for many years was the chief magistrate of the old Hutton Garden Police Court. Mr. Laing was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1839.

July 31. At Richmond, aged 76, the Hon. Mrs. Geo. Lamb, widow of the Hon. George Lamb, fourth son of the first Viscount Melbourne; sister of Admiral Sir Augustus Clifford.

Feb. 25. In Connaught-square, aged 71, Commander Henry Lancaster, R.N. The deceased officer entered the Navy in 1805, on board the *Victory*, 100, bearing the flag of Lord Nelson, under whom he was present, within a month, at the Battle of Trafalgar. In 1809 he served with the boats of the *Apello*, 38, at the capture and destruction of the French store-ships *Lamproie*, *Bombarda*, *Victoire*, and *Grandeur*, and armed xebecque *Normande*, with a convoy of seven merchant vessels, defended by numerous strong batteries, in the Bay of Bona; on which occasion he was gassed. In 1812 he assisted in the capture of the French ship *Mertins*, of 20 guns, under the bat-

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teries of Corsica, and on the 20th of September following, the national *xebecque Ulyse*, of 6 guns. He was present at the siege of Trieste in 1813, where he was wounded; and in the same year, in the *Prince of Wales*, 98, shared in Sir Edward Pellew's second partial action with the Toulon fleet, and witnessed the fall of Genoa and Savona.

Jan. In his eightieth year, the Rev. Sir Richard Langrishe, son of Sir Hercules Langrishe, one of the leading orators of the Irish House of Commons.

Nov. 26. At Cheltenham, Edward de Lautour, esq., Bengal Civil Service, late a Judge in the High Court of Calcutta.

May 16. At Thorpe Hall, Essex, aged 88, John Martin Leake, esq., a Benchet of the Middle Temple. The deceased was called to the Bar in Nov., 1797, and was the "father" of the legal profession, being the senior, by some years, of any other member. Not needing to employ his legal attainments for professional emolument, Mr. Leake devoted them most assiduously to the service of the public. He qualified as a magistrate of Essex in 1811, and, as Chairman for a very long period of the County Quarter Sessions, few men have administered the law with more impartiality and ability.

Dec. 28. At Edgbaston, Warwickshire, aged 71, Joseph Frederick Leddam, esq., a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Warwick, Worcester, and Stafford, High Sheriff for the county of Worcester in the year 1848.

Jan. 31. At Roath, Cardiff, aged 75, Edward H. Lee, esq., a magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Glamorgan.

May 13. At Cheltenham, suddenly, aged 62, Sir Joseph Edward Leeds, bart.

Oct. 31. At his house in London, aged 55, Anthony F. Butler St. Leger, esq., of Park Hill, near Doncaster, and Berkeley-square, London.

This gentleman was the heir male of the ancient family of St. Leger, who came from Normandy with William the Conqueror, and were rewarded with large possessions in Sussex and Kent. The deceased gentleman was derived from the line which were settled at Ulcombe in Kent, in the reign of Henry III. One ancestor was that Sir Anthony St. Leger, who was high in the favour of Henry VIII., was Lord-Deputy of Ireland, a Knight of the Garter, and one of the most eminent men of his time. Sir Anthony's eldest son, from whom the

gentleman now deceased was descended, settled in Ireland. Sir John St. Leger, one of this family, was a Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, and was the father of John St. Leger, the immediate ancestor of the deceased, and of General Anthony St. Leger, of Park Hill, who founded the Doncaster St. Leger in 1776. Mr. Anthony F. Butler St. Leger, besides being heir male of the St. Leger, was heir general of the ancient Kentish family of Septvans or Harflets. He died unmarried.

June 30. At Primrose-hill, London, in his eighty-third year, Dr. John Leifchild, D.D., an eminent Independent minister.

Dr. Leifchild was the son of a cooper living at Barnet. His father was a Wesleyan Methodist, his mother a decided Calvinist. When 16 years of age, he was apprenticed to a cooper, at St. Albans. From his very childhood he states himself, in a very interesting autobiography, to have been the subject of religious impressions, and always under the influence of religious restraint. His early faith seems to have received a bias from his mother's doctrines, and he attended a Calvinistic chapel at Whetstone, where Matthews, the bookseller, and father of the comedian, was the usual preacher. While pursuing his humble calling with diligence, he says of himself, "that he had a consciousness of being born to something better than the drudgery of trade." In fact, impelled by the example of the preachers whom he had been accustomed to hear in the chapels attended by his parents, he aspired to be a preacher, for which calling he felt he had a natural genius. To cultivate this talent he used to attend the sermons of the Rev. Samuel Nicholson, a very eloquent preacher at the Abbey Church, and would repeat in private much of his discourses, endeavouring "to imitate his almost matchless elocution." His first public discourse was a speech at a Wesleyan class-meeting, which, though with much trepidation, he delivered with great liberty to himself, and acceptance from those who heard him. While still a lad he married; but his wife was not long spared to him. He removed to London, both for the purposes of obtaining employment, and for the opportunity of hearing the best preachers. His talent for preaching was rapidly developing, and he was often asked to take the place of some "local preachers" of the Wesleyan persuasion; and some-

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times delivered as many as four discourses on a Sabbath afternoon. This hard practice gave him fluency and boldness. He broke away, however, from the Wesleyan connection, on the ground of "effectual calling"—the views of that body not being, in his opinion, sufficiently Calvinistic—and joined the Independents. Up to this time he was, by his own account, entirely uneducated; but this must be taken to mean uneducated in respect of theological and doctrinal learning, for he speaks of his early fondness for reading and writing, and his skill in playing upon some instruments of music. Now, however, he found friends and admirers who placed him at the Hoxton Academy, instituted to train young men for the Independent ministry. Though the course of study at this college was not very profound, it gave to his mind that training which alone was necessary to make available his very peculiar powers. His singular talents for preaching, and rivetting the attention of large congregations, soon attracted notice; and he was scarcely 28, when he was chosen for the ministry of the Horton-street Chapel, Kensington, where he became very popular. His personal character, moreover, was such that he obtained the respect of his neighbours of all creeds, was on terms of friendship with the vicar and eminent Churchmen, and even received attention from the Dukes of Kent and Sussex. In 1811 he again married, and this union was blessed by long duration and great happiness. He was soon after invited to a ministry in which his great powers could be exercised in a more extended sphere—he was placed in the Bridge-street Chapel, at Bristol, with an unanimity and earnestness which was highly gratifying. Here his fame as a preacher widely increased; and he was now recognised as one of the leading Dissenting ministers—fame which speaks the more markedly of his merits, inasmuch as there were at this time at Bristol two other remarkable preachers, whose names have spread beyond the bounds of their sect, Robert Hall and Mr. Jay. After six years of utility and fame at Bristol, Dr. Leifchild was invited to take pastoral charge of the Craven Chapel in London. He hesitated long, and accepted unwillingly, in spite of the advice of friends, and the entreaties of his Bristol congregation that he would not abandon them. The event proved that he had judged wisely, for his sphere

of usefulness became very widely extended, and the influence of his ministry was incalculable. He gave himself to the work with a zeal and devotedness which carried all before him like a strong tide; he was possessed with the tremendous responsibility of his mission, and addressed himself to every detail of ministerial labour with unflagging ardour and energy. After thirty-seven years of devoted services, Dr. Leifchild found the access of age telling upon his powers, and surrendered his charge into the hands of less-exhausted labourers; but not into idleness or indifference. He retired to Brighton, where he took charge of a newly-erected chapel, where, if his labours were lighter, they were not less energetic than they had been in London. In 1856 he lost his wife. He deemed this privation as a warning that his own term was approaching. He retired from public duties, and devoted himself to the preparation for his own calling. He retired to London, where he died, full of years and honour.

In addition to the duties of his peculiar charges Dr. Leifchild, in the course of his busy and highly-honoured public life, ministered occasionally in almost every city and town in the country, and was in the habit of remarking that hardly a seat of large population could be named in which he had not once or oftener exercised his sacred calling.

Dr. Leifchild was a very zealous co-operator with the great philanthropic and religious movements and societies around him, and his name was widely known and respected in circles where, as a mere Dissenting minister, he would not have been appreciated. One of the great objects of his life was to promote Christian union, and with this view he cherished for many years the project of a society founded upon a basis of great truths held in common, and minor truths, or denominational distinctions, held in abeyance. The first public meeting of the Evangelical Alliance was held at Craven Chapel under his arrangement. Good men of all shades of evangelical belief he loved from his heart, and it may be affirmed that such men loved him.

The greatness of Dr. Leifchild as a preacher is already become a matter of tradition, for he has left but few written examples of his great force of thought and power of diction. His style indeed appears to have been that which appeals rather to the imagination than the reason.

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"Mr. Leifchild," says Serjeant Talfour, no mean judge of eloquence, "is one of those who feel 'the future in the instant.' He has almost as intense a consciousness of the world to come as he has of the visible objects around him. He speaks not only as believing, but as seeing that which is invisible. The torments of the hell which he discloses are as palpable to his mind as the sufferings of a convict stretched on a rack by a human torturer. He speaks as if he and his hearers stood visibly on this 'end and shoal of time,' with the glories of heaven above him, and the eternal abyss beneath, and on the reception of his living words the doom of all who heard them were at the moment to be fixed for ever. He makes audible to the heart the silent flight of time, so that the wings of the hours seem to rustle as they pass by with fearful sound."

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Mr. Liefchild by the University of New York.

July 27. Suddenly, aged 47, Henry L'Estrange Styleman L'Estrange, esq., of Hunstanton Hall, Norfolk. The deceased was the only son of the late Henry Styleman, esq., of Snettisham Hall. He was educated at Eton, and Christchurch, Oxford, and after leaving the University travelled in Egypt and up the Nile. Returning home in 1836, his majority was celebrated at Hunstanton Hall, the ancient residence of the L'Estranges, he being the great-great-grandson of Sir Nicholas L'Estrange, the third baronet, whose male line failed at the decease of Sir Henry L'Estrange, the fifth baronet, in 1760. Here, the mansion having been restored with great care and expense, he took up his residence. In 1839 he procured the royal licence to assume the surname of L'Estrange, in addition to that of Styleman; and in the same year he married Jamesina Joice Ellen, dau. of John Stewart, esq., of Balladrum, Inverness, by whom he leaves issue two sons and three daughters. Mr. L'Estrange had a carefully-cultivated taste for the fine arts, and was a master of design and colour. His possessions in Norfolk entitled him to aspire to a seat for the county; and he became a candidate for the western division at the general election of 1852. He gave up politics and devoted himself to art. Such was his devotion to this pursuit that he took upon himself a great work, the painting of the roof of Ely Cathedral, on the designing and execution of which he bestowed many

years of severe toil. He had about half completed this labour of love at his decease, and had only recently received a public recognition of his artistic talents by being appointed a member of a commission for investigating the state of the frescoes in the new Houses of Parliament. Hunstanton Church is also a monument to his taste and skill. The deceased was senior co-heir to the baronies of Hastings and Foliot, and co-heir to those of Camoys and Strathbogie. He had served High Sheriff for the county, and was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant.

Oct. 5. In Charlwood-street, aged 74, William Leyburn, esq., late Chief Clerk in the Victualling Department of the Admiralty.

Nov. 15. At his residence, South Lambeth, aged 82, Mr. Thomas Archdeacon Lewis. This gentleman held the post of Assistant-Secretary to Archbishops Sutton and Howley of Canterbury, Harcourt of York, Bishop Blomfield, and the present Bishop of London, during a period extending over fifty-six years.

April 24. In Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, aged 65, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Lillie. This gallant officer served with the Twenty-third Fusiliers throughout the Peninsular war and at Waterloo, and was severely wounded at Orthes. During the Kandian rebellion at Ceylon in 1848, while serving in the Ceylon Rifles, he commanded the troops engaged with the insurgents, and received the special thanks of the Governor, Lord Torrington. He received the Waterloo and Peninsular war medals, with six clasps.

May 26. In Berkeley-square, aged 86, Jane, widow of the Hon. Hugh Lindsay, dau. of Lord Rockville, fourth son of the second Earl of Aberdeen.

Oct. 18. At Halleraig House, Lanarkshire, aged 66, Elspet Hadden, relict of Col. Martin Lindsay, C.B., formerly of the Seventy-eighth Highlanders.

April 27. In Central Africa, Mary, wife of Dr. Livingstone, the African missionary and traveller. She had joined her husband on the Zambesi just as he reached the coast from his adventurous journey up the Shiré to the Lake Nyassa. Her arrival was a very welcome one to him, a comfort and an assistance, and for three months he had her society. She was attacked by fever—as none ever escape in that region—but she got over it, and hopes were entertained that her constitution and the usual remedies, with the blessing of God, would bear her up

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until her husband could put his new iron steamer together, and leave the inhospitable coast for the higher and more healthy regions of the Shiré and lake. Providence had decreed otherwise. She died of another attack on Sunday, April 27.

April 27. The Rev. Charles Lloyd, Student of Christchurch, only son of the late Right Rev. Charles, Lord Bishop of Oxford.

Nov. 3. At Chester, suddenly, aged 62, Colonel John Lloyd, C.B., late of the Bombay Artillery, and commanding the First Brigade of the Cheshire Volunteer Artillery.

Col. Lloyd entered the Bombay Artillery in 1817. He was present as a captain at the storm and capture of Ghumee, under Lord Keane, July 23, 1839; the taking of Cabool, August 7, 1839; battle of Meanee, July 17, 1843; and battle of Hyderabad, March 24, 1843, when he obtained promotion and honours. In December, 1844, he commanded the artillery at the taking of the Mahratta fortress of Panalla and Pawunghur, during a wide-spread insurrection of some of the Mahratta States. The death of this gallant officer was singularly sudden. He had distributed the prizes to the Chester Volunteers in the Music Hall of that city, and was proceeding to address the corps, when, having uttered a few words, he fell to the floor and died in a few minutes.

Nov. 2. At Murree, Punjaub, Major Henry Loftus, Seventy-first Highland Light Infantry, second son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Bentinck Loftus, of Kilbride. Major Loftus served throughout the Crimean campaign, and was present at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and expedition to Kertch. He had received the Crimean medal and Fifth Class of the Medjidie, and was a Knight of the Legion of Honour.

Feb. 3. At Edinburgh, aged 50, Alexander Stuart Logan, esq. Mr. Logan was appointed to the office of Sheriff of Forfar in 1854.

Oct. 3. At Bylaugh Hall, Norfolk, aged 72, the Rev. Edward Lombe.

Dec. 20. At Wanstead, at the reputed age of 105, Thomas Lucas. He was born at Bygrave, in Hertfordshire, and was baptized in 1762, being then four or five years old. This patriarch was formerly farm bailiff to Mr. Long Wellesley, at Wanstead-house, had been married, and had several children, of whom some at advanced ages are still living. He had a remarkably healthy aspect and clear grey

eye, was of courteous manners, and of a very cheerful temper, and retained excellent health and the complete use of all his faculties (including his memory, hearing, and eyesight) till almost the end. Until within a few months of his death he chopped his own firewood, was conversational, and agreeable to visitors, and was generally in the full enjoyment of life. As he died on the 20th of December (the day before his birthday, which was on December 21), he had, in point of law, completed 105 years.

March 11. At Portakerry, Barbara Macdonald, widow of Sergeant John Macdonald, of H.M.'s Army-second regt., at the age of 104 years.

March 3. Accidentally drowned in the Isis, George Rankine Luke, esq., M.A. student and tutor of Christchurch. There are many persons in Scotland who will hear of this event with a deep and mournful interest. They will remember the youthful "Dux" of the Edinburgh Academy laden with prizes, their own contemporary, or the friend and contemporary of their sons,—the distinguished student of Glasgow University, the Dean Ireland's scholar, prizeman, and classman at Oxford, whose course they have followed by report in later life; afterwards the able and devoted college tutor, whose at the age of 25 has been taken from the scene of his labours. "He was certainly," writes a personal friend of the deceased gentleman, "one of the most remarkable students who ever came up to Oxford. He won all the principal University distinctions, but his extreme modesty and retiring disposition might have prevented a casual observer from seeing that there was far more in him than is necessarily implied in any number of academical decorations. A scholar in the best sense of the word, he united with scholarship great intellectual force, which could not have failed to raise him to eminence. During the last two years he had been quietly growing in reputation, and was exercising a great and beneficent influence in the University by devoted and unremitting attention to his pupils. The secret of this influence, which was exerted over his contemporaries as well as his pupils, lay in the uncommon energy and intensity of his character, which blended with a singular affectionateness. No one could have to do with him without feeling his power. He was remarkably free from weakness. The crotchets and pedantries and gossip of University life

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had no existence for him. Whatever he was about he went straight to the point, and could always be trusted for acting consistently with himself. Though instinctively a lover of truth, he was never led from his practical duties by vague speculation. The supposed theological difficulties of Oxford passed through his mind, but certainly left no hurtful impression on his strong and innocent nature. A few days ago he had said to a friend that he was not afraid to die at any moment. Nor was such a feeling, combined with such a life, in any degree presumptuous one. Though not originally a member of Christchurch, no man was ever more enthusiastically attached to his college. He was thoroughly impressed with the greatness of the institution to which he belonged, and he desired to make the great name a reality. He was fond of talking of his favourite pupils, and of the promising "material" which he found among them. Some of the Westminster students, especially, had a strong hold upon his affections; he often commended them as doing honour to the place of their education. It is nearly two years ago that Christchurch, after some intermission, was represented in the Moderation Class list by five first-class men. Without detracting from the merit of others, it will be generally admitted that this unusual distinction was, in a great measure, due to Mr. Luke's extraordinary industry. He understood perfectly the secret of success as a college tutor. The secret is chiefly devotion to the work, and consideration for the characters of young men. To men like Mr. Luke the difficulties of maintaining authority in a college absolutely disappear. The feelings with which the young are capable of regarding such a man, and the true estimate they form of him, are indeed surprising. He was of humble though respectable origin: himself a gentleman by nature, superior to all vulgar thoughts, he was full of tender care and interest about the members of his family. It is not too much to say that he was absolutely regardless of money, and of his own advancement in life. No advantage to himself would have pleased him half as much as the success of his pupils and his college in the University. The only personal object was the desire to help others. No one would do more for a friend or think less about it. His work is left unfinished, and has to be continued by others. Those who come after him

will find that their only chance of raising the great aristocratic seminary with which he was connected to its rightful position in public estimation is the performance of services like his, with the same untiring energy, the same regardlessness of self."

May 26. In Montagu-square, aged 85, Fanny Maria, wife of Sir Henry Mashington, bart.

Jan. 4. At Kilve Court, Somersetshire, aged 69, Lieut-Colonel Luttrell.

Dec. 23. At the Terrace, Kensington, aged 85, Major Benj. Lutyens, late of the Eleventh Light Dragoons. He was one of the few survivors of those who served in Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercrombie in 1801.

July 4. Rear-Adm. G. W. C. Lydiard, of Shalford, Surrey.

Nov. 19. At Munster Lodge, Fulham, Esther, widow of Gen. Sir William Macbean, K.O.B.

Dec. 10. At Magdalen Hall, Oxford, aged 90, Mary, wife of Dr. Macbride, the Principal. She was the last surviving dau. of the late Sir Joseph Radcliffe, of Milnes Bridge House, Yorkshshire, and Royton Hall, Lancashire.

July 15. In Wellington-road, Dublin, aged 80, Anne, relict of Bucknell M'Carthy, esq., dau. of the late Right Hon. Walter Hussey Burgh, Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland,

April 15. In Coleshill-street, Eaton-square, aged 80, Louisa, elder surviving dau. of the late Right Hon. Sir Archibald Macdonald, bart., Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Lady Louisa, dau. of the second Marquis of Stafford.

Oct. 31. At Peshawur, of cholera, Lieut.-Col. William D. Macdonald, Ninety-third Highlanders, eldest son of Capt. Macdonald, R.E., of Sandside, and Lady Ramsay Macdonald. The deceased officer served throughout the Crimean campaign as Provost Marshal, receiving the medal and clasps for Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, and Sebastopol, and the Order of the Fifth Class of the Medjidie, and the Turkish medal. From January, 1855, to August, 1856, he held the appointments of Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General and Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, and afterwards served with the force in China, and with the Ninety-third Highlanders in the campaigns of 1857 and 1858, in the Doab, Oude, and Rohilcund, and the capture of Lucknow, Bareilly, and Furruckabad.

Dec. 10. In Eaton-square, aged 73, Sir Duncan MacDougall, of Soroba, Argyll-
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shire, late commanding Seventy-ninth Highlanders. The deceased was the son of Patrick MacDougall, esq., of Soroba, Argyllshire. He entered the army in 1804, and served at the Cape of Good Hope, where he commanded on the frontier for a short time; in Portugal, Spain, France, the United States, and Canada; was at the siege of Badajoz, siege of the forts at Salamanca, battle of Salamanca (severely wounded, and medal), siege of Burgos and retreat therefrom, storming of St. Sebastian (medal), passage of the Bidassoa, battles of the Nivelle (medal) and the Nive (medal), investment of Bayonne; battle of Bladenburg and capture of Washington, action near Baltimore, where Gen. Ross, Commanding-in-Chief, to whom he was aide-de-camp, was mortally wounded; operations and battle before New Orleans, where Lieut. Gen. Sir Edward Pakenham, Commanding-in-Chief, to whom also he was aide-de-camp, was killed; and siege of Fort Bowyer, in Florida. In the Carlist war in Spain he served as second in command and Quartermaster-General in the British Auxiliary Legion of Spain, receiving for his services the Order of a Knight of St. Ferdinand and (July 18, 1838) an English knighthood. Sir Duncan had, so far back as 1852, warmly urged the formation of volunteer corps of artillery; foot and mounted rifles, and had insisted that public school-boys should be taught drill. The following year he raised and disciplined the Royal Lancashire Artillery; but owing to some misunderstanding with the War Office, he retired from the army in 1857 with the war medal and four clasps. Sir Duncan, who claimed to be descended in a direct line from Somerled, Prince of the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland in the eleventh century, married first, in 1817, Anne, dau. of Col. Smelt, Governor of the Isle of Man; and secondly, Hannah, widow of Col. Nicholson, and has left issue.

Oct. 21. At Eastbach Court, aged 80, Edw. Machen, esq., Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. of the county of Gloucester.

Sept. 24. Found dead in his bed, at the Glen, the seat of Charles Tennant, esq., William Forbes Mackenzie, esq., of Portmore. The deceased was returned for Peeblesshire in 1837, and retained his seat for that constituency till the general election of 1852. Mr. Forbes Mackenzie had accepted the office of a Lord of the Treasury in the Administration of the

Earl of Derby; and at the general election of 1852, offered himself to the great mercantile constituency of Liverpool. He was returned; but at the meeting of Parliament was unseated on petition. Mr. Forbes Mackenzie's name is unpleasantly associated in the minds of many with the Public Houses Act of 1852.

March 17. At Plymouth, aged 39, the Hon. Clara Mackay, daughter of Lord Reay. The unfortunate lady, who had before been under restraint, threw herself from her bedroom window in a paroxysm of insanity.

July 6. At New York, aged 74, Charles Kenneth Mackenzie, esq. The deceased, who lost his life in a fire at a coffee-house where he resided, it is said was for a time in early life aide-de-camp and military secretary to the Duke of Wellington. He was a man of good family and connections, a ripe scholar and an excellent linguist, with great and versatile literary attainments, having been a contributor, in his early years to both the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*, and the *Encyclopædia Britannica*; having also, at a later period, been the leading writer of editorials for one of the London daily Conservative journals.

Jan. 31. In Central Africa, aged 36, the Right Rev. Bishop Mackenzie.

Charles Fraser Mackenzie was the youngest son of Colin Mackenzie, esq., of Portmore, Peeblesshire, and Elizabeth his wife, dau. of Sir Wm. Forbes, bart., of Pitsligo, Aberdeenshire.

He was born on the 10th of April, 1825. In 1834 he was sent to the Edinburgh Academy, where he remained till 1840, when he was removed to Dr. Cowan's, Grange School, near Sunderland.

He matriculated at St. John's College, Cambridge, in October, 1844, where he remained only two terms, and then migrated to Gonville and Caius College.

He graduated as Second Wrangler in 1848, and an expression which he used upon this occasion, which caused some merriment at the time, has since been remembered as thoroughly characteristic of the genuine simplicity of his character. When thanks were returned to him and other Honour-men of the year for the credit their success reflected on the college, he replied that "he did not see that they deserved any thanks, for that they had only done what was natural under the circumstances." This was indeed the key to all his subsequent acts of Christian self-devotion, and the humility

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and oblivion of self conspicuous throughout his brief but bright career.

He was elected to a Fellowship in his college soon after taking his degree, and was ordained on his Fellowship by the Bishop of Ely. He resided in college as Lecturer until the autumn of 1854; and during this period he exercised a much wider influence in the University than any man of his age was ever remembered to have done. Among other good works for which he is still remembered in Cambridge was the re-organizing and placing on a more satisfactory footing the system of voluntary chaplains in the Addenbrooke Hospital.

During his residence in college he served the curacy of Haslingfield, a village in the neighbourhood of Cambridge. His thoughts were first turned to the Mission field of labour by a sermon of the apostolic Bishop of New Zealand; but following the advice of friends, he did not at once yield to the impulse; and it was not until something had occurred to revive the impression produced by Bishop Selwyn's sermon that he determined to go forth as a missionary. In the autumn of 1854, he went out to Natal as Archdeacon of Pieter-Maritzburgh under Bishop Colenso. Here he remained until 1859, when he returned to England in order to offer himself for missionary work among the Zulu Caffres.

Meanwhile, however, Dr. Livingstone had been in England, and had urged upon the two Universities the establishment of a mission somewhere in the centre of Southern Africa, in the country explored by him. Committees had been formed in the two Universities and in London, and the whole scheme had taken shape, and there was only wanting a man to place at the head of the mission.

The opportune arrival of Archdeacon Mackenzie, and the failure of the project for a mission to Zulu-land, pointed him out as the most proper person to undertake the great work of evangelizing Central Africa, and left him at liberty to accept the offer, which was made to him with the unanimous consent of the three committees. This was at the commencement of November, 1859.

On the 6th of October, 1860, he set forth on his distant enterprise, with a small company of missionaries, lay and clerical. Arrived at Capetown on November 12, he was there consecrated Bishop by the Metropolitan of Capetown, assisted by his two suffragans of Natal

and St. Helena. Having no territory from which he could derive his title, the style of the new prelate was—"Bishop of the Mission to the Tribes dwelling in the neighbourhood of the Lake Nyassa and River Shiré." On January 5, 1861, he sailed for the Zambesi, and arrived off Kongone on February 7, where he joined company with Dr. Livingstone.

On the 1st of May the mission party crossed the bar of the Kongone mouth of the Zambesi; on the 8th of July they arrived at Dakanamoyé, a village on the River Shiré, about two hundred miles above the confluence of that river and the Zambesi. Dr. Livingstone then conducted them about sixty miles into the interior of the country, to the heart of the Manganja Highlands, and settled them at a village named Magomero, consigning to their charge, as the nucleus of their mission, a party of natives whom he had rescued from slavers. Here Bishop Mackenzie commenced his labours with his usual energy; but they were brought speedily to a close by his untimely death on the Island of Malo, at the confluence of the Ruw and Shiré, on January 31, 1862.

Nov. 28. At Brohan Castle, Ross-shire, aged 79, the Hon. Mrs. Stewart-Mackenzie.

The deceased, Mary Elizabeth Frederica, the eldest dau. and co-heiress of Francis, Earl of Seaforth, and his countess, Mary, dau. of the Very Rev. Baptist Proby, Dean of Lichfield, and brother of Lord Carysfort, was born in March, 1783. In November, 1804, she married Vice-Adm. Sir Samuel Hood, whom she afterwards accompanied to the East Indies, where he was Commander-in-Chief on the station. She embraced this favourable opportunity of visiting a great part of India, where the splendid progresses of the great lady from the West, and her high spirit, still live in the traditions of the native princes. These journeys of her early life gave to her character a tinge of enterprise and adventure which it never lost.

Sir Samuel Hood died in Dec., 1814, and his widow returned to England only to learn the death, in January, 1815, of her father, to whose estates, by the previous demise of her two brothers, she succeeded. Her return under these melancholy circumstances has been sung by her friend, Sir Walter Scott, in the lines which he addressed to her as "Mackenzie, high chief of Kintail!" No one

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was better able than the great novelist and poet to appreciate her uncommon gifts.

Lady Hood married, May 21, 1817, James Alexander Stewart, esq., of Glaserton, son of Adm. Keith Stewart, a nephew of the Earl of Galloway.

Mr. Stewart, who assumed the name of Stewart-Mackenzie, for several years represented the county of Ross in Parliament, and held office in the administration of Earl Grey. He was afterwards Governor of the Island of Ceylon, and subsequently Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. He died September 24, 1843.

On her return from India, Lord Liverpool offered to Lady Hood her father's peerage, but her sorrows indisposed her for such a favour. Soon after her second marriage, her old friend Lord Melville again offered her a peerage as Countess in her own right; but this also was declined.

The deceased was a lady of no ordinary talents. In her youth she was celebrated for her personal attractions, which are perpetuated in one of the finest works of Sir Thomas Lawrence, and to the latest period of her life she charmed society by her graceful manners, extensive information, and various accomplishments.

Aug. 31. In Berners-street, aged 51, Col. George Maclean, R.A., son of the late Alexander Maclean, esq., of Ardgour, and Lady Margaret Maclean, and grandson of John, second Earl of Hopetoun.

Nov. 25. At Glasgow, aged 78, the Rev. Norman Macleod, D.D., Minister of St. Columba Parish, one of Her Majesty's Chaplains, and Dean of the Chapel Royal. This eminent divine was for many years Minister of the Gaelic Church in Glasgow, now the parish church of St. Columba, and was a leading member of the Scotch Church.

In 1826, Dr. Macleod brought before the General Assembly the urgency of steps being taken for the promotion of education in the Highlands, and was thus mainly instrumental in originating a scheme which has been productive of the most beneficial results. Dr. Macleod's name will be long remembered in connection with the famine which devastated the Highlands in consequence of the failure of the potato crop. During the fearful crisis he was commissioned, along with others, to visit England, and this mission was crowned with signal success, in eliciting the most liberal contributions towards

the alleviation of the distress. He was Moderator of the General Assembly in 1838.

Aug. 8. At Toronto, aged 64, after a short illness, the Hon. Sir Allan Napier McNab, bart., formerly Prime Minister of Upper Canada.

Allan Napier McNab was born Feb. 19, 1798. His grandfather, Robert McNab, of Dundrum, Perthshire, sprung from the ancient Scottish family of Mach à Nab, was a Captain in the Forty-second Highlanders, and by a Stuart of Ardvohrich had issue a brave officer, Allan, Lieut. in the Third Dragoons, who went to the province of Canada as aide-de-camp to Gen. Simcoe, when Canada was "a dense and unpeopled wilderness," and who had received thirteen honourable wounds in his country's service.

Lieut. McNab married Anne, youngest daughter of Capt. W. Napier (one of the noble family of Napier), Commissioner of the port of Quebec; and of his marriage the subject of our notice was the issue. At the age of fourteen young McNab volunteered to join the Grenadiers of the Eighth Regt. in an attack on the Americans, when most of the company were killed. After the campaigns of 1814-15 he was made an Ensign; but when the army was reduced in 1816, he went to Toronto to study law. In 1824 he was admitted to the Bar, and resided at Hamilton—which, by his energy, became a flourishing city. In 1830 he was elected Member for Wentworth county.

It was in 1837-38, during the brief rebellion in Lower Canada, that Sir Allan earned his honourable reputation in England. At that time he was Speaker of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada. When the outbreak first began to manifest itself, Sir F. B. Head, then Governor, sent him a message informing him of the danger. He at once marched from Toronto against Mackenzie's band, and drove them out of their position.

There was some humour in Sir Allan's surrounding a whole gang of rebels in the London district, forming the militia in a hollow square round them, and then reading aloud papers written by many of them, expressing their intention to pillage the bank, to rob the loyalists, to tie Allan McNab to a tree and fire a volley into him, with other similar sentiments.

Col. McNab commanded the militia on the Canadian side of the Niagara river against the American sympathizers headed by Van Rensselaer, with the connivance

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of President Van Buren's Government. The *Caroline* had been sent to keep open the American communication with the rebels, and McNab resolved to set her on fire, and to send her over the Falls of Niagara. This he did by surprising her when her crew were ashore; and, in spite of all the threats of the United States Government, England would make no apology.

For his conduct in helping to suppress the rebellion, the Colonel was knighted by patent (July 14, 1838).

When Upper Canada and Lower Canada were united, Sir Allan McNab lost the emolument of his office as Speaker of the House of Assembly, and Lord Seaton begged Sir R. Peel's Government for compensation for him; but it was curtly refused, with the odd remark that Sir Allan had been so prominent a politician, that any mark of royal favour conferred on him in England might interfere with the success of Sir C. Bagot's government. So, as Sir F. Bond Head puts it,—in Lower Canada the rebellion was headed by the Speaker (Papineau), and in Upper Canada the rebellion was crushed by the Speaker (McNab); the former was forgiven, and the latter forgotten. Sir Allan was since a leading member of several Ministries, and was Prime Minister in 1856-57.

His character as an able administrator and statesman, during the last part of Lord Elgin's administration, and that of Sir Edmund Head, is well appreciated in England. He was Honorary Col. in the English army, and an Aide-de-camp to the Queen. On the 5th of Feb., 1858, he was created a Baronet. He contested Brighton in the Conservative interest against Mr. W. Coningham, at the general election of 1859, but was not successful. In 1861 he was wrecked and nearly lost his life on his voyage between Canada and England.

Sir Allan McNab married, first, May 6, 1821, Elizabeth, dau. of Lieut. D. Brooke, and by her had issue a son, born in 1822, who died in 1824; and a dau., Anne, who married, in 1849, Mr. John Salisbury Davenport, a Deputy-Com.-General: and secondly, Sept. 20, 1831, Mary, dau. of Mr. J. Stuart, Sheriff of Johnstown district, by whom he had two daughters.

As the late baronet leaves no male issue the title is extinct.

May 4. In Trinity-square, Tower-hill, of concussion of the brain, the re-

sult of an accident, Dr. James Ormiston M'William, F.R.S., F.R.C.P. Lond., C.B., late Medical Inspector of the Customs Department. This zealous and able public servant studied his profession at Edinburgh University, and was appointed a naval surgeon in 1829. He served on various stations, and in 1837-39 on the West Coast of Africa, when he was rewarded with the Blane gold medal for the best medical journal in the naval service. In 1841 he was appointed principal medical officer to the Niger Expedition, under the command of Capt. Trotter, R.N. The deeply-interesting details of the disastrous return voyage down the river, in which Dr. M'William displayed almost superhuman energy and devotion, are matter of history. They have been recorded in the "Narrative of the Niger Expedition," by Capt. Allen and Dr. Thomson; and in the medical and scientific journals of the time. Dr. M'William himself gave to the world a very valuable "Medical History of the Niger Expedition," the merits of which elicited encomiums from the leading journalists of both Europe and America.

In 1846, Dr. M'William was selected by the Director-General of the Naval Medical Department to proceed to the Cape de Verde Islands, for the purpose of investigating the nature and origin of the yellow fever prevailing at Bona Vista. His report was printed by order of Parliament, and his services were most flatteringly acknowledged by Lord Howard de Walden and Seaford, Her Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Lisbon, and by Sir Wm. Pym, in a letter to the Lords of the Council, April 23, 1847. In the same year his distinguished services were recognized by Earl Russell, and his devotion rewarded by his late appointment as Medical Inspector of Her Majesty's Customs. He filled the office of secretary to the Epidemiological Society from the year 1850, and contributed to various scientific periodicals of the day many valuable papers.

To the untiring exertions of Dr. M'William, who has been long known as a successful and zealous advocate of naval medical reform, the medical officers of the Royal Navy are mainly indebted for the general improvement in rank and position at length conceded to them, and of which they were so fully sensible that, in 1858, they united in presenting to him a magnificent service of plate. In the same year, also, he was appointed by Her Ma-

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jesty a Companion of the Bath, in graceful recognition of his services to his country.

April 11. At his seat, Whitmore Hall, Staffordshire, aged 79, Rear-Adm. Roland Mainwaring. The deceased served at the battles of the Nile and Copenhagen.

Jan. 6. At Hedingham Castle, Essex, aged 67, the Rev. Henry Lewis Majendie, Vicar of Great Dunmow.

Dec. 6. At Makerstoun House, Miss E. Makdougall, youngest dau. of the late Sir Henry Hay Makdougall, bart., of Makerstoun.

April 5. At the Berkhamstead Railway Station, George W. Malcolm, esq., of Harrow. The deceased gentleman, who was a merchant of repute, was awaiting a train for Harrow, when hearing a train approaching, he attempted to cross the line to the up platform. The train was, in fact, the mid-day express train travelling at full speed. The unfortunate man was struck by the buffer, and thrown 30 or 40 yards forward a mutilated corpse.

Nov. 19. At Paris, William Campbell Manley, esq., H.B.M.'s Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen, third son of the late John Shawe Manley, esq., of Manley Hall, Staffordshire.

Nov. 19. At Muswell Hall, aged 43, William Pitt Manson, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, and the Midland Circuit, Revising Barrister for Northamptonshire, and Second Counsel to the Mint and General Post Office.

April 24. At Cheltenham, aged 82, C. March Philipps, esq., the head of an old Leicestershire family, and formerly M.P. for the county.

The deceased was born May 28, 1779, and was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1802, M.A. in 1805. He married, in 1807, Harriet, youngest daughter of John Ducarel, esq., of Walford, Somersetshire, by whom he had issue two sons and a daughter. He succeeded his father in 1817, and was High Sheriff of Leicestershire in 1825. Mr. Philipps was a Whig of the Fox school. In the year 1818 he represented the county of Leicester, and again in 1831.

Mr. Philipps was an active magistrate, and for many years took a leading position on the Loughborough bench. In religion he was a firm but tolerant Churchman. He was one of the wealthiest commoners of the county, having himself accumulated much property, in addition

to the possessions he inherited from his ancestors.

Feb. 16. At Cheltenham, aged 85, Margaret, widow of the Rev. Mr. M. Marsh, Chancellor of the diocese and Canon of the Cathedral of Salisbury.

Sept. 20. At Aylesford, Kent, aged 79, the Rev. Edward Garrard Marsh, M.A., Canon of Southwell and Vicar of Aylesford.

Jan. 9. In Pembroke-crescent, Notting-hill, aged 75, Sir Chapman Marshall, late Alderman of Bridge Ward Within. He served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex in the year 1831, when the honour of knighthood was conferred on him; and in 1839-40 filled the office of Lord Mayor.

Nov. 16. At Camplehay, Tavistock, aged 45, Capt. Edw. Marshall, R.N.

March 3. At Camden, Chislehurst, aged 91, Frances, widow of John Martin, esq., M.P. for Tewkesbury.

Jan. 22. At Shaldon, Major John Massey, late Fifth Fusiliers, youngest son of the late Hon. George Eyre Massey, of Riversdale, and grandson of Hugh, third Lord Massey, of Hermitage, Anglesborough, and Auntrybague, co. Limerick.

June 4. In Albemarle-street, Major Godfrey Massy, husband of Louisa, Countess of Seafield.

Jan. 23. At his residence, Leyton, Essex, aged 80, John Masterman, esq., late M.P. for the city of London. This gentleman was the head of the well-known banking firm, and was formerly a Director of the East India Company.

Jan. 17. At the Vicarage, aged 62, the Rev. Charles Henry Maturin, M.A., Vicar of Ringwood, Hants. He was the son of the author of "Bertram."

March 13. At Thorpe Malsor, Northamptonshire, aged 49, William Thomas Maunsell, esq., eldest son and heir-apparent of Thomas Philip Maunsell, esq., Colonel of the Northamptonshire Yeomanry. He was educated at Eton and at Christchurch, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A., was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1837, and practised on the Midland Circuit. On June 10, 1859, he was appointed Recorder of Stamford. Mr. Maunsell was a great-grandson of the learned and eccentric George Hill, the King's most ancient Serjeant-at-Law, who died February, 1808, in his ninety-second year, whom he much studied as a model.

Dec. 13. At Middlethorpe Lodge, near

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York, aged 72, James Meek, esq., one of the Aldermen of that city, and thrice Lord Mayor.

Mr. Meek was born in the village of Brompton, near Northallerton, on the 13th of February, 1790. After receiving a sound education at Northallerton, he was apprenticed, in the year 1803, to Mr. Joseph Agar, a currier of York. On the 25th of March, 1813, he married, and in the same year commenced business as a currier, in Goodramgate, York, where he ultimately succeeded in establishing himself in a leading position.

In the development of the railway movement, Mr. Meek took an early and prominent part; and on the fall of Mr. Hudson he became, for a short time, Chairman of both the York and North Midland and the Newcastle and Berwick Railways. He was also concerned, from the first, in the projection and formation of the Great Northern Railway.

Mr. Meek was the eldest member of the York Corporation, having not only served the office of Sheriff in the year 1827, but having been elected a member of the first Municipal Council after the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill. He was also one of the first body of Aldermen under the new régime, and he served the office of Lord Mayor in the years 1836, 1849, and 1851, with honour to himself and with credit to the city.

Feb. 23. At the Vineyard, Richmond, Surrey, aged 76, the widow of the Very Rev. Edward Mellish, Dean of Hereford.

July 25. At the Precincts, Canterbury, aged 73, the Rev. John Metcalfe, Minor Canon of Canterbury Cathedral, and Vicar of Stone, Kent.

Aug. 28. At North Leith, aged 66, Mr. Jas. Methuen, fish-curer. This enterprising man, who was a native of Norham, in Northumberland, was engaged in the herring fishery, and carried it to an extent never known before. He did not content himself with merely taking the herrings when they came within his range, and sitting down idly when they had passed. He followed them right round the coast to Ireland, the Isle of Man, and latterly even he sent to Norway, capturing as he went along; and except in the month of April—one month out of the twelve—he never wanted fresh herrings. To carry out this business he employed about 1000 boats, and he had 30 curing stations in Scotland, besides others on the east coast of England, in Ireland, and at Heligoland. He had 6000 fisher-

men and 3000 women in his employ, besides some hundreds of coopers and others, making in the whole nearly 10,000 persons, and the catch of herrings alone averaged in value 200,000*l.* per annum. In addition to this he conducted extensive operations in the cod, ling, and haddock fisheries, and thus provided occupation all the year round for his little army of dependants.

Oct. 22. In India, of cholera, while on the march from Peshawar to Sealkote with his regiment, William Gustavus Alex. Middleton, Major Ninety-third Sutherland Highlanders, only son of the Lieut.-Colonel Middleton, of the Forty-second Royal Highlanders.

April 6. At Coombe Bury, Kingston-on-Thames, Judith Agnes, wife of William Henry Millais, esq., and second dau. of the late Rev. Chas. Boothby.

July 1. Aged 76, Robert Milligan, esq., of Acacia, late M.P. for Bradford, of which borough he was the first Mayor.

Jan. 23. At Miserden, aged 91, John Mills, esq., a magistrate for the county of Gloucester.

Nov. 10. Suddenly, while riding to the meet of Lord Dacre's hounds, Thomas Mills, esq., of Tolmers, Herts, M.P. for Totnes. Mr. Mills was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge; was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple in 1832; and was returned to Parliament for the borough of Totnes at the General Election of 1852. The deceased gentleman was a magistrate for Hertfordshire, deputy-chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and chairman of the Herts Petty Sessions.

Jan. 27. At Inveresk, near Musselburgh, aged 83, the Dowager Lady Milne, widow of Adm. Sir David Milne, G.C.B.

Dec. 31. Aged 75, Harriet Elizabeth, relict of Sir W. M. S. Milner, bart., of Nun Appleton, near Tadcaster. This lady, who was second wife of the fourth baronet, was a dau. of Lord Edward Charles Cavendish Bentinck, and grand-dau. of the second Duke of Portland.

Jan. 6. Suddenly, at the Rectory, St. Petroc Minor, Padstow, aged 43, Sir Hugh Henry Molesworth, incumbent of the parish.

The deceased, who was the eldest son of the Rev. William Molesworth, succeeded his cousin, Sir William Molesworth (formerly Commissioner of Public Works, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and M.P. for Southwark), October 22, 1855, being the ninth baronet. Leaving no male

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issue, he is succeeded in the baronetcy by his brother; but under the will of the late Right Hon. Sir William, the Pencarrow and Tetcoot estates will remain separated from the baronetcy during the life of Lady Molesworth, his widow.

Dec. 17. At the Great Western Hotel, Paddington, aged 66, the Right Hon. William John, sixth Baron Monson, of Burton, Lincolnshire (1728), and the tenth baronet (1611), a Deputy-Lieutenant of Lincolnshire, M.A., and F.S.A.

Lord Monson was the only child of Col. the Hon. William Monson (fifth son of the second lord), by Anne, daughter and co-heir of John Debonnaire, esq., of Madras. He was born on the 14th of May, 1796, at Tanjore, in that presidency, where his father was then stationed. Having been sent to England at an early age for his education, he was matriculated at Oxford as a member of Christchurch, and graduated as B.A. in 1818, and M.A. in 1820. His destination was the Bar; and though he did not devote himself to that profession, he acquired a taste for study and research which he retained for the rest of his life.

The observations made in his early travels were offered to the world in 1817, in a volume entitled "Extracts from my Journal while Travelling in Dalmatia;" and another volume, dated 1820, is entitled "Extracts from a Journal of Tours in Istria, Dalmatia, Sicily, Malta, and Calabria."

He had subsequently employed much of his leisure in the investigation of the family history and topography of Lincolnshire. At the meeting of the British Archaeological Institute at Lincoln in the year 1848, he communicated a very interesting historical memoir on the "Feuds of Old Lincolnshire Families," which is printed in the Lincoln volume of the Institute's proceedings.

He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries on the 12th Feb., 1818, and was consequently one of its oldest members.

He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his cousin, Frederick John, fifth Lord Monson, on the 7th Oct., 1841.

Lord Monson married, May 8, 1828, Eliza, youngest daughter of Edmund Larken, esq., of Bedford-square; and by that lady, who survived him but a very short time, he had issue six sons and three daughters.

Nov. In Paris, aged 77, Lieut.-Gen. de Montcalm Goyon, grandson of the

Marquis de Montcalm, who fell at the famous storming of Quebec by the British under Wolfe. The Marquis commanded the French army on this occasion, and fell as gloriously as his opponent, though he lost the day the other won.

April 2. The Rev. Horatio Montagu, M.A., aged 65. Mr. Montagu passed the more active period of his life in the Royal Navy, in which he saw considerable service; being engaged, among other services, in the attack upon New Orleans, under Sir Pulteney Malcolm, in 1815. Having afterwards turned his wishes towards the Church, he graduated at Catharine Hall, Cambridge, in 1824.

Sept. 24. At Grosvenor-gate, Park-lane, Judith, wife of Sir Moses Montefiore, bart.

April 25. At Paris, aged 70, the Right Hon. Robert Henry Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, in Wiltshire, Baron Herbert of Cardiff, and Baron Herbert of Shurland, in the Isle of Sheppy, co. Kent, in the peerage of England.

The deceased peer was the eldest surviving son of George Augustus, eleventh Earl, by his first marriage with Elisabeth, second daughter of Mr. Topham Beauchamp, and was born in London, Sept. 19, 1791. His lordship married, Aug. 17, 1814, the Princess Octavia Spinelli, daughter of the Duke of Laurino, and widow of Prince Rubari, of Sicily; she died in December, 1857. He succeeded to the family honours and estates on the death of his father, Oct. 26, 1827. His lordship was Hereditary Visitor of Jesus College, Oxford, and High Steward of Wilton. He was esteemed a Liberal-Conservative, but he took little part in public affairs. Having left no issue, he is succeeded by his nephew, George Robert Charles, eldest son of his half-brother, Lord Herbert of Lea, who is now in his twelfth year.

Oct. 28. At Montrose-house, Peterham, aged 66, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William George Moore, K.C.B., Colonel Commandant of the Second Battalion of the Sixtieth Royal Rifles.

The deceased General, who was the son of Mr. Francis Moore, Under-Secretary at War, and a younger brother of General Sir John Moore, by the Countess of Eglintoun, was born in November, 1795, and educated at Harrow. He entered the army at the age of fifteen, having been appointed in 1811 to the Fifty-second Regiment, of which his uncle, Sir John

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Moore, had formerly been colonel, and under whom it was formed into light infantry, being the first introduction of that force in the English army. Remarking at once for the Peninsula, Sir W. Moore was present at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, and St. Sebastian, and at the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, and Nive. He served as aide-de-camp to Sir John Hope at the siege of Bayonne, and was severely wounded and taken prisoner while attempting to assist his general when dismounted and wounded at the sortie from that place on the 14th of April, 1814. He also served in the campaign, and was present at the battle of Waterloo, being attached to the staff of the Quarter-Master-General. Sir William had received the Waterloo and Peninsular war medals, with seven clasps.

Feb. 14. In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, aged 58, the Hon. Augustus Henry Macdonald Moreton, of Largie Castle, Argyllshire, N.B., second son of Thomas, fifth Baron and first Earl of Ducie, a magistrate of Gloucestershire, and magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of Argyllshire. He was educated at Merton College, Oxford, and represented first East and then West Gloucestershire, in the Parliaments of 1835-41. He married, in 1837, Mary Jane, daughter of Sir Charles Macdonald Lockhart, of Lee and Carnwath, and leaves issue.

April 8. At Bodwriglad Hirwain, aged 47, Morgan Morgan, esq., J.P. for the counties of Brecon and Glamorgan, and late High Sheriff of Brecon.

Sept. 22. In Clarendon-road, Kensington-park, aged 74, Rear-Adm. James Morgan. This officer served with distinguished merit throughout the Revolutionary war.

He entered the navy in 1798, and in 1806 was made lieutenant in reward of his gallant conduct in an engagement off Boulogne. When serving as first lieutenant of the *Hyperion* in 1811, Captain Brodie and two of his officers having been taken prisoners in their boats by the black Commandant at Gonaives, St. Domingo, he promptly anchored the ship, with one broadside to the batteries and the other to a Haytian frigate, and succeeded by his threatening demeanour in obtaining their immediate release. In April, 1812, he took command of the *Barbara* schooner, of ten 12-pounder carronades and fifty men; and in that vessel continued employed for upwards of two years on the

Irish, Downs, Baltic, and Plymouth stations, and during that period beat off, Feb. 11, 1813, a detachment of seven luggers, carrying from 8 to 14 guns each, after more than an hour's close action, fought in the neighbourhood of Boulogne. On the following day he drove a lugger on shore and destroyed her; and subsequently cut out a ship of 430 tons, two galliots, and a sloop, laden with corn, from the harbour of Aalborg, although pursued by nine Danish armed vessels, April 13, 1813; and on August 11 came a second time into action with the *Norye*, through whose fire, and that of nine boats in her company, the *Barbara* sustained severe damage. On Oct. 6, a boat under the command of Lieut. Banks, of the *Forward*, and the *Barbara's* gig, under Lieut. Morgan, boarded and carried a Danish cutter, mounting one howitzer, with a complement of twenty-five men. The enemy sustained a loss of five men killed and their commander badly wounded; and the British of two killed and three (including Lieut. Morgan, severely) wounded. During her stay in the Baltic, the *Barbara* captured and destroyed not less than 2,544 tons of the enemy's shipping, navigated by 136 seamen; made prize of a Danish privateer, and retook a ship from under the batteries on Lessee Island and the fire of thirteen gunboats and ten privateers. After the close of the war he served for a time in the *Aggressor* and the *Picton*, on the Irish station, and he was several years Inspecting-Commander of the Coast Guard in the Whitby district; being promoted to captain in 1826, he left that post, when he received a piece of plate from his subordinates, as a token of their sense of his kind and gentlemanly conduct towards them.

Oct. 4. At Brixton, aged 74, Capt. John Morle. He served in Sir John Moore's retreat, at the siege of Flushing, and subsequently in the Peninsula, including the battles of Vittoria, Pampeluna, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse, besides several affairs of outposts, and had received the War Medal, with five clasps.

Dec. 29. At Paris, aged 67, François Nicolas Madeleine Morlot, Cardinal of the Order of Priests, Archbishop of Paris.

Cardinal Morlot was born at Langres, in the department of the Haute Marne, on the 28th of December, 1795. His father was an obscure artisan, who had barely sufficient to defray the expenses of his education in the school of his native

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town. At an early age he showed a decided vocation for the clerical profession, and entered as a student the ecclesiastical college of Dijon. He made such good use of his time and pursued his studies so diligently as to complete his course of theology before the age prescribed by the canons for priest's orders. He therefore took an engagement as tutor in the family of a gentleman named St. Seine. Soon after receiving priest's orders he was named Grand Vicar of the diocese of Dijon.

In 1831, M. Ray, who had been Vicar-General of the archdiocese of Aix, was named Bishop of Dijon. This was the first appointment of the kind made by the Orleans Government; and in consequence of the hostility of the clergy to the new Government, it was with some difficulty that the Court of Rome consented to give him canonical institution. The bulls were at last issued, but M. Ray could get no French prelate to consecrate him, and had to apply to a Spanish bishop, who performed the ceremony. During the six years that he held his bishopric M. Ray encountered much opposition from the French clergy, and at last resigned his see. Among his most persistent adversaries was Vicar-General Morlot, who was in turn deprived of his post of Grand Vicar. He was offered the place of curé in his own diocese, but refused.

Two years afterwards he listened to overtures from the Government, and was raised to the see of Orleans. He received the decoration of the Legion of Honour on the occasion of the birth of the Count de Paris, and in 1842 was appointed to the Archbishopric of Tours. He was created Cardinal in 1853, and in that capacity took his place in the Senate. In 1857 he succeeded in the see of Paris Archbishop Sibour, who had been murdered by a suspended priest, whilst in the act of performing divine service in the church of St. Etienne du Mont. In the course of the same year Cardinal Morlot was named Grand Almoner of the Empire, and in 1858 member of the Council of Regency and Privy Council which was instituted after the attempt of Orsini on the Emperor's life. He was soon after promoted to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour.

In literature Cardinal Morlot did little. Beside his episcopal charges and circulars to his clergy, he published revised editions of the "Explanation of Christian Doctrine," in the form of lectures; a Catechism for the Diocese of Dijon; "Select

Hours of the Marchioness of Andelarre," and an essay on Votive Altars.

The deceased Cardinal was mild and courteous in manner, moderate in opinions, and, except on some few occasions in his place in the Senate, abstained from political discussion himself, and invariably impressed on the clergy of his diocese the propriety of doing the same, and of confining themselves exclusively to their religious duties. He was greatly respected by all who approached him for the kindness of his disposition, and his active benevolence. The Emperor visited him two days before his death.

Aug. 5. At Cape Coast Castle, after a brief career of benevolence and usefulness, Joseph Moseley, esq., B.L. Camb., Chief Justice of the Gold Coast.

June 13. At Castellamare, from gastric fever, aged 30, Lord Muncaster. The deceased, Gamel Augustus Pennington, Baron Muncaster in the peerage of Ireland (created 1783), and a baronet of Great Britain (1676), was the eldest son of Lowther third lord, by Frances Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Sir John Ramsden, bart. Lord Muncaster married, in 1855, Lady Jane Louisa Grosvenor, eighth dau. of the Marquis of Westminster. Lord Muncaster was a Deputy-Lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire and of Cumberland, of which latter county he was Sheriff in 1859.

Nov. 7. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, P. M. Murphy, esq., Q.C., for upwards of 27 years Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Cavan.

Feb. 22. At Bedgebury Park, Kent, the seat of Mr. Beresford Hope, aged 49, the Rev. James Murray, M.A., Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Wells-street, London.

Sept. 5. At Taymount, aged 51, the Hon. David Henry Murray, brother of the Earl of Mansfield. He had been long in infirm health, and having walked out alone, he was some time after discovered sitting on the bank of the River Tay quite dead, apparently from apoplexy. He had formerly served in the Scots Fusilier Guards.

Sept. 29. In Brompton-row, aged 74, the Hon. Geo. Murray, son of Alexander, seventh Lord Elibank.

Aug. 2. At Chelsea, Mr. Walter Nelson, one of the Assistant Keepers of the Public Records. Mr. Nelson was one of the most zealous and indefatigable of those labourers by whom the vast chaos of our national muniments have been reduced to some form, and proved to be a mine of

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historic information such as no other nation possesses.

March 7. At the Deanery, Corey, aged 66, the Very Rev. Henry Newland, D.D., Dean of Ferns.

March 23. At St. Petersburg, in his 92nd year, Charles Robert, Count von Nesselrode, Chancellor of the Empire, the celebrated minister and diplomatist. With Count Nesselrode, who died on the 23rd March, and Duc Pasquier, who died on the 5th July of the present year, has passed away the last, with the exception of Cambacères only, of that galaxy of statesmen whose names must ever be indelibly associated with the political convulsions which swept over the face of Europe during the first quarter of the present century. Talleyrand! Metternich! Nesselrode! men whose fame in statecraft rivalled that of Napoleon in war; and whose subtle pens exercised for a while a scarcely less powerful influence over the fortunes of men and nations than the conqueror's sword, have now all descended to the grave, where, whatever the renown they achieved while living, it would be but charitable to wish their faults might be buried with them.

Count Nesselrode was born about the year 1770. His father was a poor German nobleman, originally a colonel in the service of France, then Chamberlain at St. Petersburg, and finally envoy of the Czar at Lisbon. It was in Lisbon, whilst the father was thus employed, that the subject of this memoir first saw the light. The father dying whilst the son was yet young, was able to leave him little more than a name and a commission in the body-guard of the Czar Paul. The young Count's ambition soaring, however, in a quite different direction, he soon quitted this uncongenial sphere, soliciting and obtaining the post of attaché to a German embassy. It was not long before he made himself conspicuous even in this subordinate position. His extreme amiability, varied accomplishments, and polished manners having procured him the *entrée* into the highest society, he began to show his knowledge of men and things in elaborate reports to St. Petersburg, which created surprise among the oldest diplomatic heads. The Czar himself did not remain ignorant of the merits of so valuable a servant, and successively advanced him to positions of greater trust. First, secretary of embassy at Berlin (1802), and then at the Hague (1805); he was finally appointed Councillor of the

Russian Embassy at Paris, in 1807. His superior knowledge and great suavity of speech bewitched even the Emperor Napoleon, who openly expressed his delight in his conversation. After a while Czar Alexander commenced a direct correspondence in cipher with his trusty councillor. Soon the formidable Russo-Austrian coalition exploded, and Nesselrode returned to St. Petersburg, securing, however, to the last, the friendship of the mighty ruler of France. At the famous interview of the two Emperors on the raft of the River Niemen, the Count was chief master of ceremonies, his ears alone being allowed to hear the weighty words falling from the lips of the autocrats of Eastern and Western Europe. Nesselrode's complete ascendancy over Alexander I. dated from this mysterious imperial meeting on the waters. By unscrupulously shifting his views to suit the changing tactics of his master's policy, he not only maintained the position he had gained, but grew more influential year by year. At one moment he was the declared partisan of Napoleon, at the next his most bitter enemy. In 1814 he followed Alexander to France, and signed the treaty of the Quadruple Alliance, and afterwards the convention by which Marmont surrendered Paris to the allied troops. He afterwards acted as the Plenipotentiary of Russia at the Congress of Vienna, and was instrumental in that capacity in accomplishing the dismemberment of Poland. "It was at the Congress of Vienna," says a public writer, "that Nesselrode first stood out prominent before the world. At this brilliant assembly of princes and ambassadors, met for the express purpose of reconstructing the map of Europe, there were, in reality, only three men into whose hands was given the direction of affairs, namely, Metternich, Talleyrand, and Nesselrode. Czar Alexander was entirely lost in the mystic charms of Madame de Krudener, the inspired disciple of Jung Stilling and the German illuminati. Curious scenes were witnessed for many a night in the drawing-room of Madame. The fair seer, gracefully reclining on an ottoman, saw at her feet the Autocrat of Russia, Kaiser Francis, the King of Prussia, and a score of smaller sovereigns, while princes and ambassadors formed the background of the picture. Talleyrand, standing aside, played the Mephisto in the drama, while Nesselrode hid himself among the princely crowd, the better to watch the curious

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spectacle. Madame de Krudener at first showed antipathy to the Count, feeling instinctively that his clear head was not to be easily bamboozled. After a while, however, a *rapprochement* took place, which ended in mystic Madame becoming the tool of the great diplomatist. It was then that the scheme of the Holy Alliance was planned. The "White Angel"—as the Czar was pleased to be called in the visions of Madame de Krudener—eagerly embraced the idea, and his brother sovereigns could find no decent excuse for refusing their assistance in the work. Talleyrand sneered, and Metternich shrugged his shoulders; but both could not help seeing that their brother Nesselrode had played them checkmate. The Holy Alliance virtually made the Czar of Russia the master of all the potentates of the continent of Europe, by giving him the right to interfere on all occasions "for the defence of religion, peace, and justice," and the "suppression of the revolutionary spirit." "The elaboration of the extraordinary treaty, in which a sort of cosmopolitan despotism was hidden under the mask of universal philanthropy, was a marvellous stroke of policy on the part of Count Nesselrode; it made him the leading spirit of diplomacy for half a century to come." From this time Nesselrode's influence became all-powerful in directing the foreign affairs of Russia. The conviction that diplomacy is more powerful than armies, and that shrewdness will prevail at all times over physical force, was firmly established at St. Petersburg, and completely changed the course of action of the successors of Peter and Catherine. The first fruit of this conviction was seen in a series of princely congresses initiated by Czar Alexander. The three crowned heads of the Holy Alliance met in 1818 at Aix-la-Chapelle, under the guidance of Nesselrode, Hardenburg, and Metternich. Nesselrode here submitted an elaborate plan of periodical assemblies of all the sovereigns of Europe at stated times, for the settlement of international affairs. His eloquence in showing how easy it is to govern men and nations by speech, and how far more difficult to curb them by action, made a great impression on the august meeting; but still no definite resolution was arrived at. Four years passed till 1822, when the members of the Holy Alliance, two emperors, three kings, and a score of smaller potentates, again assembled at Verona. The scheme of regular peace-congresses was once more

mooted by Nesselrode, but—the minds of the monarchs being too much taken up with the unsettled state of affairs in Italy and Spain—with no more success than before. Owing to the urgent representations of his minister, however, Czar Alexander promised to prepare himself a new and more stringent code of rules for the Holy Alliance. The work was nearly accomplished, and invitations for another princely congress were on the point of being sent off to the rulers of Europe, when death suddenly snatched away the autocrat. This was a heavy blow to Nesselrode personally; and a heavier one still to his policy. Alexander's successor, sceptic in regard to peace doctrines, would hear nothing of the Holy Alliance, and made haste to pursue the path of Peter the Great. However, even Nicholas was gained over after a while by the marvellous diplomatic skill of Nesselrode, and became an adherent to the principle of the Vienna Congress. Twice only he broke, in the heat of his own impetuous nature, through the meshes of the Alliance; but both times with a manifest ill-success, which he looked upon as a warning. Every nerve was strained by Count Nesselrode to prevent the Crimean disaster, up to the point of apostrophising the Czar in almost dictatorial language. Nicholas did not listen in time, but took advice at the eleventh hour, and dying, recommended the oracle to his successor. Alexander II., however, had hardly succeeded to the throne when Nesselrode asked to be relieved from the post he had so long occupied. The request was granted, and from that day to the hour of his death the world heard no more of the crafty statesman whose name will always retain its place in history, but will probably only be regarded as that of an unscrupulous though clever diplomatist, who to advance the power of his country cared nothing how completely other countries were trampled under foot, or the claims of nationality disregarded.

It is noticeable that of the two prominent men of the Great Revolution who have died this year, at almost the full age of a century—one was a leader of the destructive and the other of the conservative forces which that tremendous convulsion roused into activity.

Jan. 31. At Cheadle Heath, near Stockport, aged 73, Jas. Newton, esq., Deputy-Lieut. of Cheshire, a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Chester, Derby, and Lancaster, and the borough of Stockport.

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Nov. 4. At Elvedon Hall, Suffolk, aged 80, William Newton, esq.

Nov. 24. At Barrels, aged 64, Wm. Newton, esq., of Whately Hall, and Barrels Park, Warwickshire.

Dec. 24. In Kensington-square, aged 67, Rear-Adm. Julius Newell. The deceased was present at an attack upon the French frigates *Amazone* and *Eloise* in November, 1810; in a partial action with the French fleet off Toulon, Nov. 5, 1813; also in the unsuccessful attack upon Leghorn, and in the reduction of Genoa and Savona.

Dec. 18. At Doomree, from the effects of a wound received at the siege of Delhi, Major Chas. Johnson Nicholson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, brother of the late Brigadier-Gen. Nicholson, who fell at the storming of that city.

Aug. 30. Near Dera-Ismael-Khan, from a sunstroke, aged 39, Major Richard O. T. Nicolls, Staff Corps Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Punjab, only surviving son of Gen. Sir Edward Nicolls, K.C.B., of Blackheath.

Feb. 8. In London, aged 70, Major-Gen. Norcliffe Norcliffe, K.H.

This gallant officer entered the Army in the Fourth Dragoons, in the year 1807. Serving under Wellington in the Peninsula, he was seriously wounded in the head at the battle of Salamanca, fought July 21, 1812. He married, June 24, 1824, Decima Hester Beatrix, third dau. of John Robinson Foulis, esq., but has left no surviving issue.

General Norcliffe was the representative of a family seated near Halifax since the early part of the fourteenth century.

March 28. Aged 86, Edward Norman, esq., of Mistle Place, Essex.

Oct. 3. At Calcutta, Selina Eliza, wife of Lieut.-Col. H. W. Norman, C.B.

April 18. At Paris, after a long and painful illness, the Dowager Lady Nugent.

This lady was dau. of the Baron d'Arabet, of the Holy Roman Empire, and married, in 1811, Sir James Nugent, bart., of Ballenlough, who died in 1843.

Aug. . In Croatia, in his 85th year, Field-Marshal Count Nugent, a Magnate of Hungary, a Roman Prince, a Field-Marshal in the service of the Emperor of Austria, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Golden Fleece, Knight Commander of the Austrian Order of Maria Theresa, Knight Grand Cross of the Sardinian Order of St. Maurice, of the Tuscan Order of St. Joseph, of the Hanoverian Guelphic

Order, of the Austrian Order of the Iron Crown of St. Leopold, of the Neapolitan Order of St. George, and of the Russian Orders of the White Eagle and St. Andrew, a Knight Commander of the Bath of England.

This distinguished soldier was a member of an Anglo-Irish family, many of the members of which had been forced, by the unjust penal laws and pernicious disabilities, to seek that distinction abroad which was denied to them at home. The main stock—the noble House of Westmeath—continued to reside on the family estates, but the cadets of the family took service in Austria and elsewhere; they rose to great distinction, were enrolled among the nobility of the empire, and married into the best families.

Towards the close of the last century, the family was represented by two distinguished men—Count Nugent, the head of the name in Germany, and a distinguished soldier; and his younger brother, a very able diplomatist. The deceased Field-Marshal was the eldest son of the latter. He was born in Ireland in 1777, and was, therefore, Irish in every sense. The young Count Lavall Nugent, having at an early age become heir to his uncle Oliver, Count Nugent, went to Austria in 1789, and entered the Imperial army in 1794. His abilities attracted immediate notice, for in 1795 he was promoted to be Captain of Engineers at the battle of Mayence; in 1799 he was elected Knight of the Military Order of Maria Theresa, after the battle of Varaggio, near Genoa; and in 1800, after the hard-fought contest of Marengo, he received his commission as Major. In 1805, the battle of the Caldiero gained for him the grade of Lt.-Col., and shortly afterwards that of Colonel; and in 1809, that of *Pontana-Fredda* brought him the still more advanced rank of Major-General. In the winter of 1809–10, Gen. Nugent was named Second Plenipotentiary at the Congress which preceded Napoleon's marriage with the Archduchess Louisa. Count Nugent, however, refused to sign the conditions which the French Emperor forced upon the exhausted Austrians. He, therefore, quitted Germany, and returned to England, where he received local rank as a Major-Gen., and latterly was made Lieut.-General in the British army. In 1811, diplomatic intercourse being then completely interrupted, Gen. Nugent went back to Austria with letters and instructions from the Prince Regent and the

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British Government, and subsequently returned with important communications from the Courts of Austria and Prussia, and from the coalition then organizing against France.

In the winter of 1812-13, Gen. Nugent was sent by the British Government to Spain, to the Duke of Wellington, in order to ascertain his intentions in case of a general war; and proceeded, in consequence, by the Mediterranean and Turkey, back again to Austria, where he arrived at a most critical juncture. The communications which he brought decided the matter, and the mediation of Austria ended in a declaration of war. In Aug., 1813, Gen. Nugent resumed the sword, penetrated with a small force through Croatia (then occupied by the French) to the Adriatic, and succeeded in raising new forces in Croatia, which drove the French army out of all Illyria back into Italy. Assisted by the fleet under Adm. Fremantle, he besieged and captured the strong citadel of Trieste. Meanwhile, British troops arrived from the Island of Lissa. Gen. Nugent embarked at Trieste, and, aided by the squadron under command of Comm. Rowley, forced a landing, in November, 1813, in the rear of the French army, with a combined Austro-British force. With this he fortified Comachio, fought actions at Ferrara, Forli, and Ravenna, and completed the blockade of Venice. Early in 1814, Murat came up, a dubious ally. Gen. Nugent, being reinforced with men and means, took the initiative, and, after the bloody actions against the French at Reggio, Parma, and Piacenza, ended the campaign of 1814 at Marengo, in Piedmont, where peace was proclaimed, and the British troops joined Lord William Bentinck at Genoa.

Not long after this Gen. Nugent came to England to submit to the British Government the conduct of Murat; and receiving fresh instructions from Lord Castlereagh, then at Vienna, he wrote at his demand the answer to the note issued in defence of Murat by the Ministers at the Congress, and in requital of these services he was nominated a K.C.B. In 1815 the war with Murat broke out, and Count Nugent assumed the command of the troops in Tuscany, and contributed mainly to Murat's defeat. He then embarked at Naples with a force of 12,000 men, landed at Cannes, in the south of France, where he was joined by five British battalions under Gen. Lowe, and was marching by Aix, Avignon, and Nismes, in

the rear of the French army of the Loire, ready to strike a decisive blow, when suddenly peace was proclaimed, and the laurels, which were almost within his grasp, were snatched from his hands. He was next ordered to Naples, where he became Captain-General of the Neapolitan army; but returned to the Austrian service in 1820, since which time he had taken no active part in the field, with one exception, but had aided more than one crowned head with his sage and prudent counsels. In 1838 he was promoted to the rank of full General; and in 1848 and the following year, he commanded the *corps d'armée* in Italy and Hungary; and in 1849 he was presented with the *bâton* of a Field-Marshal. Honours had already been showered thickly upon him; in 1816 he was created a Roman Prince, and in 1826 a magnate of Hungary, the latter dignity conferring on him a hereditary seat in the Upper House of the Hungarian Diet.

The veteran commander was in Italy during the war with Sardinia, and had a considerable share in the victories won by his old companion in arms, Radetzky; and again accompanied the Emperor of Austria in the unfortunate campaign against the Emperor of the French.

The Field-Marshal married Jane, Duchess of Riario Sforza, only child and heiress of Raphael, Duke of Riario Sforza, by his wife Beatrix, dau. and co-heir of Francis Xavier, Prince of Poland and Saxony, son of Augustus III., King of Poland, by Maria Josepha of Austria, his wife, eldest dau. and co-heir of Joseph, Emperor of Germany.

Dec. 13. At his residence, Elmsfield, Harrow, aged 70, Lieut.-Col. Richard Montague Oakes, late of the First Life Guards.

Dec. 4. In Merrion-square, Dublin, Sir Timothy O'Brien, bart. The deceased had been one of the leading citizens nearly half a century, as a ship-owner and bank-director. He twice filled the office of Lord Mayor of Dublin, in 1844 and 1849, discharging its duties with impartiality, and dispensing the hospitalities of the Mansion House with lavish profusion. Sir Timothy O'Brien sat in the House of Commons for Cashel during fourteen years, as a member of the Liberal party. He was created a baronet in 1849.

Sept. 1. At Wimbledon-hill, aged 26, Byron Noel King-Noel, tenth Lord Wentworth of Nettlested, eldest son of the Earl of Lovelace, and therefore known

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by the courtesy title of Viscount Ockham. This unfortunate young man was the only son of Byron's dau. Ada, who married the Earl of Lovelace in 1835, and died in 1852. He succeeded to the barony of Wentworth of Nettlested on the death of his grandmother, the unhappy wife of the poet, in 1860.

July 30. At Dublin, suddenly, of disease of the heart, Eugene O'Curry, Professor of Irish History and Archæology in the Catholic University of Ireland, and one of our most laborious archæologists and Gaelic scholars.

Mr. O'Curry was born about 1795, in the west of the co. of Clare, Ireland, where his father, a farmer of the peasant class, maintained himself and his family by renting a small piece of land.

While engaged on his father's farm, O'Curry became familiarized with the oral traditions of the Clare peasantry, and learned to read and copy modern Gaelic manuscripts, totally neglecting, however, the study of the English grammar, or even language. After the failure of some attempts as a trader on a very humble scale, he obtained a situation at a small salary in a public establishment at Limerick, in which he continued till, by the exertions of some friends, he was engaged, about 1835, by the Historic Department of the Ordnance Survey at Dublin, to make extracts from Irish manuscripts under the direction of Messrs. Petrie and O'Donovan.

After the dissolution of this office, O'Curry was employed to catalogue the Irish MSS. of the Royal Irish Academy, to copy various documents for the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, under the inspection of the Rev. J. H. Todd, D.D., and to prepare Gaelic transcripts for the editors of the publications of the Irish Archæological Society.

His death, following so close upon that of his fellow-labourer, Dr. O'Donovan, is almost irreparable, for it is doubtful whether there lives a scholar capable of completing the works these two enthusiastic men had undertaken. Dr. O'Donovan and Mr. O'Curry were engaged in editing and revising the translation of the Brehon Laws. Dr. O'Donovan died in September last, and his colleague was deprived of his almost indispensable aid.

This remarkable collection of ancient jurisprudence consists of laws written in a very remote and obscure language, and of commentaries and precedents in a later, but still very old, form of Gaelic.

It was long the opinion of Irish scholars that text and commentary were both so strange and difficult to collate, that no successful effort could be made to translate them. Mr. O'Curry, however, by compiling a species of glossary, consisting of about 15,000 words, with innumerable passages from existing manuscripts in which the principal words occur, showed that the translation was possible; and, with the aid of his eminent collaborator, he got through nearly 8000 pages of the work.

It was Mr. O'Curry's intention, when the Brehon Law publication was completed, to employ the voluminous glossaries as materials for a new Irish dictionary; and it is certainly to be hoped that such valuable instruments of future research may not remain in obscurity. His death has also interrupted the publication of the second volume of his "Lectures on the Manuscript Materials of Ancient Irish History," which he delivered at the University to which he was attached. The first volume of this work came out about nine months ago, and disclosed a field of research far more extensive and interesting than any Gaelic scholar had previously anticipated. It contains singular scraps of information about the lost books of the earliest period—the Yellow Book of Slane, the Psalters of Tara and Cashel, the Books of Cluain-mic-Nois, the Speckled Book of Mac Aegan, the Short Book of Saint Buithe's Monastery, the Book of Clonfort, the Black Book of Saint Molaga, and other strange-titled manuscripts; it gives ample details of the numerous collections, in the various libraries of Europe, of Irish works on history, civil and ecclesiastical, genealogy, poetry, romance, jurisprudence, medicine, mathematics, and astronomy: it analyzes and contrasts the Gaelic treasures in the Royal Irish Academy; the British Museum; Trinity College, Dublin; the Bodleian, the Stowe Collection; the Burgundian Library at Brussels, and St. Isidore's at Rome; it contains a critical examination of the ancient annals, such as the *Chronicon Scotorum* of Duaid Mac Firbis; it gives to the world, for the first time, some stray verses composed by an Irish queen and poetess, Queen Gorm-laith, a contemporary of Alfred the Great; it throws new light on the *Annals of the Four Masters*; and, in short, this first volume really does more for the native literature of Ireland than many preceding Celtic authors have been able to accom-

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plish by the labours of a lifetime. The interruption of the second volume of such a work is, therefore, no small loss.

Mr. O'Curry was the editor of some of the most valuable publications of the Celtic Society, and the translator of the oldest part of the *Annals of the Four Masters*.

Nov. At Eppingham, aged 37, Reginald W. O. Otter, youngest son of the late William Otter, Bishop of Chichester.

Dec. 1. At Froome-Selwood, Somerset, aged 43, Alexandrine Percival, only surviving dau. of the late Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, bart. She was the god-dau. of the Emperor Alexander I., having been born at St. Petersburg during her father's residence in that capital, when his Imperial Majesty testified the esteem in which he held Sir William by becoming sponsor to his child. In her father's lifetime Miss Ouseley mixed in the highest society, the late King William IV. being a frequent guest at Sir William's house. But she and her sister chose lowlier hearths, and for many years devoted their lives to works of charity: and in ministering to the wants of the poor, in comforting the sick, and in educating poor children, sought to perform the mission which their Master had given to them. It is scarcely a year and a half since the elder Miss Ouseley died, and now that her sister has also passed away, many poor homes will lack their benevolent aid, many a sick person miss their comforting sympathy, and, especially, many a poor child mourn the affectionate ones who supplied its every want.

Dec. 17. Very suddenly, at his residence, Dovercourt, Southsea, T. E. Owen, esq., twice Mayor of Portsmouth.

Nov. 25. At Humblestone, aged 83, Thomas Paget, esq., formerly M.P. for Leicestershire.

The deceased, who was the only son of Thomas Paget, esq., was born on the 30th of December, 1778. His father was long an eminent cattle-breeder, but somewhat later in life he joined Mr. Pares in the establishment of a bank in Leicester. In this establishment his son commenced his career, and on the decease of his father, in the year 1813, he took his place in the firm.

Before this period, however, Mr. Paget had made himself remarkable by the avowal of Liberal (then termed Jacobin) opinions, and, as occasion offered, he came forward more than once to disconcert the "jobs" for which the corpora-

tion of Leicester were then somewhat notorious.

In 1830 Mr. Paget was invited to offer himself as a candidate for Leicestershire, and was then defeated; but on the dissolution of Parliament early in the next year, he was returned without opposition. He sat in Parliament rather more than a year. In the month of August, 1832, he resigned his seat, having seen accomplished two great objects of his political life,—the overthrow of the system of aristocratic domination, and the obtaining of a Reform Bill.

When the Municipal Corporations Reform Bill became law, the Leicester reformers naturally turned their eyes on Mr. Paget. He was accordingly elected mayor by the new corporation on the 1st of January, 1836, and he served a second term of office in 1837. From that time he ceased to take any prominent part in public affairs.

Nov. 11. At Cormagh, co. Waterford, aged 74, Wray Palliser, esq., of Cormagh, Lieut.-Col. of the Waterford Artillery.

Dec. 24. At the Holmwood Parsonage, near Dorking, aged 82, Mary Anne, widow of Archdale Palmer, esq., of Cheam Park, Surrey.

Nov. 26. In Upper Montagu-street, of congestion of the brain, Miss Julia Pardoe, authoress of "The City of the Sultan," and a voluminous writer in the fields of fiction, poetry, and travel.

July 24. At Haslar Royal Naval Hospital, aged 83, Lieut. William Parker, R.N., Senior Lieut. of that establishment, and also of the Royal Navy. This veteran Lieutenant, who had been attached to Haslar Hospital since Nov., 1833, entered the Navy in 1793. He served in the *Diadem* at the occupation of Toulon; and successively in the *St. George*, *Bri-tannia*, and *Goliath*, flag-ships of Sir Hyde Parker in the Mediterranean. He was a midshipman of the *St. George* in Hotham's two actions, 1795; in the *Bri-tannia* in the battle off Cape St. Vincent, 1797; and in the *Goliath* at the Nile, in 1798. Being made a lieutenant in 1801, he obtained the Gold Medal for service at the landing in Egypt. He continued serving during the war for several years in command of the *Hob*, hired armed ship. He was afterwards much employed in the ordinary signal stations, transport service, and Admiralty Agent in Contract Mail Steamers.

July 5. At Paris, aged 95, M. le Duc Pasquier, Chancellor of France in the

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reign of King Louis Philippe. "By the death of Duke Pasquier," says *The Times* of July 9, "Europe has lost one of its chief celebrities. Every man who attains to a term of life far above that which is the common lot, becomes an object of natural curiosity, and this is more particularly the case when he has from early manhood associated with the first people of his country, and borne a part in great events. In exciting this kind of interest, no one could rival the late duke. His age was patriarchal, his position was among the highest in the most remarkable and brilliant society in Europe, he had talents which approached genius, he had filled the first offices in the State under various dynasties, he had seen and taken a part in the most terrible political drama which the history of the world presents, and, finally, he retained to the last an unclouded memory, and could tell of Courts and intrigues, of massacres and proscriptions, of victories and congresses, which had preceded the recollection of almost every living man." Duke Pasquier was 95 years old, having been born in the year 1767, two years before Napoleon, Wellington, Soult, Castlereagh, and other great personages of the revolutionary period; and three years before Nesselrode, whose death, at the age of 92, is chronicled in this Obituary. And not only was he their senior in years, but his political services and his personal adventures began long before theirs.

"Sprung from a family which had long been known in the Administration of old France, he was early nominated to posts which, though not important in themselves, were sufficient to make him dangerously conspicuous. Under the old Monarchy, the traditions of families made the careers of their members somewhat hereditary, as in the Roman Republic military, legal, or literary ability was to be found in the same race from generation to generation. The Pasquiers had been connected with the law and the magistrature for two hundred years. The fame of Stephen Pasquier, who opposed the Jesuits in the first flush of their ambition and success, was destined to give consequence to his descendants, and when the revolutionary spirit first broke out in France the father of the late Duke Pasquier was a Counsellor of the Parliament of Paris, and the young man himself filled a subordinate office. His entry into public life brings back old France to us with vividness. He had just finished his studies at the College of Juilly, and was

only 20 years of age, when he was admitted, as the eldest son of a Parliamentary family, to sit with his father as Counsellor of Requests, although he was then under age. He followed the Parliament to Troyes, and his family shared the downfall of the Monarchy. The father was thrown into prison after the massacres of 1792, and was one of the later victims of the Terror, being condemned soon after Fouquier Tinville obtained his extraordinary powers for despatching prisoners without even the formality of trial. Young Pasquier himself was liberated after Thermidor, being then only 27 years of age, but having had as much experience of political changes as most men in the course of a long life. He had seen numbers of his own age hurried to the scaffold. Some of those who bore rule were no older. It is indeed strange to reflect that the statesman who has just breathed his last in Paris was actually born before St. Just, one of the arch-terrorists who perished with Robespierre. All the genius and energy of the Revolution was but little older than himself. Vergniaud, Danton, Camille Desmoulins, might have associated with him on terms of equality and companionship. Of these characters, who are to us like shadows of a long bygone world, Duke Pasquier could speak from personal knowledge; he could tell of their appearance, their manners, their private motives, their weaknesses and jealousies, and all that forms the undercurrent of history. No other man in Europe had so clear a recollection of the great political deluge. He had the entry to Courts and drawing-rooms when Marie Antoinette was a gay, thoughtless Viennese, when abbés smiled at religion, and it was fashionable to speak of the people as *canaille*. Then came another phase of life. The anxieties of the falling Monarchy, the horrors of the early Republic, crowded round this youth, who had been bred amid the stiffest ceremonial and the laxest principles of old France. The two extremes of human government had passed before his eyes—a decaying despotism, too apathetic to be severe, but doing more harm by its corruption than could be inflicted by the most grinding tyranny; and a revolutionary republic, rousing the people to deeds of superhuman energy, but accomplishing its purpose by sweeping away all that was most distinguished under the system that preceded it."

When the Republic was administering the Government of France under the

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Directory, the legal acquirements and character of M. Pasquier commended him to the notice of Cambacères, then Minister of Justice; but it was not until the Government had become finally settled under Bonaparte that Pasquier rose to eminence. Under the Consulate, he was made Master of Requests; and under the Empire was named Counsellor of State and Procureur-Général, a Baron, and Member of the Legion of Honour. In 1810 he was made Prefect of Police, in the place of M. Dubois, who had been dismissed in consequence of the terrible calamity that took place at Prince Schwartzberg's ball. But this advancement brought on M. Pasquier the great mortification of his life. His want of vigour and penetration allowed the plot of Malet to be carried almost to success. This plot, which involved a large number both of the Royalist and Republican malcontents, affected Napoleon deeply, inasmuch as it showed that his dynasty had no hold on the public affection, that his own authority was merely personal, and was itself already on the wane. For a time he felt the most ungovernable anger against Pasquier, who, like his superior, Savary, had allowed himself to be summarily sent off to the Conciergerie by Malet. But calmer thoughts followed, and Napoleon, satisfied that Pasquier had been merely weak and irresolute, did not even dismiss him from his post, though the Parisians were not sparing of their reproaches and ridicule. For this generosity Pasquier showed his gratitude by serving his master faithfully during the duration of his power. But after the abdication of Fontainebleau he gave in his adhesion to the new Government, and did his best to induce the Parisian population to submit to the authority of the Bourbons.

During the brief period of the first Restoration M. Pasquier abstained from political affairs, but accepted the civil office of Directeur-Général des Ponts et Chaussées. When Napoleon returned from Elba, Pasquier at once resumed his devotion to the Empire; but Napoleon, in spite, it is said, of repeated solicitations, declined to admit him again into office, and during the Hundred Days it seemed that France was likely for ever to lose his services. All was, however, changed by the battle of Waterloo, which reconciled Pasquier to the Restoration, and while Napoleon was still wandering a fugitive on French soil, Pasquier took office as Keeper

of the Seals and Minister of Justice. In 1816 he was elected President of the Chamber; in 1819 he held the portfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs, under the Ministry of M. Decazes; and in 1820, on the confusion of political events which accompanied and followed the assassination of the Duc de Berri, he became virtually the Prime Minister of France. For two years he withstood, by prudence and moderation, an incessant conflict of factions—ultra-Royalists, moderate Royalists, and Liberal Royalists, on the one side; Liberals, Republicans, and Revolutionists, on the other. The King and the Minister were at length wearied out by the pertinacity with which their plans were thwarted by the contending factions; and at last Louis XVIII. withdrew his obnoxious Minister, and propitiated the ultra-Royalists but embittered the other sections by the appointment of M. de Villèle. The King, however, conferred upon the fallen Minister, who had served him faithfully, though fruitlessly, the dignity of a Peer of France.

“The efforts of Duke Pasquier's friends to explain these changes as proofs of foresight and patriotism in the old statesman are a remarkable instance of the proverb, ‘*Qui s'excuse s'accuse.*’ Only political enemies have ever charged him with extraordinary self-seeking in thus submitting to the various conquerors who obtained supreme power during his long career. Pasquier was an administrator and lawyer, not a soldier. He accepted, like hundreds of others, whatever dynasty the fortune of war set over the country; and if he did not show a romantic and self-sacrificing attachment to any after it had fallen, he, at least, cannot be accused of conspiring against any while it was on the throne. He never anticipated events by any intrigue of his own, but steadily worked on under every *de facto* Government, never deserting any until it had been replaced by a successor, and might be said by its fall to have absolved him from his allegiance. That the Duke was a man of ability and really good intentions was proved by his conduct under the Restoration. With wonderful versatility he became a constitutional Minister and a Parliamentary leader, and for years upheld moderate counsels in the State with an energy that brought on him the bitter opposition both of the ultra-Royalists and the Republicans. Though by no means an advanced Liberal, he would

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never have ruined the Monarchy by such follies as those of Polignac and his colleagues. The Revolution of July came at last, and then Pasquier rose again to the highest places in the State. He at once embraced the cause of the new Government with ardour, was made President of the Chamber of Peers, and some time after Chancellor of France—an office which King Louis Philippe revived for the occasion. He had already become the Nestor of French society, and his influence was great with all those politicians who reflected that a man who had lived so long, escaped so many dangers, and risen so high, must possess some of the most desirable qualities of a statesman. In 1844 the King bestowed on the Chancellor a more injudicious mark of favour—he raised him to the rank of *Duc*. This title exposed the noble to great ridicule. Among the jokers was one then unknown—now Emperor of the French—who compared a duke without a duchy to a bishop *in partibus*. The Revolution of 1848 put an end to the dignity he held and the Assembly in which he presided. Neither the Republic nor the new Empire called the Duke to its councils, and he was consigned (and he was well entitled to an *exautoratio*) to private life. He never, however, ceased to feel deep interest in the affairs of his country, of whose condition in what regards free institutions he cherished no very cheering hopes. Hardly ever quitting his house for years before his death, he held an exceptional position in society. His *salons* were the favourite resort of the most eminent in politics and in letters; and he presided there, as elsewhere, and to the last days of his life, with the authority due to his character and his age, and with a dignified urbanity, which in him was perfectly natural."

The Duc Pasquier will long remain as one of the most interesting figures in anecdotal history. His life spans the whole cycle of French revolutionary change. His boyish eyes may have looked on Louis XV. in the galleries of Versailles, and in his old age they have been greeted by the sight of the little heir of Napoleon III. In the long interval he has seen everything, been mixed up with everything, known everybody. Now that he has been removed from us it is as if a storehouse of historical wealth had been suddenly destroyed. Duke Pasquier was elected Member of the

French Academy in 1842, and, besides his other honours, received from Louis XVIII. the Grand Collar of the Order of the Holy Ghost. He leaves, as the inheritor of his title and his fortune, his grand-nephew and adopted son, the Marquis d'Audiffret-Pasquier, having had no issue by his marriage with M^{me}. de St. Reman, the widow of the Marquis de Rochfort.

In the biography of Count Nesselrode the singular circumstance has been remarked, that two men who played such distinguished parts in the great revolutionary epoch, on opposite sides, should have died in the same year, having witnessed the prodigious mutations of near a century. In this of Duc Pasquier we may notice this further remarkable fact, that Cambacères, to whose patronage the Duke owed his rise in the Empire, and who was Consul of the Republic in 1799, yet survives.

Aug. 23. At Penzance, aged 70, Richard Pearce, esq., a man of considerable local celebrity. Mr. Pearce, whose family had been settled in Cornwall from the time of Charles I., became a public man at an early age, and assisted in founding the Public Library at Penzance, which now possesses 9000 carefully-selected volumes; the Geological Society, whose transactions have obtained a world-wide celebrity; and the Natural History and Antiquarian Society; and he was early connected with the Public Dispensary, a very valuable institution. He subsequently became President of the Penzance and West Penwith Annuitant Societies. But it was in active life that he figured most conspicuously; for he was a member of the Penzance Town Council ever since the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill, and an Alderman almost as long. He was five times elected to the Mayoralty, and at the end of his last year of office the Town Council unanimously petitioned the Government to appoint him a Borough Justice, which office he continued to hold till his death.

Sept. 14. At Oxford Lodge, West-hill, Wandsworth, aged 68, Charles Pearson, esq., the City Solicitor. The deceased was the original promoter of the Metropolitan Underground Railway. He was identified with all the agitation so long and fiercely carried on in the City, in the times of Alderman Waithman, Henry Hunt, and others, for political and corporation reforms. He discharged the

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duties of City Comptroller, Governor of Whitecross-street Prison, and High Bailiff of Southwark, when vacancies occurred by death in those offices, until the appointment of a successor.

Dec. 28. At St. Mary's Church, Torquay, aged 86, Maria, widow of Vice-Adm. Richard Harrison Pearson.

Jan. 6. At Brighton, aged 75, Col. P. W. Pedler, J.P. for Devon and Dorset.

March 28. At Clapham Common, aged 85, James Pennington, Esq.

"We owe a tribute," says *The Economist* of the 19th April, "to the memory of the late Mr. James Pennington, a diligent and successful labourer in the field of political economy, who died at Clapham Common on the 23rd ultimo, at the advanced age of 85. Though well known to some of our readers, his pursuits were of too quiet and unobtrusive a character to attract general attention, and those only who were in intimate intercourse with him, and were enabled to watch his useful career, could fully appreciate the extent of his information and capacity of mind.

"Mr. Pennington was in early life engaged in mercantile pursuits; but having been employed by the President of the India Board towards the end of the year 1831 in the investigation of the financial accounts of the East India Company, on the occasion of the abolition of its trading privileges, he shortly after gave up his private business, in order to accept an appointment under Government. This appointment was, however, cancelled in consequence of a change of Administration, and the accession of Lord Ellenborough to the India Board, who entertained different views from his predecessor on the subject.

"Being thus for a time thrown out of active pursuits, he gave himself up fully to the study of currency and finance. The science of Political Economy had, indeed, at a very early period engaged his attention, and the acquaintance with its principles which he had acquired had already obtained the favourable notice of Mr. David Ricardo and of Mr. Huskisson. When, therefore, he was enabled to devote a greater portion of his time to such subjects, those of his friends who took an interest in his investigations became impressed with the great extent of his information and acquirements. Among the foremost of these friends was the late Mr. Tooke, on whose recommendation he

joined the Political Economy Club in 1828, of which he continued to be a member for 28 years, his resignation having only taken place in 1856, when he was in his eightieth year. It was through Mr. Tooke that his earlier contributions to the science were made known to the public. That author's letter to Lord Grenville on the Currency, published in 1829, contains in the Appendix a valuable paper by Mr. Pennington, which presented the first clear exposition of the principle on which deposits with bankers become the means of dispensing with other circulating medium, and affect, accordingly as they are used or abused, the general prices of commodities. This principle, which is the key to the refined system of credit reared in this country, was further elucidated by him in a communication to Mr. Tooke, which is to be found in the second volume of his '*History of Prices*' (Appendix C, page 369).

"The use of the expression 'deposit money' in illustration of this theory, placed Mr. Pennington in apparent antagonism with the more rigid advocates of the Bank Act of 1844, who contend that the word 'money' is properly applied only to coin and to bank notes which fulfil all the functions of money. But, in truth, the distinction is a mere verbal one. If the word 'money' is applied to any form of credit, even to bank notes, the attempt to define the limits of its application can only lead to fruitless controversy, quite wide of the real question at issue. Mr. Pennington was among the first to perceive the necessity for imposing a restriction on the issue of notes by the Bank of England, and stated his views on the subject in a paper submitted to Mr. Huskisson in 1827, extracts from which were published, in the year 1840, with a letter addressed to Kirkman Fiala, esq., on the probable effect of a moderate fixed duty on corn upon currency and prices.

"The views expressed by Mr. Pennington so early as 1827, contain the germ of the Bank Act of 1844; but, although he supported the principle of that Act, he was of opinion that the object could be accomplished without the separation of the Departments of Banking and Issue. Upon this point, and upon others connected with the measure, he was confidentially consulted by Sir Robert Peel during the preparation of the Bill, and the correspondence between them shows

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the high estimation in which his opinions were held by that statesman.

"The pamphlet addressed to Mr. Finlay upon the Corn Laws was confined to a view of the question scarcely understood by the community at large, and little calculated, therefore, to attract the attention of the ardent controversialists of the day upon that vital question; but events have proved the truth of the conclusions which a calm review of the subject, uninfluenced by party bias, had led the writer to form.

"Previously to this period, the services of Mr. Pennington had been engaged by the Treasury for the important object of regulating the currency of the West Indian Colonies. It is well known that in all the British Colonies in America the local currencies, though expressed in the common denominations of pounds, shillings, and pence, became involved in confusion from incorrect attempts to adjust the value at which Spanish coins, the principal medium of exchange, should circulate in reference to the money of account. This confusion was greater in the West Indies than in the Colonies on the American Continent. Arbitrary valuations were assigned to the doubloon, in the vain hope of counteracting the effect of an unfavourable condition of the exchanges. With the same object, the gold coins in use were, in some of the Islands deteriorated by punching holes in them and filling up the vacancies with copper. 'Be these our doubloons!' they said, forgetting that the world would test their value, not by the name, but by the quantity of gold left in them. Broken dollars supplied the place of small coins under the terms of 'dogs' and 'bits.' The pound of colonial currency was greatly depreciated in all these Colonies, and in no island did the term 'pound' express the same value as in the rest. A vain attempt was made by the Government in 1825 to correct these evils by a Proclamation, declaring the rate at which the dollar should be issued to the troops; but so unsuccessful was the attempt that at one time a mutiny was imminent on account of the depreciation of their pay.

"The emancipation of the negroes in 1837, and the consequent increased requirement for a sound circulating medium for the payment of wages, forced the subject on the attention of the Government, and the credit is due to Mr. Pennington of having framed, under direction of the

Board of Treasury, the measures by which the utter confusion which prevailed at the time was, in a short time, effectually removed, and the currency of the West Indies reduced to a system which, with trifling exceptions, has worked well up to the present day.

"He was subsequently consulted in the regulation of the currency of the Colonies, and the result of his labours was compiled in a volume, printed for official use in 1848, entitled '*The Currency of the British Colonies.*' In this work Mr. Pennington clearly pointed out the causes of the mistakes which had previously arisen, from a want of reference to the changes in the coinage of different mints, and the gradual alteration which had taken place in the course of a century in the relative value of gold and silver. His clear analysis of the value of different coins, according to their ascertained contents of precious metals, and his exposition of the principles on which alone they can obtain concurrent circulation, will render this work a safe guide for all time to those into whose hands the settlement of questions connected with colonial exchanges and currencies may fall.

"Mr. Pennington was consulted by the Treasury up to the time of his death on questions of this character. In spite of bodily infirmities incident to great age, he retained to the last his clear intellect; and, but a short time before he fell quietly into his last sleep, he drew up a report upon an intricate subject, which was distinguished by that clearness of exposition which characterized his writings in the days of his prime vigour.

"His style of writing was generally too deep for the instruction of those who are not acquainted with the fundamental principles of the science of which he treated; but to those who were able to follow his train of reasoning, his dissertations were of great value. He loved to test theory by practical results, and to build up from ascertained facts inevitable conclusions. Accuracy of thought and accuracy of analysis were his chief characteristics:—invaluable qualities at all times, but mostly so when applied to a science in which apparently trivial mistakes may lead to fatal error. These qualities, joined with an amiable temper, led those who once communicated with him in confidence to continue to resort to him for advice; and it may be truly said of this unobserved old man, that,

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both as a private friend and a public servant, he will be greatly missed."

Mr. Pennington married in 1811 Mary Anne, the eldest daughter of the late John Harris, esq., of Clapham, by whom he leaves issue four sons and three daughters.

Oct. 28. At Walworth, aged 77, Richard Penny, esq., late Chief Clerk of the Board of Trade.

July 5. At the Vicarage, Coleby, aged 68, the Rev. Thomas Trevenon Penrose, Vicar of that place, and Rector of Weston, Notta, Rural Dean of the District of Loughoboby, and Prebend of Bedford Minor in the Cathedral Church at Lincoln.

April 26. After a short illness, on her arrival from India, aged 30, Lady Gertrude Pepper, eldest dau. of the sixth Earl of Airlie, and widow of G. A. Pepper, esq.

March 11. At Great Malvern, aged 82, the Right Hon. Samuel March Phillipps. The deceased was second son of Mr. Thomas March Phillipps, and was born at Uttoxeter in 1780. He received his education at the Charterhouse, and graduated at Sidney College, Cambridge, where, in 1802, he obtained the honours of Eighth Wrangler and Senior Chancellor's Medallist. Four years afterwards he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple. Having entered Parliament, he was appointed, in 1827, Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, but resigned in 1848, when he was made a Privy Councillor. The deceased was married, in 1812, to the second dau. of the late Mr. Charles Grant, M.P. for Inverness-shire, who died in 1826. He was the author of several works, among which may be mentioned one on the "Law of Evidence," and a "Review of Select State Trials."

Jan. 3. At Selsey Rectory, aged 87, the Rev. Barré Phipps, Canon of Chichester and Rector of Selsey.

May 26. At Oakfield, Worcestershire, Henry Pidcock, esq., Deputy-Lieut. and J.P. for that county, late of the Bengal Civil Service.

Feb. 17. At Lucca, Elizabeth, relict of Sir J. B. Piers, bart., of Tristenaugh Abbey, Westmeath, Ireland.

July 30. At Jhansi, Major F. W. Pinkney, C.B., of the Madras Army, Commissioner of Jhansi.

June 30. Aged 94, the Marquise de la Place, widow of the illustrious author of the "Mécanique Céleste," and formerly

Lady of Honour to the Princess Elisa, Grand Duchess of Tuscany, sister of the Emperor Napoleon.

Feb. 10. In Portland-place, aged 72, the Hon. Sir Thomas Joshua Platt, knt. The deceased was educated at Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1816 he was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, and practised on the Home Circuit; he became a King's Counsel in 1834. He was raised to the Bench as a Baron of the Court of Exchequer in 1845, and retired in 1856.

May 16. At Brighton, aged 66, Samuel Platt, esq., of Belmont, Wimbledon Park, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Middlesex.

May 10. At Halstead Place, Kent, aged 45, David Power, Q.C. Mr. Power was well-known as one of the leading counsel of the Norfolk circuit, and until recently filled the office of Recorder of Ipswich.

Nov. 17. In the Cathedral Close, Lichfield, Maria Susanna Proby, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Baptist Proby, Vicar of St. Mary's, Lichfield, and granddaughter of the late Rev. Baptist Proby, D.D., Dean of Lichfield.

May 17. Killed in action against the Taepings, aged 53, the French Rear-Admiral Auguste Leopold Protet. He was born at St. Servan, and from his infancy showed a decided taste for the naval profession. When the war in China was decided on, Capt. Protet asked leave to serve in it. His judgment in choosing Chefoo for the place of landing the French troops contributed very much to their success. For his services on that occasion he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral. Ever desirous of contributing to the good understanding which prevailed between the British and French forces in China, he joined the expedition against the Taepings, who threatened to attack Shanghai, and was present, in the midst of his marines, at all the engagements from Wong-Kadza to Nan-Jao. Admiral Protet, while directing the attack against the position of the rebels at Nan-Jao, was struck by a musket ball in the breast, and died the same afternoon.

Oct. 18. At Dublin, aged 62, Joseph Ormsby Radcliff, esq., LL.D., Q.C., late Vicar-General of the Provinces of Armagh and Dublin.

May 20. At Drayton-grove, West

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Brompton, aged 59, the Rev. George Radcliffe, D.D., Prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral.

Oct. 25. Aged 74, Admiral James Ratray. The deceased entered the Navy in 1800, and was actively engaged throughout the war. In 1810 he assisted in the defence of Fort Matagorda, near Cadiz, before which place and Tarifa he was for nearly two years employed in command of a gunboat. As commander in the *Contest*, he was actively employed in the Channel and in the West Indies; and in the Chesapeake, in command of the boats of the *Contest* and *Mohawk*, he succeeded in cutting out the United States' gun-vessel *Asp*, which was hauled up close to the beach, with boarding netting, and springs on the cables, under the protection of a large body of militia. Admiral Ratray was Deputy-Lieutenant and a magistrate of the county of Warwick.

Dec. 14. At Croydon, aged 57, Major-Gen. Edward Bea, B.M.L.I. The deceased entered the Royal Marine forces in 1823, and served with the Royal Marine battalion on the north coast of Spain against the Carlists in 1837 and 1838; and was made captain March 19, 1842. He served also with the combined expedition to the Baltic in 1854, for which he was rewarded with a medal.

Oct. 11. In London, aged 46, Sir Thomas Nicholas Redington, K.C.B.

The deceased was the only son of Capt. Christopher Redington, of Kilcoonan, co. Galway. He received his education at Oscott, and at Christ's College, Cambridge, and from 1837 to 1846 he represented Dundalk in Parliament. He served as a member of the Occupation of Land Commission (Ireland), of which the late Earl of Devon was chairman. In 1846 he was appointed Under Secretary of State for Ireland; in 1847 a Commissioner for Education (Ireland), and *ex officio* an Irish Poor-Law Commissioner. As a member of Sir John Burgoyne's Relief Commission in 1847 he rendered much active service, and in consequence of his great and unremitting civil services was nominated a Knight Commander of the Civil Division of the Bath, immediately after Her Majesty's first visit to Ireland. Sir Thomas served as Secretary to the Board of Control from December 1852 to 1856, when he accepted the post of Commissioner of Inquiry into the Lunatic Asylums in Ireland.

In 1842 Sir Thomas married the eldest daughter and co-heiress of Mr. John H. Talbot, M.P., of Talbot Hall, co. Wexford, and leaves a numerous family.

Feb. 25. At his residence, Cambridge-heath, Hackney, aged 75, the Rev. Andrew Reed, D.D.

The deceased, who was born, Nov. 27, 1787, in the parish of St. Clement Danes, London, was the son of humble tradespeople, though descended from an old Dorsetshire family long connected with Poole. He was apprenticed to a business, but had always a taste for study, and having thus attracted the friendly notice of the Rev. Matthew Wilks, one of the successors of Whitfield, he obtained admission to a Dissenting college, then recently founded at Hackney. In 1811 he became the minister of Wycliffe Chapel, Stepney, where he preached for fifty years, retiring from the charge but a short time before his decease.

At an early age he wrote, anonymously, a religious novel, intituled "No Fiction," which ran through many editions.

In 1834 the Independent and Baptist bodies resolved to send a deputation to their brethren in the United States. Mr. Reed and Mr. Cox were associated in this tour, from which they returned Doctors of Divinity, and embodied the result of their observations in volumes which made a valuable addition to English knowledge of American institutions and society.

Dr. Reed was a staunch Voluntary and an almost rigid Independent, though not what is called a "political Dissenter." But it is not as a religious teacher or leader that he was most widely known or will be longest remembered. It was his distinguishing merit and happiness to have founded several of the noblest benevolent institutions in this country, and to have associated himself with numerous works of universal philanthropy.

In 1813 he founded the London Orphan Asylum at Clapton. In 1827 he established the Infant Orphan Asylum, and in 1847 the Asylum for Fatherless Children at Croydon. While engaged in these great works an orphan idiot claimed his help, and finding no provision in this country for the idiot, he travelled abroad, and returned home to found the Asylum for Idiots. In frequent visits to the metropolitan hospitals

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Dr. Reed noticed that many inmates above the pauper condition were discharged as "hopelessly incurable," with no shelter in view but the workhouse, and this observation led to the foundation of the Royal Hospital for Incurables, which provides a home for life for the hopelessly diseased.

The deceased leaves a widow and five children. By his will, after leaving to his family the principal part of his property, he bequeaths a certain sum, the interest to be applied for ever to the "purchase of toys for the Infant Orphans" at Wandstead; a larger sum for Winter Scientific Lectures to the Orphan Children at Clapton; 1000*l.* to the Asylum for Idiots; 1000*l.* to the Asylum for Fatherless Children at Reedham, and then he bequeaths, in touching language, these institutions and the Royal Hospital, since founded, to the care and regard of his beloved country.

Nov. 10. At Phoincas House, Beaulieu, Inverness-shire, Major-General Francis Archibald Reid, C.B., late Quartermaster-General of the Army.

April 8. At Torquay, aged 48, the Rev. George Herbert Repton, Minor Canon of Westminster, and Priest in Ordinary to the Queen.

April 16. In Norfolk-street, Park-lane, aged 78, Lady Elizabeth Repton, eldest dau. of the first Earl of Eldon.

Aug. 20. In Lowndes-square, aged 50, John Lewis Ricardo, esq., M.P. for Stoke-upon-Trent.

The deceased was the son of Mr. Jacob Ricardo, the financier, and nephew of David Ricardo, the political economist. He was born in 1812. He entered Parliament in 1841 as member for Stoke, which place he represented until his decease. He was one of the earliest advocates of free trade, in connection with Mr. C. P. Villiers, and he aided materially in carrying the repeal of the Corn Laws. He made the Navigation Laws his particular study, and in 1847 he moved for a committee on the subject, and warmly supported the repeal of the restrictions on shipping. He was the author of a well-known work on that subject, "The History and Anatomy of the Navigation Laws," and devoted much attention to the question of maritime rights in time of war. But he is more particularly to be noticed for his public services in connection with the electric telegraph, which he was the first to

establish on a firm and successful footing in this country.

"Mr. Ricardo was a man of refined taste and a great lover of the arts. He possessed a particularly fine collection of water-colour drawings, and was himself no mean artist, having a remarkable talent for rapid and vigorous sketching."

In 1841 Mr. Ricardo married Lady Catherine, daughter of General the Hon. Sir Alexander Duff, of Dalgetty, Morayshire, and sister to the present Earl of Fife. He became possessed of considerable property in Morayshire through his wife, and had been one of the Deputy-Lieutenants of that county since 1848.

Oct. 17. At his residence, Oddington, near Stow-on-the-Wold, aged 85, the Hon. and Very Rev. Dr. Edward Rice, Dean of Gloucester.

Aug. 19. At Peshawur, Major J. F. Richardson, C.B., commanding Sixth Bengal Light Cavalry.

March 13. At Clifton, aged 49, Leigh Richmond, esq., of South Kensington, son of the late Rev. Leigh Richmond, Rector of Turvey, Bedfordshire.

July 29. At Pierrefitte, Seine, aged 76, Mordaunt Ricketts, esq., H.E.I.C.S., many years Hon. Company's Resident at the Court of Lucknow, Oude.

Oct. 11. From concussion of the brain, the result of a fall, aged 45, John Riddle, esq., F.R.A.S., Head Master of the Nautical School, Greenwich Hospital, and author of the celebrated manual "On Navigation."

Nov. 20. At his residence, Walton Warren, near Burton-on-Trent, aged 63, Mr. James Leech Ridgway, the well-known publisher of Piccadilly.

Mr. Ridgway was born in 1799. He was for the greater part of his life connected as publisher with the leading members of the Liberal party, as his father had been before him. So far back as the time of the Catholic Emancipation, in 1829, he published many of the most stirring works in advocacy of that measure; and at a more recent date, pamphlets which told powerfully in favour of the repeal of the Corn Duties. For some years prior to his death he was one of the principal proprietors of the *Globe* newspaper, in the management of which he took an active part.

March 21. At Calcutta, after a few days' illness, aged 45, the Hon. Wm. Ritchie, Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

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Jan. 10. At Aden, Brigadier G. H. Robertson, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, of the Bombay Army. He entered the Bombay army in 1829, and served in Afghanistan and Scinde. During the years 1855-56 he was on the staff of the northern division of the army, but at the end of the latter year was appointed to act as Presidency Paymaster. On the march of the Deccan Field Force, when the Mutiny commenced, he joined his regiment at Aurungabad, and succeeded to the command of it on the death of Major Follett, and retained it until illness compelled him to leave for England at the beginning of 1859. He was present in command of the Twenty-fifth Regt. of Native Infantry at Dhar, Mundisoor, Chandrairee, Jhansi, Koonch, Calpee, and at the re-capture of Gwalior; and in the monsoon of 1858 commanded a small force, with which he did good service, at Beejapoor, near Goona. While in England he was appointed by the late Lord Elphinstone Town-major of Bombay, which appointment he took up on his return to India in March, 1860; but soon after was selected to act as Military Auditor-General and the Controller of Finance, which situation he relinquished for the important post he held at the time of his death.

March 25. Very suddenly, Charles Francis Robinson, esq., of Chandoe-street, Cavendish-square, and of Effingham, Surrey, late Master of the Crown Office, Queen's Bench.

Dec. 5. In Sackville-street, Piccadilly, aged 61, the Rev. Sanderson Robins, Vicar of St. Peter's, in the Isle of Thanet, and Rural Dean. For many years the deceased was a popular preacher in London.

May 18. At Brighton, aged 76, L. Rolleston, esq., of Watnall Hall, Notts, Colonel of the Nottinghamshire Militia (the Sherwood Foresters); a magistrate of the county, and for some years chairman of the bench. The deceased was a member of the Conservative party, and sat in Parliament for the Southern Division of Notts from 1837 till 1849, when he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

April 16. Aged 59, the Hon. Edward Henry Roper-Curzon, son of the fourteenth Baron Teynham.

July 23. At the house of his brother-in-law, John Franklin Rose, esq., Gloucester-crescent, Hyde-park, aged 59, John Franklin, esq., of Westlington House, Dinton, Bucks.

April 3. At Aylesbury, aged 61, Admiral Sir James Clark Ross, one of our distinguished Arctic navigators. The deceased entered the Navy in April, 1812, on board the *Brisetis*, commanded by his uncle, Captain, afterwards Sir John, Ross, under whom he continued to serve in the Baltic, the White Sea, and on the coast of Scotland. He accompanied his uncle, as a midshipman, in his first voyage in search of a North-west passage. Subsequently, from 1819 to 1825, he was engaged with Captain Parry in his three voyages, being promoted during his absence, in 1822, to the rank of lieutenant. He again accompanied Captain Parry in 1827, and on his return to England he was appointed commander. He also joined his uncle, Captain John Ross, from 1829 to 1833, on his second voyage in search of a North-west passage, and in October, 1834, was elevated to the rank of post-captain, in recognition of his valuable services, among which were included the discovery of the magnetic pole. He was afterwards employed by the Admiralty in a magnetic survey of Great Britain and Ireland. In 1839 he was appointed to the command of an expedition, in the *Erebus* and *Terror*, to the Antarctic seas, the chief purpose in view being magnetic investigation. This voyage, which occupied a period of four years, was rich in additions made to the previous knowledge of the Antarctic regions in geography, geology, zoology, and botany. Captain Ross married after his return in 1843, and received the honour of knighthood in 1844. In 1847 he published the results of his discoveries and researches in the Southern and Antarctic regions, in two volumes. In January, 1848, he made a voyage in the *Enterprize* to Baffin's Bay, in search of Sir John Franklin, but was unsuccessful. The merits and scientific acquirements of the deceased navigator were, at different periods, recognized by the Royal Society and other learned bodies, and he was corresponding member of various foreign societies. In 1853 he received the thanks of the Court of Common Council of the City of London, and was presented with a gold medal by the Geographical Societies both of London and Paris.

Jan. 12. At Elgin-crescent, Kensington-park, aged 88, from the effects of a fall three days before, the Rev. W. H. Rowlatt, late Reader, &c., at the Temple Church.

March 23. In London, after a long ill-

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ness, Mr. Joseph Richardson, the famous flute-player.

Aug. 30. At Hambledon, Henley-on-Thames, aged 80, Sophia, widow of the Hon. and Right Rev. Henry Ryder, D.D., Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

Feb. 3. Drowned in the Thames, near Kingston, aged 39, Captain Cecil Rivers, son of Lady Rivers.

April 22. At Leamington, very suddenly, aged 77, John Ryel, esq., of Anglesey, near Gosport, formerly M.P. for Macclesfield.

April 19. The Countess Dowager of Sandwich. Her ladyship was the daughter of Armar Corry, first Earl of Belmore, and married, in 1804, George John, sixth Earl of Sandwich, by whom she had issue two daughters, the late Lady Ashburton and the late Countess Walewski, and an only son, John William, the present Earl of Sandwich.

Dec. 17. At Doncaster, aged 79, Mrs. Christina Saunders. Independent of several charities that she had established in the town, and which will continue as memorials of her benevolence, Mrs. Saunders had a large number of poor pensioners, who were periodically supplied with warm clothing, meat, and pecuniary aid. Her whole life, in fact, had been devoted to acts of benevolence. She increased the endowment of the Vicarage of Doncaster by 120*l.* per annum; and gave 3000*l.* to trustees for investment to support six spinsters in reduced circumstances, being members of the Church of England, and daughters of respectable professional men, tradesmen, and other persons who have resided and practised their profession, or carried on their business, in Doncaster.

Nov. 15. At Meriden Hall, near Coventry, Louisa, dau. of the late Admiral Sir Herbert Sawyer, K.C.B., of Old Dalby Hall, near Melton Mowbray.

Sept. 24. At Vienna, aged 65, her Serene Highness the Duchess Marie Antoinette Gabrielle, widow of his late Serene Highness the Duke Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and aunt to Her Majesty the Queen. The deceased princess was the daughter of Francis Joseph, Prince Kohary, Chancellor of Hungary, by Marie Antoinette, Countess of Waldstein-Wartenberg, and was born July 2, 1797. She married the Prince Ferdinand, January 2, 1816, and by him (who died August 27, 1851) she was the mother of King Ferdinand of Portugal, the late Duchess of Nemours, and the

Princes Augustus and Leopold, of Saxe-Coburg.

Sept. 25. At Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 82, Susannah, relict of Lieut.-Col. Hugh Maurice Scott, late of H.M.'s Sixth Regiment.

April 17. At Torquay, aged 74, the Dowager Lady Seale, relict of Sir John Seale, bart., M.P., Colonel of the South Devon Militia.

March 18. At Florence, General Sir William Sewell, K.C.B., Colonel of H.M.'s Seventy-ninth Regt. The deceased General commenced his military career in 1806, and in the following year, having been appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Beresford, accompanied him to the Peninsula, and joined the Duke of Wellington's army in Portugal in 1808. He was present with Sir John Moore's army in its advance and in its retreat to Corunna, and acted as aide-de-camp to Lord Beresford through the Peninsular War. He was at the battles of Corunna, Talavera, and Buzaco, and the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, and St. Sebastian, the battles of Nivelle, Nive, before Bayonne, Orthes, and Toulouse, beside other engagements of less importance. Having returned from the Peninsula, he proceeded to India, where he served for a period of 23 years, and was appointed to the colonelcy of the Seventy-ninth Foot on the 24th of March, 1854—an appointment which he continued to hold until his death. In the general actions in which the deceased General took part, he had six horses either killed or wounded under him. In recognition of his services he was made a C.B., afterwards a K.C.B., and he had received the war medal with ten clasps.

Sept. 18. In Devonshire-street, Portland-place, aged 65, Maj.-Gen. Thomas Sewell, late Bengal Army.

Oct. 9. At Lindfield, aged 47, the Rev. Francis Hill Sewell, many years Perpetual Curate of that parish.

The deceased, who was the second son of the late Maj.-Gen. Sewell, a governor of the East India Company, of Twyford-place, Maresfield, Sussex, was born in 1815. Designed for the military profession, he commenced his education at the College of Donay, France, but the gentleness of his disposition and his own earnest wishes induced a change in the intention, and he completed his education at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1839. In the same year he was ordained, and was induced

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to undertake the charge of the parish of Lindfield. At that period the spiritual wants of the district were utterly neglected. The benefice being a peculiar, in the archdiocese of Canterbury, its legal position was not generally understood, and the church had so far fallen into ruin that the congregation were in danger of being crushed by the falling roof, or of being precipitated into the vaults beneath. The duty was so irregularly performed by an ill-paid curate, living at a distance of 12 miles, that the dead were frequently left for days in the church unburied, and as much as six weeks have elapsed without Divine Service being held. The lay rector allowed only a scanty stipend of 30*l.* a-year to the minister; and upon Mr. Sewell undertaking the duty without his nomination, he withheld even that miserable sum, and it remained unpaid till, after some years, the arrears were recovered by legal proceedings. Meanwhile a pittance of 40*l.* a-year was raised by subscription, and upon this Mr. Sewell cheerfully undertook his duties, systematized parochial affairs, established schools, and assisted the poor with such unsparing liberality as frequently to deny himself the common necessities of life. He had not, however, been long at Lindfield, before the decease of his elder brother gave him possession of a moderate fortune, and he then undertook the task of effecting the restoration of the church.

In 1849 he was presented to the vicarage of Cockerham, in Lancashire, to which he removed in August of the same year, but his heart clung to the people he had left, and after eight years he nobly resigned the living, worth 700*l.* a-year, and returned in October, 1857, to his much-loved work in Lindfield. The chief desire of his heart was to be enabled to secure the parish from lapsing into its former state of darkness and neglect; and in this he had the happiness of succeeding.

Lindfield is now so well known as an agreeable summer residence, that it is difficult to realize the idea that its pleasing and picturesque streets were but a few years since scattered lines of miserably-dilapidated hovels, and its present well-ordered population a mass of ignorance and vice. Yet such is the truth, and to the devoted exertions of the subject of this memoir the town must attribute no small portion of its present prosperity.

May . At Bristol, aged 89, Retired Commander Joseph Seymour. This officer, after much active service, was master of

the *Conqueror*, at Trafalgar, and afterwards of the Commander-in-Chief's ship at the siege of Corunna.

Aug. 30. At Horton, Northampton, Miss Seymour, eldest dau. of the late Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, bart.

Aug. 4. At Eveleigh House, Redfern, New South Wales, aged 90, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Shadforth, formerly commanding H.M.'s Fifty-seventh Regt. He served with much distinction in the Peninsular War, and was the father of Col. Shadforth, who fell at the attack on the Redan, June 18, 1855.

Nov. 8. At his residence, Normanby Park, Lincolnshire, aged 76, Sir Robert Sheffield, bart., a Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant for the parts of Lindsey, and in 1817 High Sheriff for the county of Lincoln.

The deceased was the eldest son of the Rev. Sir Robert Sheffield, third baronet, by his first wife, Penelope, dau. of Sir Abraham Pitches, knt. He was born in 1786, received his education at Eton, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father, 26th Feb., 1815. Sir Robert Sheffield married, 8th Dec. 1818, Julia Brigida, dau. of Sir John Newbolt, knt., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Bengal. After his marriage the late Sir Robert Sheffield settled on his family estate, when he rebuilt the house and lived among his own people after the fashion of "the fine old English gentleman," of whom he was a noble example. As major of the North Lincolnshire Yeomanry, so long as that fine corps existed, as chairman of the Kirton Quarter Sessions, chairman of the Brigg Union, and chairman of the Court of Sewers, he was ever at his post, until declining health obliged him to give up all business.

Sir Robert Sheffield is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son.

Nov. 29. At Faversham, aged 88, Capt. John Shepherd, R.N. He was a midshipman of the *Ramillies*, 74, in Lord Howe's action, June 1, 1794. He served in the West Indies, at Newfoundland and in the North Sea; at the reduction of the Island of Trinidad, and in the expedition against Surinam; at the capture of the Danish and Swedish Islands; and served for some time in the Channel, the Baltic, and the Mediterranean. In 1812 he assisted in driving the French *Amazon* on the rocks near Barfleur Lighthouse.

Oct. 19. At Sherborne, Gloucestershire, the Right Hon. John Dutton, second

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Baron Sherborne, of Sherborne, Gloucestershire. The deceased represented in the male line the family of Naper of Meath; but the first Baron assumed the name of Dutton on inheriting the estates of his maternal uncle Sir John Dutton, of Sherborne, descended from the noble Cheahire family of that name.

May 15. At Skidon Lodge, Cornwall, aged 84, Vice-Admiral John Sheridan. This officer entered the service in 1795. He served as senior of the *Merlin* in several affairs with the enemy's flotilla off Havre, in 1803-4. He was Lieutenant of the *Shannon* frigate when she ran ashore under the French batteries on Cape La Hogue, when she was burnt to prevent her from falling into the hands of the enemy. He served in the boats of the *Bellerophon* at the capture of three Russian ships on the coast of Finland, and also at the gallant but disastrous attack upon Russian gunboats at Percola Point, 1809-10, for which he was made a commander. He commanded the *Terror* during the American war at Baltimore, and on the coast of Georgia.

Feb. 15. At his residence, aged 65, the Rev. James Sherman, a well-known Congregational minister, who was the immediate successor of the Rev. Rowland Hill, and for eighteen years the regular preacher at Surrey Chapel.

Jan. 2. At Bath, Augusta Penelope, third dau. of the late Sir Stewkley Shuckburg, bart., and sister of the present baronet.

Jan. 2. At Upper Tulsee-hill, aged 82, James Simms, esq., late one of H.M.'s Puisne Judges of Newfoundland.

Dec. 7. In Wilton-crescent, aged 84, the Hon. Caroline Singleton, dau. of the first Baron Templetown and widow of James Singleton, esq.

April 12. At Norwood, Surrey, aged 41, Sir Sitwell Reresby Sitwell, bart., of Reneshaw Hall, Derbyshire. He was born at Edinburgh in 1820, and succeeded to the baronetcy in 1853.

Nov. 24. At Frewen Hall, Oxford, aged 75, Jane, wife of James Skene, esq., of Rubislaw, Aberdeenshire, and fourth dau. of the late Sir William Forbes, bart., of Pitligo. This lady and her husband will have an honourable place in the annals of literature as the truest and most intimate friends of Sir Walter Scott. They were his friends up to his latest hour. When Scott was in the midst of his difficulties, he chronicles in his melancholy Diary his visits from Mr.

and Mrs. Skene, as green spots in the day's sore journey. "Of late," he journalises, "Mr. Skene has given himself much to the study of antiquities. His wife, a most excellent person, was tenderly fond of Sophia. They bring so much old-fashioned kindness and good-humour with them, besides the recollection of other times, that they must always be welcome guests." In the Introduction to Canto IV. of "*Marmion*," the poet refers to the marriage of this lady.

May 3. At Coton House, Warwickshire, aged 84, Lady Skipwith.

May 19. At his residence, Bolton-row, Piccadilly, aged 70, from the effects of an accident at the opening of the International Exhibition, Robert Aglionby Slaney, esq., M.P. of Walford Manor, and Hatton Grange, co. Salop. The deceased was the son of the late Robert Slaney, esq. He was born in 1791, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1817, and was a Commissioner on the Health of Towns from 1843 to 1846. He was also a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Shropshire, of which county he was High Sheriff in 1854. He sat as M.P. for Shrewsbury in the Liberal interest from 1826 to 1835, from 1837 to 1841, from 1847 to 1852, and from 1858 to the time of his decease. During these periods he introduced many measures for the improvement of the condition of the working classes in towns, as by the opening of parks and places of recreation for them. He also took great interest in the furtherance of co-operative and provident societies, and few men enjoyed in a higher degree the respect of the House of Commons. He was a very active Commissioner on the Health of Towns, and investigated and reported on the sanitary condition of Birmingham and fourteen other towns.

Dec. 2. At Torquay, aged 29, George Middleton Slesser, Professor of Mathematics in the Queen's College, Belfast. The deceased was educated at Cambridge, where he distinguished himself greatly, having obtained the Senior Wranglership, and taken the highest honours of his college. He was appointed to the chair of Mathematics in the Queen's College in 1860.

Sept. 3. In Berkeley-square, aged 62, Sir John James Smith, bart., of Sydling, and the Downe House, Dorset.

Oct. 6. At Ava Lodge, Berwick-on-Tweed, aged 71, Capt. Wm. Smith, R.N.

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This officer entered the Navy in 1806, and joined the *Shannon*, under the command of Capt. Broke, in which ship he was present at the surrender of Madeira and capture of several privateers. In the memorable action between the *Shannon* and *Chesapeake*, Mr. Smith, then a midshipman, being stationed in the maintop of the *Shannon*, at the head of his five men gallantly ran along the main yard, which was braced up, and boarded the foretop of the *Chesapeake*, the men in which were doing much injury to the men below, driving the Americans out. For this act of courage he obtained the rank of lieutenant. He again distinguished himself in the Burmese war in 1825-26, when serving in the *Boadicea*.

Oct. 23. At Lincoln, aged 64, John George Stapylton Smith, esq., Judge of the Lincolnshire County Courts.

Dec. 19. At Biarritz, of disease of the heart, Abraham Solomon, esq., the painter.

Mr. Solomon was born in London in 1824; at thirteen years of age he entered a School of Art in Bloomsbury; in the same year, gained the first medal from the Society of Arts; in 1839, became a student of the Royal Academy; in the two following years, got the silver medals of the Antique and Life Schools. His first picture was exhibited in 1843 (R.A.), a scene from Crabbe's poem, "The Courtship of Ditcham;" in 1846 appeared "The Breakfast Table;" 1847, "The Vicar of Wakefield;" 1850, "Too Truthful;" 1853, "Brunetta and Philis;" 1854, "First and Second Class;" 1855, "A Contrast;" 1857, "Waiting for the Verdict;" 1859, "Not Guilty;" 1860, "Drowned, Drowned!" 1861, "Art-Critics in Brittany," also "Consolation" and "Le Malade Imaginaire;" 1862, "The Lost Found." Of these, his "First and Second Class," and especially the "Waiting for the Verdict" will be well remembered by the visitors to the Exhibitions of the Royal Academy.

Feb. 15. At Gibraltar, aged 67, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B., K.H., Colonel of the Twenty-fifth (King's Own Borderers).

The deceased, who was the eldest son of Lord Charles Somerset (long the Governor at the Cape of Good Hope) was born Dec. 30, 1794, and entered the army in 1811. He served in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 with the army under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula, and was present at the battles

of Vittoria, Orthes, and Toulouse, besides minor contests. He was also in the campaign of 1815 in the Netherlands, in the Eighteenth Hussars, and was aide-de-camp to his uncle, Major-General Lord Robert Edward Somerset, who commanded the First Brigade of Cavalry, consisting of the three regiments of Life and Horse Guards and the First Dragoon Guards, at Waterloo, and accompanied the allied army to Paris. In 1817 he married Frances Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Admiral Sir Henry Heathcote, and soon after proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, where he saw considerable and protracted service. He took an active part in all the Kaffir wars with his regiment, the Cape Mounted Rifles, and during the several commands he held ably distinguished himself. In 1834, in recognition of his military services, he was made a Knight of the Hanoverian Order, and subsequently a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and was made a Knight Commander of that Order after the successful conclusion of the Kaffir war in 1853. The same year (1853) he left the Cape, and was placed as Major-General on the staff at Bombay; and in February, 1855, was made Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Presidency, with the local rank of Lieut.-General. He was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-fifth Regt. in September, 1856. He received the silver war medal and three clasps for his services in the Peninsula; and also the Waterloo and Kaffir war medals.

Dec. 30. At Gibraltar, Cecily Mary Caroline, only dau. of Col. Poulett Somerset, C.B. and M.P.

Aug. 10. At Lairthwaite-cottage, Keswick (the residence of Miss Kate Southey, the dau. of the late Poet Laureate), aged 91, Mrs. Lovell, the last link but one of a generation of which Southey, Coleridge, Cottle, and others of literary eminence, formed part. Robert Lovell, Southey, and Coleridge, married three sisters named Fricker, of whom the deceased lady was the eldest. In 1794 a small volume of poems, the joint production of Lovell and Southey, was issued. Mrs. Lovell was one of the parties to be included in the American emigration scheme of the philosophic bards, which they dignified by the name of "Pantisocracy."

The enthusiasm of the poets gave way before practical difficulties, their ideas of emigration, fortunately for themselves, being incapable of realization. Lovell died in 1796, his venerable widow sur-

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viving him for the long period of sixty-six years, finding a home in the household of the kind-hearted Southey during his lifetime, and subsequently passing the remainder of her days in the society of his daughter. She was buried in Crowthwaite churchyard, her grave being next to that of the poet and her sister.

June 20. At Edinburgh, Mary Wightman Ker, widow of Sir James Spittal, of Justice Hall.

Oct. 29. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Elizabeth Dowager Lady Stafford. Her ladyship was one of three American ladies, daughters of Mr. Richard Caton, of Maryland, all of whom acquired titles by marriage with Englishmen. One married the Marquis Wellesley, another the Duke of Leeds, the third, the lady now deceased, married, May 25, 1836, Sir George William Jerningham, who, in 1825, had been declared heir of the ancient barony of Stafford, subject to the attainder of the last Baron, the unfortunate Lord Stafford, who was beheaded in 1678 for his supposed accession to the Popish Plot, the infamous fiction of the wretch, Titus Oates. Her ladyship, who has left no issue, was left a widow in 1851.

Sept. 24. At Brighton, aged 85, Mrs. Strickland Standish, relict of the late Thos. Strickland Standish, esq., of Standish Hall, Lancashire.

Oct. 9. In Dublin, the Hon. Sir Francis Charles Stanhope, fifth son of Charles, third Earl of Harrington. He served as ensign of the Eleventh Foot, at the siege of Flushing in 1809. He afterwards changed into the First Life Guards, and served in the Peninsula and in the South of France, and was on the staff at the battle of Toulouse, for which he received a medal and one clasp. He was formerly Usher of the Order of St. Patrick, and in 1835 received the honour of knighthood.

Mar. 5. In Grosvenor-crescent, aged 69, Catherine, widow of Edw. Stanley, D.D., Lord Bishop of Norwich; dau. of the Rev. Oswald Leicester, rector of Stoke, Salop. She leaves one surviving son, the Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, D.D., Canon of Christchurch, and Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History at the University of Oxford, and two daughters, one married to the Rev. J. C. Vaughan, D.D., Vicar of Doncaster, and late Head Master of Harrow.

May 24. Suddenly, aged 69, Edward Stanley, esq., F.R.S. He was, as senior surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, going his round of the establishment,

accompanied by several of the pupils, when he staggered and fell in an apoplectic fit, and expired within an hour of the attack. He had been connected with the Hospital for above forty years, and was very highly esteemed alike by his colleagues, his pupils, and his patients.

Apr. 26. At Modjokerto, in the Island of Java, aged 73, Capt. Sir William Stavers, Knight of the Royal Military Order of William of the Netherlands.

July 10. At the parish school-house of Kincardine, aged 90, Mrs. Sophia Stewart. She was the widow of Mr. John Ross, schoolmaster of Kincardine. The deceased, who claimed to be the last representative of the ancient royal family of Scotland, was descended from Walter, first Baron of Kincardine, who was son of the Karl of Buchan and Lord of Badenoch, son of Robert II. of Scotland. The celebrated Col. Roy Stewart, the trusty friend of Prince Charles, was grand-uncle to Mrs. Ross, and her father, James Stewart, *alias* "Seumasachunnie," was ensign in the rebel army, and carried one of the standards of his uncle's regiment at the battle of Culloden.

Nov. 14. At the manse of Douglas, aged 81, the Rev. Alexander Stewart, LL.D., the author of a large number of educational works.

Feb. 28. At Neemuch, in India, Brigadier Stiles. This gallant officer had seen good service during his military career, which extended so far back as the siege and capture of Aden, in 1839, and subsequently included the Punjaub campaign in 1848, and the siege of Mooltan. He was also present at Goojerat, for which he received medal and clasps, and afterwards at the surrender of the Sikh army under Shere Singh. He was stationed at Kurrachee during the mutiny, and his courage and firmness in suppressing the outbreak elicited honourable mention in the House of Commons.

Dec. 18. At Owston Ferry, aged 69, the Rev. Wm. Brocklehurst Stonehouse, D.C.L., Archdeacon of Stowe, and Vicar of Owston.

The deceased was of Brasenose College, Oxford; he was appointed Vicar of Owston, 1821, and Archdeacon of Stowe in 1844. He was the author of "The History and Topography of the Isle of Axholme," "The Crusade of Fidelis, a Knight of the Order of the Cross; being the History of his Adventures during his Pil-

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grimace to the Celestial City," published anonymously; "The Sin and Nature of Schism: and, The Alliance between Church and State considered; in Two Sermons," 1835; "A Few Observations on the Rudiments of Ecclesiastical Knowledge." He was a zealous coadjutor to his diocesan in the supervision of his charge, and a diligent parish priest. He restored the church of Owston, which was in a very dilapidated condition when he was appointed to the vicarage, and with his sisters, adorned it with several painted windows, and rebuilt the church of West Butterwick, which he procured to be separated from Owston; and he established several useful parochial charities.

Aug. 27. At Tudor House, Richmond, Surrey, aged 74, Colonel Stopford.

Oct. 6. At East Court, Cosham, aged 42, Emily Anna, wife of Rear-Adm. Robert Fanshawe Stopford, and dau. of the late Capt. W. Wilbraham, B.N.

June 8. At Owipen Park, Gloucestershire, aged 71, Thomas Anthony Stoughton, esq.

Dec. 27. At York, aged 84, Catherine, Dowager Lady Stourton, dau. of the late Thomas Weld, esq., of Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire, and widow of the fourteenth Baron Stourton.

Jan. 2. In Chesham-place, aged 78, Louisa, relict of Sir Thomas Andrew Strange, Chief Justice of Madras, and youngest dau. of the late Sir William Burroughs, bart., of Castle Bagshaw, co. Cavan.

Dec. 23. At Alne Hall, near Easingwold, aged 80, E. S. Strangways, esq., Deputy-Lieut. and Magistrate for the North Riding of Yorkshire.

Dec. 23. At Southill, Somersetshire, Adm. Sir Edward Chetham Strode, K.C.B. and K.C.H. Sir Edward was the fourth son of Thomas Chetham, Esq., of Mellor Hall, by the eldest dau. of Edward Strode, esq., a descendant of Col. William Strode, one of the five members whom Charles I. sought to arrest. This distinguished officer entered the Navy in 1786. He was midshipman of the *Centurion*, 50, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Affleck, at Jamaica, and was actively employed in suppressing a formidable negro insurrection in St. Domingo. In 1793 he joined the *Victory*, 100, under Lord Hood, and was employed at the evacuation of Toulon, and at the sieges of St. Fiorenza, Bastia, and Calvi. He was made lieut. in 1794, and appointed to the *Agamemnon*, 64,

under Nelson. He was first lieut. in the *Seine*, 48, in the brilliant action with the French frigate *La Vengeance*, of superior force, which was captured after a gallant defence of two hours and a half, and for his conduct on that occasion was made commander. His next appointment was to the *Sally*, armed ship, engaged in the North Sea and Baltic. In 1809 he was made acting captain of the *Illustrius*, 74, and was employed in the expedition to the Scheldt. While fitting out the *Leander*, 50, in 1816, he volunteered to join the squadron then fitting out under Lord Exmouth, against Algiers, and took a prominent part in the expedition. He was afterwards appointed Captain-Superintendent of Haslar Hospital and the Royal Clarence Victualling-yard. He had a flag-officer's good service pension of 800*l*.

April 12. At Dublin, aged 69, Isabella, wife of Sir James M. Stronge, bart., of Tynam Abbey, co. Armagh.

Feb. 2. At her residence, in Chapel-street, Lady George Stuart, mother of the Marchioness Townshend; dau. of Gen. George Stuart, C.B., and widow of Adm. Lord George Stuart, a son of the Marquis of Bute.

Nov. 21. At Hurst House, West Molesey, aged 78, Adm. Sir Charles Sullivan, bart. The deceased Admiral, who entered the Navy in 1801, and saw active service throughout the war, did not close his career afloat until 1844. For his services while in command of the Mediterranean station he was honoured with the rank of Knight Commander of the Order of the Redeemer of Greece.

June 2. At his residence, Glenville, Bitterne, Hants, Lieut.-Gen. William Sutherland, C.B., Colonel of the Ninety-third (Sutherland Highlanders) Regt. Lt.-Gen. Sutherland entered the service Dec. 15, 1804, became Lieut.-Col. May 16, 1822, and in that rank he commanded the few troops on the Gold Coast, which defeated and dispersed the Ashantee force (30,000 strong) in June and July, 1824. He received the colonelcy of the Ninety-third in 1860.

Aug. 28. At Fano, Italy, aged 74, John Taaffe, esq., of Smarmore Castle, co. Louth.

March 9. At Mentone, in the south of France, aged 34, Francis Talfourd, esq., eldest son of the late Sir Francis Noon Talfourd, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and well known in the world of letters. Mr. Talfourd was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Ox-

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ford, was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, but did not practise, preferring the fame of a literary life. He was an eminent writer of burlesques and travesties, some of which—as “The Willow Pattern Plate” and “Alcestis” were very successful. Mr. Talfourd had been married but a few months when he died, as his father died, very suddenly.

Jan. 13. Aged 64, Edward Tandy, esq., Taxing-master of the Court of Chancery, Ireland.

Feb. 1. At his residence, Prestbury Lodge, near Cheltenham, aged 71, Lieut.-Gen. Taylor, Colonel of the Fifty-ninth Regiment. The deceased officer served throughout the Peninsular War, and was twice wounded. He was appointed to the colonelcy of the Fifty-ninth Regiment in 1857.

Jan. 2. At Hackthorn, near Lincoln, aged 50, Capt. Tennant, R.N., of Needwood House, Staffordshire. The unfortunate deceased was accidentally shot by a fellow sportsman.

Oct. 18. At her residence, Connaught-place, Mrs. Thistlethwayte, widow of Thomas Thistlethwayte, esq., of Southwick Park, Hants, daughter of Henry Bathurst, Lord Bishop of Norwich, and granddaughter to Allen, the first Earl Bathurst.

April 9. At his residence, Blomfield-road, Maida-hill, aged 49, Mr. John Thomas, sculptor.

It would be difficult to enumerate all his works, but amongst them are the colossal lions at the end of the Britannia Bridge over the Menai Straits; the figures and vases of the new works at the Serpentine; the decorative sculpture on the entrance piers at Buckingham Palace; and the sculpture of numerous buildings throughout the country. From his designs, also, were erected the National Bank of Glasgow; the mausoleum of the Houldsworth family with its figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity; and much of the Royal Dairy, at Windsor. In Edinburgh there are specimens of his handiwork, on the Life Assurance building, the group of figures in the Masonic Hall, and the fountain at Holyrood. The sculpture at the Houses of Parliament, which first brought him to London and gave him a position, affords striking evidence of his versatile talent. In Windsor Castle he was much engaged for his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort, especially in the decoration of an audience-chamber, the last spot where his Royal Highness bestowed his guiding advice.

Of the late artist's higher-class works, mention may be made of his *Musidora* in marble, *Lady Godiva*, *Una* and the *Lion*, and a long-dreamed-of work, a study nearly 80 feet high, for a national monument to Shakespeare.

Dec. 17. At Dover, Mrs. Katharine Thomson, widow of Dr. Anthony Todd Thomson, and daughter of Mr. Thomas Byerley, of Eturria, in Staffordshire.

The deceased lady was well known as the author of several works, chiefly of biography or fiction; her first production being a “*Life of Wolsey*,” written for the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and much commended by Lord Brougham. A novel called “*Constance*,” published without her name, was her first venture in fiction, and was very successful; but its two successors, “*Rosabel*,” and the “*Lady Annabella*,” were less so. “*The Life of Raleigh*,” and the “*Memoirs of the Court of Henry the Eighth*,” were followed by “*Memoirs of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough*,” which gave to Mrs. Thomson a good place in literature. Her researches, and the reading requisite for these works, gave her also material for a series of historical novels, as “*Anne Boleyn*,” “*Ragland Castle*,” “*The White Mask*,” “*The Chevalier*.” In addition to these, Mrs. Thomson published “*Lives of the Jacobites*,” “*Tracy, or the Apparition*,” and “*Widows and Widowers*,”—one of the best and most popular of her novels.

After Dr. Thomson's death in 1849, Mrs. Thomson resided abroad for some years. On her return to England she published two novels, “*Court Secrets*,” and “*Faults on Both Sides*,” and the “*Life of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham*,” but the most popular of her later works were those written conjointly with her son, “*The Queens of Society*,” and “*Wits and Beaux*,” and published under the pseudonyms of Grace and Philip Wharton. The third and last of this series, only just given to the world, “*The Literature of Society*,” was entirely her own, her fellow-worker and youngest son, John Cockburn Thomson, having been accidentally drowned at Tenby, in 1860—a shock from which his mother never quite recovered. During a long residence in London, Mrs. Thomson assembled at her house all who were eminent in science, letters, and the arts, and she numbered among her friends Mackintosh, Jeffrey, Cockburn, L. E. L., Campbell, Bulwer, &c.; whilst her earliest recollections in

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her father's house were of Flaxman, Sir Humphrey Davy, and Coleridge.

May 4. At his residence, Liverpool, aged 81, Thomas Thornely, esq., late M.P. for Wolverhampton. The deceased gentleman was very much respected, and retired from Parliament only when age had impaired his vigour.

Oct. 10. At Ryton Rectory, aged 79, the Ven. Charles Thorp, D.D., F.R.S., Archdeacon of Durham, and formerly Warden of the University.

The deceased was born at Gateshead Rectory, on the 13th of October, 1783, his father, the Rev. Robert Thorp, being the rector of that parish. His early education was at the Royal Grammar School, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, but he was afterwards removed to the Cathedral School at Durham. Being removed to Oxford, his diligence at a very early period obtained for him a fellowship, and he was also appointed tutor of University College. In 1807, Bishop Barrington presented him to the rectory of Ryton. Here, in the active discharge of his duties, he spent some years, taking a prominent part in the establishment of Sunday schools, and in the formation of the first Savings' Bank in the north of England, from which originated in after years the now flourishing Savings' Bank at Newcastle.

In 1829, Bishop Van Mildert presented him to a prebendal stall in the Cathedral of Durham.

In 1831, on the promotion of Dr. Phillips to the see of Exeter, the valuable living of Stanhope became vacant, and it was immediately offered by Lord Grey to the Rector of Ryton; but this he declined. Not long afterwards, on the resignation of Archdeacon Prosser, he was promoted by Bishop Van Mildert to the archdeaconry of Durham, with the living of Easington attached. Though he might legally have held Easington with Ryton, he at once made up his mind to resign it, and he himself took steps to secure the appropriation of the prebendal stall which he held to the future archdeacons of Durham. At this time he had also been elected one of the Lord Crewe Trustees, when he set himself to the work as one who was determined on carrying out the donor's intentions for the benefit of the Church at large. His firmness and judgment, after some opposition, led to the establishment of the Convocation of York on a firm and intelligible basis. The interest he took, as one of the trustees, in everything connected with the administration of the charities of Lord Crewe at

Bamburgh, where the principal property of the charity is situated, will cause his memory to be long cherished with affection. The comforts of the cottagers, and those employed under the trustees, were always studied by him, and he contributed much to the embellishment of the fine old parish church.

Dr. Thorp's love of the fine arts was proverbial, and he possessed, at Durham and Ryton, a collection of pictures by the most celebrated of ancient and modern painters, as well as engravings by some of the most renowned artists. But he was far from bestowing any undue care on such things. In his own parish of Ryton, he gave up 400*l.* a-year to endow the parish of Winlaton. He also carved out of the parish of Ryton the district of Blaydon, which populous locality now enjoys a new church, recently enlarged. He also erected, at his own expense, a church at Greenside, to the memory of his father and mother; and, as a thank-offering, the Jubilee School, at Ryton.

The late archdeacon took a great interest in preserving from destruction the wild fowl which are located on the Fern Islands. Until he took the matter up, many species had been almost exterminated by ruthless marauders.

On the establishment of the University of Durham, Archdeacon Thorp became its first Warden; and held the office till a short time previous to his death.

Dr. Thorp married Miss Robinson, daughter of Edmund Robinson, esq., Thorp Green, Yorkshire, by whom he had one son and four daughters.

June 28. In Hereford-street, Park-lane, aged 61, Sir Robert George Throckmorton, bart. The deceased baronet was the son of Mr. William Throckmorton, brother to the seventh baronet. He married, in 1829, the only daughter of Sir John Acton, and succeeded his uncle in 1840. From 1831 to 1835 he represented Berkshire in Parliament, and in 1843 was appointed sheriff of that county. The family is descended from Sir John Throckmorton, who was Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer in the time of Henry IV.

July 10. On board ship, from illness contracted in the arduous discharge of his duties, aged 50, Dr. J. C. G. Tice, C.B., Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals. After a long career of service abroad and at home, Dr. Tice was sent out to Malta on the outbreak of the Crimean war, acted as Brigade-Surgeon in the Light Division, under Sir G. Brown, in Bulgaria, and was with them when cholera broke out in their

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camp at Devna. He accompanied his brigade to the Crimea, and established his hospital under fire at the Alma, where his activity and zeal were conspicuous; thence he proceeded to the front at Sebastopol, where he was attacked by fever; then took charge of the medical department at Balaklava till his health failed him again, and he was obliged to go to Scutari. On his recovery, or indeed before it, he organized the hospital at Kulalee. After a very short respite from active service, at the close of the Crimean war he was appointed to Chatham; but he was not long there before he was sent out to India, and joined Lord Clyde's camp before Lucknow in March, 1858. When General Walpole's division marched for Rohileund, on the fall of Lucknow, Dr. Tice accompanied the column as principal medical officer, and was actively employed till the close of the operations, when he was left in charge of the Rohileund district, under General Walpole. Thence he was transferred to Lucknow, where he continued to serve until his health was utterly broken down, and he died only a few hours after he had embarked for passage to England.

Feb. 19. At Arundel, aged 66, the Very Rev. Canon Mark Aloysius Tierney.

The deceased was born at Brighton in September, 1795. At an early age he was sent to the school directed by the Franciscan Fathers at Baddesley Green, in Warwickshire, from which he was afterwards transferred to the college of St. Edmund at Old Hall, near Ware. After passing through the usual course of classical studies with distinguished success, he was, at the end of his philosophical and theological terms, ordained priest in September, 1818. Early in 1824 he became the chaplain of Bernard Edward, Duke of Norfolk, and from that time forward he resided at Arundel. In 1834 he presented to the public "The History and Antiquities of the Castle and Town of Arundel."

On February 7th, 1833, he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, London; and on July 25th, 1841, a Fellow of the Royal Society: he was also a corresponding member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. On the formation of the Sussex Archaeological Society in 1846, he became its local secretary.

His aptitude for business, his warm friendship, and his charities, made his brethren anxious to entrust the administration of their funds to his zealous and useful guardianship. He was for many years a member of the ancient chapter of

England, and when the diocese of Southwark was erected, in 1852, he became the first canon penitentiary of its cathedral chapter.

Nov. 4. At his residence, Park-place, Chelsea, aged 84, Thomas Tomblason, esq., one of the very few survivors of those who fought on board the *Victory*, with Nelson, at the battle of Trafalgar.

Oct. 4. In Portland-place, aged 77, Henry Tower, esq., of Middlethorpe Manor, Yorkshire.

March 22. At Calder House, near Edinburgh, aged 91, the Right Hon. James Sandilands, tenth Baron Torphichen.

The deceased nobleman was born July 21, 1770. He succeeded his cousin, James, the ninth baron, on June 7, 1815, but he never took any prominent part in public affairs. He married, Nov. 3, 1806, Margaret Douglas, second daughter of Mr. John Stirling, of Kippendavie, by whom, who died in December, 1836, he leaves issue three sons and a daughter. He is succeeded by his eldest son, the Hon. Robert Sandilands, Master of Torphichen, born August 3, 1807.

The first baron, created in 1564, was Sir James Sandilands, the last Prior of the Knights Hospitallers in Scotland, who was raised to the peerage, with remainder "to his heirs and assigns whomsoever."

May 14. At Fulbourn, aged 74, W. Gale Townley, Rector of Upwell-cum-Welney, brother to the late member for Cambridgeshire.

July 30. In Rutland-square, Edinburgh, aged 81, Dr. Thomas Stewart Traill, for nearly thirty years Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the University of Edinburgh.

Dr. Traill was born on the 29th of October, 1781, at Kirkwall, in Orkney, and throughout his life he retained a most affectionate interest in his native islands. "He was," as we read in a contemporary notice, "*Orcadiensis Orcadiensis*, and his face lighted up and his hand gave an extra grip when he met with a man whose young eyes had seen the Old Man of Hoy, and who heard the roar of the Pentland Firth from the south." He graduated in Medicine in the University of Edinburgh in 1802, where he had been the fellow-student of Lord Brougham, Sir David Brewster, Principal Lee, and other eminent persons. He is believed to have settled in Liverpool in 1804, where he constantly resided as a physician, in good practice, until

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1832. In 1832 he was appointed to the Chair of Medical Jurisprudence in the University of Edinburgh, which he filled until his death, 30 years later. He had a great pleasure in lecturing. Chemistry, mineralogy, and meteorology were his favourite sciences. In 1804 he delivered a popular course on chemistry for a benevolent object in Kirkwall. This is said to have been the first course of the kind delivered in Scotland. He lectured frequently in Liverpool, and after he became a professor in Edinburgh, he not only delivered his own course of lectures, but also repeatedly that of Professor Jamieson on Natural History, and once at least he lectured for a session in the Chemical Class during Dr. Hope's decline. He was a diligent attender on the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and was for many years Curator of the Library, with a seat in the Council. He contributed a great many papers to the proceedings, and some are printed in the "Transactions." They are not always of an important class, but of a kind very serviceable in promoting scientific meetings, and a taste for science generally. This, indeed, was Dr. Traill's forte. His tenacious memory, storing up the results of considerable reading and extensive conversation and intercourse, supplied him with many materials for illustrating any topic brought under his notice. Dr. Traill was the editor of the eighth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. This laborious task he performed with the strictest care, going through every single article, and is said to have furnished nearly 400 from his own pen.

Sept. 12. At Goodamoor, Plympton, aged 76, Paul Ourry Treby, esq., of Goodamoor and Plympton.

"Mr. Treby," says the county newspaper, "was deeply endeared to a large circle of relatives and friends, from the frank kind-heartedness of his disposition, and was valued for an integrity of character which through life was without stain or blemish. His passion for field sports was in unison with an unadorned simplicity, that, if not seeking extraneous ornament from without, was free from guile and full of honour within. He was educated at Eton, where he was distinguished for a proficiency in the classics, and for a graceful composition, that is so well taught and perfected at that most celebrated of public schools. Even to a later day Mr. Treby loved to weave a ready verse, and his memory, always retentive, treasured the Latin echoes with

a rare fidelity. These sundry lucubrations were marked by a playful fancy, and were, for the most part, lively and jocose; whilst a few of a more serious temper bore testimony to deeply-religious thought, evidencing a mind well tutored on those graver subjects which are more frequently contemplated by the lover of wild sports and wild nature than an ill-conditioned and coarse world, nominally refined, yet being in reality the *profanum vulgus* in an intellectual sense, is apt to credit or to allow." Mr. Treby was an enthusiastic lover of field sports, and was highly popular in his county.

Sept. 29. In Gloucester-place, Frances, wife of Major-Gen. Trollope, C.B.

Sept. 17. In Chesham-place, aged 42, Lady Anne Tuffnell, eldest dau. of the present Earl and Countess of Rosebery. Her ladyship married in 1848, the late Right Hon. Henry Tuffnell, Under-Secretary of the Treasury, who died in 1854.

Apr. 13. At his residence, Notting-hill, aged 72, Lieut.-Gen. John Tulloch, C.B., of H.M.'s Indian Army.

Aug. 12. At his residence, North-bank, Regent's-park, aged 89, John Turner, esq., barrister-at-law, and one of the Benchers of the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple.

May 88. At Rutland-gate, Hyde-park, aged 83, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Twisleton.

Jan. 19. At Richmond, Virginia, aged 71, John Tyler, ex-President of the United States.

Mr. Tyler was born in Charles City County, Virginia, and was educated for the legal profession. He settled down as a practising lawyer at the Bar of his native State, and while still little more than a youth, obtained a very considerable practice. His reputation was so great, that he was, while yet under age, offered a seat in the State Legislature; but did not accept a seat in the House of Delegates until he had a few days exceeded his majority. In 1815 he was elected one of the Executive Council; and in 1816 was elected to the House of Representatives at Washington, and in 1819 took his seat as Member of Congress for Virginia. Ill-health compelled him to resign this honourable office; but he was again returned in 1823. In December, 1825, he was elected Governor of Virginia. Very shortly after he was elected a senator of the United States in the room of the deceased John Randolph. At the Presidential election of 1824-25. he supported the candidature of Mr. Crawford in preference to Mr. Adams.

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The latter was successful; and Mr. Tyler opposed his administration throughout. He had now become a foremost politician, and his opposition or favour had a very material influence on the course of affairs. General Jackson succeeded Mr. Adams as President, and received Mr. Tyler's support in a line of policy which was not very friendly to Great Britain or foreign countries. In 1835 he was elected President of the Senate, *pro tem*. In 1835, General Harrison was elected President, and Mr. Tyler Vice-President of the United States; and the President dying during his term of office, the Vice-President succeeded for the remainder of his term. The policy of Mr. Tyler's brief administration is not one to be remembered with feelings of satisfaction, nor can he be said to be one of the remarkable men who have filled that high office. He is in no way favourably distinguishable from the mediocrities who have been at the head of the Republic, since the great men who conducted the great Revolution have been removed from the scene.

At the expiration of his term of office as President, Mr. Tyler returned to Virginia, and settled down in private life, from which he never emerged, except to take a part as President of the Peace Congress which met at Washington last year, and which miserably failed in preventing the approaching rupture. That Mr. Tyler was favourable to the rights of the Southern States to independent government, is to be inferred from the circumstances that he was a member of the Virginia Convention in 1861, and was elected a Member of the Confederate Congress.

Mr. Tyler was twice married, and has left three sons and as many daughters.

June 4. At Dunraven Castle, Vice-Adm. Sir George Tyler, K.H., of Cottrell, Glamorganshire. He was the eldest son of the late Adm. Sir Charles Tyler, G.C.B., who commanded the *Tonnant* at the battle of Trafalgar. In May, 1811, while engaged in a cutting-out affair in Quiberon Bay, the deceased lost his right arm; for this he received a pension of 200*l.* a-year. He became a Rear-Adm. in 1852, and a Vice-Adm. in 1857. He was for some years Governor of the Island of St. Vincent, and was M.P. for Glamorganshire from 1851 to 1857.

Oct. 10. At Woodhouselee, Mid-Lothian, aged 82, James Tytler, esq.

Feb. 28. At Aldourie, Inverness-shire, aged 80, Margaret Fraser, widow of William Fraser Tytler, esq.

Nov. 18. At Tübingen, the place of his birth, in his 75th year, Johann Ludwig Uhland, one of the greatest of the poets of Germany. Uhland was born in 1787, and was educated for the law. In early manhood he received an appointment in the bureau of the Minister of Justice of Wurtemberg; and in 1829 became a professor at the College of Tübingen. Uhland was one of those enthusiastic spirits who aspired to the renewal of a Young Germany—a fire that burnt in him not the less fiercely that he was a poet and a professor. When the re-awakened forces of revolution raised a stir throughout the length and breadth of Germany in 1848, and it seemed that the time had arrived when, by some undefinable process, the great German people was to be regenerated, and “a united Germany” was to give freedom and stability to Central Europe, Uhland was sent to Frankfurt as Delegate for Wurtemberg. It is well remembered how complete a failure that Convention Diet proved, how fatally it was dissolved by the ill-will of the Sovereigns on the one side and the passions of the Red-Republicans on the other. When it was broken up, Uhland migrated with an enthusiastic “Rump” to Stuttgart, where the Congress was finally dissipated by force. From this time Uhland retired from public life, and devoted himself to study and poetry. It is, however, as a great poet, and not as an unsuccessful statesman, that Uhland will take his place among the great men of the German race. He commenced the publication of his poetry in 1815, but it was not for some years that the Germans discovered how great a prophet had arisen among them. But from this time forward he took a foremost place in the array of gifted Germans, by the side of Goethe and Schiller. The character of his genius and writings was not merely German, it was universal; his works were read with avidity by all those nations who speak any branch of the Teutonic languages. Many of his most popular ballads and minor poems have been translated into most of the languages of Europe, and are well-known in England through the medium of versions by our most skilful writers.

July 19. At Dublin, aged 85, Lady Vandeleur, widow of Gen. Sir John Ormsby Vandeleur, G.C.B., &c.

Nov. 27. At Llangoedmore, Cardiganshire, aged 68, Herbert Vaughan, J.P. for the county of Cardigan, and late Lieut.-Col. of H.M.'s Ninetieth (Perthshire) Light Infantry.

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Oct. . At Rangoon, in consequence of a fall from his horse, aged 27, Edward Richard Fox Vicars, Capt. Sixty-eighth Light Infantry, younger son of Hedley Vicars, esq., of Rugby.

May 8. At Bilbao, Spain, aged 42, the Hon. Francis Villiers, youngest son of George, fifth Earl of Jersey. After leaving Eton, Mr. Villiers held a commission in the Twenty-third (Royal Welch Fusiliers) Regt. He was some time aide-de-camp to General Sir Colin Campbell, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon, and, in 1843, he proceeded to Madras to relieve Lieut.-Col. Havelock, K.H., Fourteenth Dragoons, as Military Secretary to the then Governor, the late Lord Elphinstone. The deceased represented Rochester in the House of Commons from July, 1852, to February, 1856.

March 17. At Walmer, aged 87, Adm. Vincent, K.H. The deceased Admiral had seen considerable service in his profession, and had been twice wounded. He had been a Gentleman Usher to the Queen Dowager, and Captain of Sandown Castle.

Dec. 30. In Albemarle-street, aged 28, Julia Agnes, wife of Col. Richard Howard Vyse.

May 16. At Wellington, New Zealand, aged 66, Edward Gibbon Wakefield, esq., a man who, commencing his public career with a great crime, lived to retrieve his reputation and become a useful member of society.

Mr. E. G. Wakefield was one of the sons of Edward Wakefield, the author of a well-known work, "Ireland, Statistical and Political." He married early, and before the year 1826 he was a widower with a young family. At that time the whole Wakefield family were living at Paris in straitened circumstances, and a most nefarious plot was devised among them to procure a wealthy wife for Edward. A retired Lancashire merchant, Mr. William Turner, was living at Shrigley, near Macclesfield, and was at that time High Sheriff of Cheshire. His family consisted of himself, his wife, who was a confirmed invalid, and a daughter, Ellen, who was a girl of fifteen, at a boarding-school near Liverpool. To this family Mrs. Wakefield, the step-mother of Edward, obtained an introduction, and thus gained information as to their affairs, and as to the times when business was likely to take the father from home. Soon after, Mr. Turner had occasion to go to London, and during his absence the young heiress was got from the school under pretence of her

mother's sudden dangerous illness, which was vouched for by a forged letter from the family physician. Miss Turner was carried to Manchester, where Edward Wakefield met her for the first time, and told her that he was a friend of her father, and was commissioned to take her to him, as he was hiding from his creditors. They travelled north, in alleged search of her father, and at length she was carried to Gretna Green, William Wakefield pretending to bring her messages from him, urging her to marry Edward, as in that case a banker at Kendal (a non-existing uncle of the plotters) would pay all his debts. Every part of the tale was a fabrication, but it was persisted in, until at last the poor girl consented, and went through the mockery of a marriage ceremony. She was then hurried off to London, and next to Calais, where she was told that her father had taken refuge. Here she was found and rescued by her relatives. Wakefield, after a time, came back to England, and claimed the poor girl as his wife; but the result was that he, his brother, and their step-mother, were tried for the abduction,* and the brothers were each sentenced to three years' imprisonment. A special act of Parliament was passed, to make void any pretence of marriage.

In most cases, such an action, followed by such consequences, would have rendered the perpetrator an outcast from society. In the case of Edward Gibbon Wakefield it was the commencement of an active and useful life. While undergoing his sentence he necessarily became acquainted with the conditions of prison life, the origin, motives, and passions of the criminal class. He studied, also, the phenomena of penal jurisprudence, the whole system of criminal procedure, and the great question of the disposal of the convict class. These experiences produced fruit in a very active and energetic mind, and led to very considerable improvements in our penal law. From the criminals at home he extended his inquiries to the convicts in our Australian colonies. The conclusions at which he arrived he made known in a work entitled "Letters from Sydney," intended to illustrate the peculiar institution of assigned-convictism, or "white slavery," which we had founded on the shores of the island-continent. The pictures which he drew of life in that penal colony were so striking that they attracted much attention to the

* See the ANNUAL REGISTER for 1827.

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subject, and were universally supposed to be written on the spot. Mr. Wakefield's peculiar views rested upon the basis that the grant of large tracts of waste lands to individuals was a permanent evil, inasmuch as such tracts could not be brought into cultivation without labour; while labour could not be attracted to such settlements, because the land was already occupied, and there was no capital to pay sufficient wages. He argued, therefore, that colonies, administered on such a system, could never flourish—there could, he said, never be that combination of labour which is necessary to the division of employment. His system, therefore, was that the unsettled lands should be sold in small allotments at a sufficiently low price to attract settlers, and that the purchase-money should be a fund to assist further emigration. Since, also, the system of transportation, by which labour had hitherto been supplied to the Australian colonies, was open to obvious objections—but especially, in his view, to the objection that it tended to an inequality of the sexes, and thus to retard the natural peopling of a country—he advocated the establishment of free colonies.

These striking views obtained Mr. Wakefield many patrons: and among them Sir H. G. Ward, on whose motion a Committee of the House of Commons was appointed "to inquire into the disposal of Colonial Lands." Before, however, this committee had reported, the views of Mr. Wakefield had obtained such favour with very eminent men that an association was formed for founding the colony of South Australia on the Wakefield system. Although his plans were greatly modified by circumstances, the colony has been so successful that all subsequent settlements made by the British race, in every part of the world, have, in the main, proceeded on the principles he had enforced. Having succeeded in these efforts to make his system of colonization popular, Mr. Wakefield turned his practical statesmanship to grapple with a gigantic abuse, as to which he was but too well informed—the system of transportation.

The philosophical mind of the late Sir William Molesworth had become deeply impressed with the maladministration of our colonies; and lent a ready ear to the able man who was now the leading authority among colonial reformers. He obtained a committee, over which he presided himself, on Convict Transporta-

tion. Before that committee, Mr. Wakefield brought such a mass of appalling evidence that it became impossible that the system should be continued—at least, on the footing on which it was then administered. Various modifications were introduced, tending to its gradual abolition; the system of penal servitude has been devised in its place; and it has now been discontinued, except to one or two colonies which have expressed a wish to receive a limited number of convict labourers. This great change in our criminal administration, aided by favouring circumstances, has been unquestionably beneficial to the colonies; whether it has equally benefited the mother country, that she should retain her criminals within her own society, or the criminal class, that the great opportunity of retrieving their position should have been taken from them, are more doubtful matters.

The next great achievement of Mr. Wakefield's practical statesmanship and untiring energy was the colonization of New Zealand, which splendid islands were colonized by the British Government on his earnest representations. The New Zealand Association was formed under high patronage, with Mr. Wakefield as the managing director; and by the operations of this Society a noble colony has been formed.

Mr. Wakefield had yet another sphere of colonial statesmanship opened to him, and in it he achieved remarkable success. In 1837 the great colony of Canada was in open discontent with the mother country. The causes of this alienation lay at the very root of political philosophy, and were such as required the mind of a true statesman to discover and remedy. The selection of the British Ministry was well made. The Earl of Durham was sent out as Governor-General, with Charles Buller as official, and Mr. Wakefield as private, secretaries. How difficult and how arduous was the task, and how effectually it was performed, the present loyal condition of the Canadas is a sufficient proof.

This was the last of the public labours of Mr. Wakefield. He returned to England over-worked, his health gave way, and after a residence of some length in the south of France, he finally settled in New Zealand; and here, in the colony he had formed, he died, so long removed as to have been almost forgotten; or remembered only as the hero of the "Turner Abduction," or the founder of the "Wakefield System of Colonization."

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May 16. At Madeira, where he had spent the winter for the benefit of his health, aged 67, Thomas Wakley, esq., Coroner for Middlesex.

The deceased was the son of the late Mr. Henry Wakley, of Membury, a rural parish in South Devon, where he was himself born in 1795. His earliest tastes were for the sea, and he was enabled to gratify his roving disposition by a voyage to Calcutta as a midshipman, in one of the Company's vessels, when only ten years old. Returning home, however, he relinquished the sea at his father's urgent request, and resolved to study medicine. With this object in view he was sent to a school at Wiveliscombe, and was subsequently apprenticed, first to an apothecary at Taunton, and afterwards to Mr. Coulson, of Henley-on-Thames, and Mr. Phelps, of Beaminster. In 1815 he came up to London, to complete his medical training and to attend Sir Astley Cooper's lectures on surgery at Guy's and St. Thomas's.

In less than eighteen months after Mr. Wakley entered at Guy's Hospital, he passed his examination at the College of Surgeons, an ordeal which he characterized as "the veriest farce imaginable." He continued to attend the Borough hospitals for two or three years, and then settled in Argyle-street, having purchased an old-established practice in that locality, where he remained for about three years.

In 1823 he retired from practice, and devoted himself to the establishment of the medical paper with which his name has been associated for nearly forty years—the *Lancet*. His efforts, however, to establish an independent organ for the medical body were not carried into effect without much opposition on the part of the profession and of the public at large; and when he resolved on publishing in the *Lancet* a report of Abernethy's lectures, delivered at St. Bartholomew's, without the leave and licence of the lecturer, he was obliged to appear as defendant in the Court of Chancery, in which Mr. Abernethy moved for an injunction to restrain the publication, though without success, as on appeal Lord Eldon dissolved the injunction.

This triumph of the press was followed up by another in 1828, when Mr. Wakley again appeared as a defendant in a court of law; this time to answer a charge of libel, brought against him by Mr. Bransby Cooper, arising out of a report published in the *Lancet* of an operation for the stone, performed by Mr. B. Cooper at Guy's, on a patient who died under it.

A verdict given for the defendant, on the case being tried before Lord Tenterden, caused the greatest sensation, and even asperity at the time; but subsequently the plaintiff and defendant became the best of friends.

Having established his right as a journalist to publish lectures publicly delivered in a theatre, Mr. Wakley next directed his energies to a reform of the government of the Royal College of Surgeons. He also took an active part in the establishment of clinical lectures in London, and was the first to publish reports of the proceedings of the various medical societies. In 1830, on the death of Mr. Unwin he offered himself as a candidate for the Coronership of Middlesex, but was defeated by Mr. Baker; on whose death, in 1839, he was chosen to succeed him by a very large majority. On the former occasion, when he was an unsuccessful candidate, he impressed the public with so high an opinion of his ability and eloquence, that he was requested to become a candidate for the representation of Finsbury in Parliament. He contested that borough, though without success, in 1832, and again in 1834, but was returned by a majority of upwards of 1000 votes in January, 1835; and he continued to hold his seat, as the colleague of the late Mr. Thos. S. Duncombe, down to the year 1852, when he retired from Parliamentary life.

Oct. 8. Suddenly, in Great George-st., aged 80, James Walker, esq., LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E., late President of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

This gentleman was one other example of the successful industry of the Scottish people, and of the excellence of the popular education in Scotland. He was born at Falkirk on the 14th of September, 1781. He was educated at the parish school of Falkirk, and thereafter removed to Glasgow, where he studied at the University. He went to London in the year 1800, and commenced the study of engineering under his uncle, the late Ralph Walker, who was then engaged in constructing the West India Docks.

Mr. Walker devoted himself almost exclusively to marine engineering, in which important branch of the profession, though his rise was gradual, he ultimately attained the position of the first authority of his day. He had not a very inventive cast of mind, but he had great caution and sound judgment, and above all the faculty of profiting by his large and varied experience. His works were, in consequence, eminently successful. It would

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be out of place, in this brief notice, to attempt even an outline of his works, so varied were they in character and so many in number. It may be sufficient to say, that at the time of his death he was conducting, as Government engineer, the national harbours of refuge at Dover, Alderney, and Jersey, and the refuge harbour at the mouth of the Tyne. As engineer to the Trinity House of London he constructed various lighthouses, including that on the Bishop's Rock, a very exposed situation. He was largely consulted on navigation and canal works, and the Stockwell-street Bridge at Glasgow may be adduced as a favourable specimen of his bridge architecture.

Mr. Walker received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Glasgow. He was appointed President of the Institution of Civil Engineers on the death of Mr. Telford in 1834; he was a member of the Royal Society of London; and in 1824 he was elected a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He had been for some time before his death in declining health; but to a robust constitution he added an abundant flow of cheerfulness and spirit, and even on the day before he died, he was writing a report to the Admiralty on the subject of Alderney Harbour of Refuge. He was suddenly seized with a stroke of apoplexy, and expired on the 8th October, 1862, in his 81st year.

Aug. 16. At Loch Ryan House, N.B., aged 99, Janet, widow of Gen. Sir J. A. Agnew Wallace, bart., K.C.B., and dau. of the late William Rodger, esq.

Aug. 8. At the International Hotel, Bray, the Rev. Dr. Wall, Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. He was elected Fellow of the University in 1805, became Senior Fellow in 1824, and Vice-Provost in 1847. In the following year he founded five scholarships of 20*l.* per annum each, for the encouragement of Shemite and ancient Hebrew learning, in which he was himself a great proficient, holding a high rank among Oriental scholars. He was the author of "An Examination into the Ancient Orthography of the Jews, and the Original State of the Text of the Hebrew Bible."

May 23. At Ardwick, Manchester, aged 81, the Rev. Samuel Warren, LL.D., Rector of All Souls', Ancoats, Manchester. The early life of Dr. Warren, who was not originally designed for the Church, was one of some adventure. With his father he was taken prisoner by a French frigate early in the Revolu-

tionary war; and about twenty years ago he published in *Blackwood's Magazine* a very interesting account of his adventures, under the title "Narrative of a Captivity in France during the Reign of Terror." He was ordained nearly a quarter of a century ago by the present Archbishop of Canterbury, then Bishop of Chester, whose see at that time included Manchester. Mr. Samuel Warren, Q.C., author of "Ten Thousand a Year," and a Master in Lunacy, is his son.

Sept. 6. At his house in Dean's Yard, Westminster, Thomas Nelson Waterfield, esq., who during many years occupied a prominent position in the Board of Control.

Mr. Waterfield was the son of Wm. Waterfield, esq., Accountant in the Exchequer Bill Pay Office. He was educated at Westminster School, where he was admitted on the foundation in 1814, and thence elected to a scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1817. So much promise had he given at Westminster, that the Head Master, Dr. Page, had offered to receive him back as usher when his bachelor's degree should have been taken.

Circumstances, however, marked out a different course for him. Mr. (afterwards the Right Honourable) Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, then Secretary to the Commissioners for the affairs of India, having received important support from Mr. Waterfield's family, who had influence in the borough of Totnes, obtained for Mr. Waterfield an appointment in the Board of Control, and nominated him his private secretary. He continued in the same capacity with Mr. Courtenay's successors until 1839, when his elevation to the highest grade in the office removed him to more responsible duties.

During the wars in Afghanistan, Scind, Gwalior, the Punjaub, and Burmah, the most important papers were in his custody, and the most important duties devolved upon him. He might be called the confidential adviser of the several Presidents of the Board.

Shortly before the amalgamation of the Board of Control and the East India House into one office, Mr. Waterfield's friends and colleagues saw with grief that his health had given way, and that it was not possible that he should take that high position in the new office which otherwise would have been his due. He was, however, placed at the head of the establishment in charge of the records in

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Cannon-row. He did not remain there to be idle, but worked on with indefatigable energy until his increasing infirmities compelled him to ask for his pension. The manner in which that pension was granted by the Secretary of State and the new Council of India was a most gratifying recognition of his services.

Aug. 12. At Wendover, Bucks, aged 90, Gen. Sir Jas. Watson, K.C.B., Col. Fourteenth Regt. The deceased was the son of Major Watson, of the Royal Invalids. He served under the Duke of York in 1793 and 1794, as also in the West Indies, and commanded the Fourteenth Regt. at the captures of the Isle of France and of Java, for which he received a medal. He afterwards served in the Pindaree and Mahratta wars. In 1827 he returned to Europe, but proceeded again to the East Indies in 1830, as a general officer on the staff. In 1837 he returned to England, after a service of nearly twenty-seven years in the East Indies, and in the same year was appointed Colonel of the Fourteenth Foot.

June 14. At Edinburgh, Adm. Robert Wauchope, of Dacre Lodge, Cumberland. Admiral Wauchope entered the Royal Naval Academy in 1802, as lieutenant of the *Magicienne*, 36. Mr. Wauchope assisted in that ship at the reduction, in July, 1810, of the Isle de Bourbon; and in the following month he was engaged, in company with the 36-gun frigates *Néréide*, *Iphigenia*, and *Magicienne*, in a series of gallant but unfortunate operations, which terminated with a loss to the *Magicienne* of eight killed and twenty wounded, in the self-destruction of that ship and the *Sirius*, the capture of the *Néréide*, and the surrender, to a powerful French squadron, of the *Iphigenia*, at the entry of Port Sud-Est, Isle of France. After the *Magicienne* had been destroyed, Mr. Wauchope was sent in a boat with intelligence of what had occurred to Commodore Josias Rowley, of the *Boadicea*, 38, at the Isle de Bourbon, a distance of 140 miles. On the following morning he fell in with the Commodore at sea. Admiral Wauchope was the inventor of the "time-ball" for ascertaining the rates of chronometers in use at the Greenwich Observatory, and at Portsmouth, St. Helena, and the Cape of Good Hope.

Dec. 18. Mr. John Weale, publisher, of High Holborn.

Mr. Weale's career in business ex-

tended over forty years, and he made it his great object to suggest, create, and mature works which have been of acknowledged aid to professional men, and others. His name will likewise be remembered as one of the first publishers of cheap literature, as evinced by the production of his well-known Rudimentary Series, which comprises educational, classical, and scientific works of high value. Mr. Weale was the editor of the following, among other works:—

"Divers Works of Early Masters," published in 1841; "Weale's Papers of Architecture and Archaeology," 500 plates, 1844; "Weale's Survey of London," 1852.

Nov. 10. At Cambridge, aged 66, Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, having survived his wife only five days. Mr. Webb was the most eminent of all the agriculturalists who have turned their attention to the improvement of the breed of sheep. In this department he was absolutely unrivalled; and his success may be estimated from the fact, that whereas in the days of our not remote ancestors a sheep weighed from 24 to 28 lbs., with wool so short, coarse, and dirty that the great supplies of our woollen manufacturers were imported from the Continent, now, by the observation and science of a succession of enlightened breeders, brought to the perfection of practice by Mr. Webb, a sheep is light that will not weigh from 24 to 28 lbs. each quarter, while the wool has attained such a long, fine, and clean staple as to have become a most valuable article of home production, and would be largely exported did not the home market afford the highest price. But if the wool has not been exported the animals have, and thus it may happen that the singular transformation which has been effected by breeding, of the Argali into sheep, of the original sheep, into varieties too numerous to be recorded, may be repeated in these days until the Babraham Southdown may whiten the plains of Asia, where Abraham and the patriarchs depastured their flocks and herds, may supplant the merino, and cover continents as yet untrodden by ovine foot. To these merits as wool-producers the improved Southdown adds those of being excellent eating and rapid maturers. The old "bit of prime seven-year-old Southdown mutton" has become a thing of the past (except when some primitive nobleman chooses to keep his sheep as he keeps his

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old port), but in its stead mutton of two, three, and four years old is almost as good, and much more profitable and plentiful.

"Mr. Webb's ram-letting may be said to have succeeded the Holkham sheep-shearings which early in the century conferred such lustre on the name of Coke, and their annual recurrence was an epoch in the agricultural year. Around his sale ring, in one of the Babraham meadows, were regularly gathered gentlemen interested in sheep-breeding, not merely in the east of England, but from the west, north, and south also, to say nothing of strangers from France, Germany, Spain, Sweden, and every European country, with enterprising 'cornstalks' from Australia, and 'cute Yankees' from the New World. Commenced thirty-four years since, these meetings enjoyed an unprecedented prosperity, until they were brought to a regretted termination last June, when advancing years and an honourable competence induced Mr. Webb to retire from the active scene which he had so long occupied and adorned. The last sale was a perfect triumph for him. The flock, scattered literally to the four winds of heaven—for some crossed the Atlantic, others went to Australia, and others to every State in the Old World,—realized altogether the splendid sum of 16,000*l.*, and the cheers with which their former possessor was greeted at the close were the best proof that no one envied him his fairly-achieved success. There can be no doubt that Mr. Webb was a public benefactor in the best sense of the word. If he who made two blades of grass to grow where one grew before was pronounced long since a patriot, the man who improved the Southdown so that it became at once a more symmetrical, a more mutton-producing, and a more wool-bearing animal, is also entitled to a niche in the temple of Fame. Spain is the natural home of the merino, but Spain last June lavished her resources with no sparing hand to secure—through the Marquis de Peralas and several other gentlemen who represented that advancing country at the International Exhibition—some of the Babraham Southdowns with which to produce in future not merely abundant wool, but Southdown mutton. So with Germany, where the Webb Southdown has been crossed again and again with the merino, and with the best results. So with France, which has a growing appreciation of *métis mérinos*

and *croisettes de mouton*. So with Australia, which, having conquered the wool-market of the world through the M^r Arthur introduced merinos, is now thinking of the future, when her growing population will require mutton to eat as well as wool to sell. So with America, whose keensighted New Yorkers purchased freely even last June, notwithstanding the crash of the constitution and the din of arms. Mr. Webb's Southdowns were something to remember, and the change which he effected in the original stock—converting gaunt, ridge-backed animals into well-covered, stalwart, and gracefully-rounded specimens—was something marvellous, as were indeed the biddings which were occasionally elicited—100, 150, and even 200 guineas. Mr. Webb devoted attention also of late years to the breeding of shorthorn cattle, and his persevering patience, unsparing application of capital, and able judgment, produced in this department of his operations highly successful results, as the records of many agricultural meetings testify. But it is as the 'father' of the Southdown that he will be known to fame. The last impression of the *Journal d'Agriculture Pratique* shows how fully 'M. Jonas Webb' was known and appreciated in this capacity in France. The attendance at his sales of such men as Baron Nathusius and others proves how highly 'Herr Jonas Webb' was regarded in Germany and Prussia; and in England, America, Australia, and wherever the English tongue is spoken, the plain 'Jonas Webb' was accepted with respect. The conversation at his breakfast-table on the great days was polyglottic, and his plain farmhouse at Babraham was for thirty years a shrine to which resorted the enterprising agriculturists of all nations."—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

July 2. At Brighton, Sir John Wedderburn, bart., late of the Bombay Civil Service.

March 21. At Spondon, Derbyshire, aged 81, Elizabeth, second dau. of Sir William Earle Welby, bart., of Denton House, Lincolnshire.

Nov. 20. At Lulworth Castle, aged 82, Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late James Weld, esq., of Archer's Lodge, Southampton.

Sept. 1. At Wimbledon-hill, aged 26, Byron Noel King-Noel, Lord Wentworth of Nettlesede, eldest son of the Earl of Lovelace, and therefore known by the courtesy title of Viscount Ockham. This

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unfortunate young man was the only son of Byron's daughter Ada, who married the Earl of Lovelace in 1835, and died in 1852. He succeeded to the barony of Wentworth of Nettlested on the decease of his grandmother, the unhappy wife of the poet, in 1860.

May 1. At his seat, Ruthin Castle, Denbighshire, aged 63, Frederick Richard West, esq., late M.P. for Denbigh and Ruthin. This gentleman was the only son of the late Hon. Frederick West, and cousin to the Earl Delawarr; he inherited large estates from the family of Myddelton Biddulph, of Chirk Castle, North Wales. Mr. West married an only sister of the Earl of Chesterfield.

April 18. At his residence, Eaton-square, aged 88, Sir John West, G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet.

This distinguished officer was born at Twickenham in 1774. He was a younger son of Lieut.-Col. Temple West, of the Grenadier Guards, by the daughter of Pitt Drake, esq. He entered the Navy in 1788, as midshipman in the *Pomona*, Captain Domett, and, after seeing much service off the coast of Africa, West Indies, North America, the Mediterranean, and the Channel, was promoted, in 1793, to be lieutenant in the *Saturn*, 74, and in the following year appointed to the *Royal George*, 100 guns, bearing the flag of Admiral Lord Bridport, in which ship he took part in Lord Howe's victory of June the 1st, 1794, and in the following year in Lord Bridport's action with the French fleets off L'Orient, in which three sail-of-the-line were captured: he conveyed to England the despatches of the Commander-in-Chief, and was promoted.

Proceeding to the West Indies in 1795, in command of the *Diligence* sloop of war, Captain West served successively under the flags of Admirals Sir Henry Harvey and Sir Hyde Parker, and returned to England in 1798, in charge of a convoy of 150 sail, his health much impaired by climate. In 1807, he, while in command of his Majesty's ship *Excellent*, 74, co-operated with the Spaniards in compelling the surrender of a French squadron of six sail-of-the-line in blockade off Cadiz. He proceeded subsequently with the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Collingwood, to the blockade of Toulon.

In the following year, being detached with His Majesty's ship *Excellent* and two bomb-vessels under his orders, Captain West proceeded to the Bay of Roses, coast of Catalonia, and occupied with a strong

party of seamen and marines the Castle of Trinity, which he held with the assistance of the Spaniards against repeated attacks of the French under General Duhesme, who assaulted it in force, but were repulsed finally with considerable loss (*Gazette*, January, 1809). During these operations Captain West had a horse shot under him. He was relieved in this service by Lord Cochrane, who continued the defence with great spirit, but was compelled eventually to blow up the works and re-embark. In the spring of 1809 he was detached with three sail-of-the-line under Commodore Hargood to the Adriatic, and left in command of a small squadron to blockade the enemy's force lying under the batteries of Trieste. While on this service he attacked and captured a large convoy proceeding from Venice to Trieste, protected by six heavy gunboats. On his return from the Adriatic, Captain West was appointed by Lord Collingwood to the command of a squadron of six ships and vessels for the defence of the island of Sicily, and to watch the enemy's forces at Naples.

In 1810, on his appointment to His Majesty's ship *Sultan*, 74, he was detached by Sir C. Cotton with the *Lavinia* frigate under his orders to conduct certain operations off the coast of Corsica,—a service which was fully accomplished, and for which he received the approbation of the Admiralty, conveyed through the Commander-in-Chief. In 1812 he was detached by Sir Edward Pellew, K.B., to the Gulf of Genoa, and captured two of the enemy's vessels conveying mortars, &c.

He subsequently joined the Channel fleet, under Lord Keith, blockading the ports of Brest and Toulon, where he remained till the close of the war, and accompanied the Commander-in-Chief to Bordeaux to co-operate in withdrawing the English army from France. This service accomplished, he proceeded to the West Indies in charge of a convoy for the several islands, and returned to England the same year.

Sir John West succeeded his elder brother, Mr. Temple West, as representative of that branch of the Wests long settled, formerly, in the counties of Buckingham and Northampton. He married, in 1817, Harriet, only daughter of John Adams, esq., of Northamptonshire (she died in 1858), by whom he has left a family who survive him.

Nov. 14. At Chastleton, Oxon, the Rev. Horatio Westmacott, Rector of Chastleton,

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and third son of the late Sir Richard Westmacott.

Jan. 8. At the house of her brother (the Rev. T. W. D. Merrest, Rector of Wem, Salop, aged 68, Elizabeth, wife of Hyde Salmon Whalley-Tooker, esq., of Hinton House, Hants, and Norton Hall, Somersetshire.

Nov. 15. At his residence, Park-street, Westminster, aged 68, William Whately, esq., Q.C., one of the Benchers of the Inner Temple. He was a warm Conservative and zealous Churchman, being a constant attendant at the meetings of the Church Building and Additional Curates Societies, and taking a leading part in Church matters in his parish, St. Margaret's, Westminster. He married, August 18, 1834, Elizabeth Martha, widow of the Rev. Lord George Henry Spencer.

Sept. 10. In Hyde-park-square, Mary Isabella, youngest dau. of Lady Whitehead and of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Whitehead, K.C.B., of Uplands Hall, Lancashire.

Nov. 8. At Shirley, Southampton, at an advanced age, Lieut.-Col. George Wilkins, C.B., K.H., late Rifle Brigade. The deceased entered the Army at the close of the last century, and served in Ireland during the rebellion in 1798, being wounded at New Ross. He also served through the Peninsular war, and at Waterloo, where he was wounded, and in consequence was obliged to retire from the service in 1817. He had received the gold medal for his services at Salamanca, and the silver war medal, with two clasps, for Vittoria and the Pyrenees.

Nov. 6. At Boydon, from an accident, aged 77, Brodie McGhie Willox, esq., M.P., of Portman-square, and Boydon Lodge, near Ware. He was an extensive shipowner, and had been managing director of the Peninsular and Oriental Company from its commencement, and on the death of the late chairman was elected to succeed him. He was first returned for Southampton in 1847, and belonged to the Liberal party.

April 2. At Charlton, Kent, aged 86, Gen. Sir George Whitmore, knt., K.C.H., Colonel Commandant Royal Engineers. The deceased entered the Royal Academy at Woolwich at the age of 14, and four years afterwards received his first commission. He subsequently served with his corps at Gibraltar, the West Indies, Malta, and the Ionian Islands; in the year 1846 was appointed colonel-commandant of the Royal Engineers, an ap-

pointment which he held up to the time of his death, and attained the rank of General in the Army in 1854. Previous to 1846 he had been Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich.

Aug. 27. At Llanenddwyn, Merionethshire, aged 51, the Rev. John Williams (ab Ithel), Rector of that parish.

He was born at Llangynhafel, Denbighshire, on the 7th April, 1811; was a Member of Jesus College, Oxford, B.A. 1834, M.A. 1838; and sustained in succession the ministry of the parishes of Llanfawr, Denbighshire, Merquis, Flintshire, and Llanyowddwy, Merionethshire. It was only a few months before his death that he was preferred to the Rectory of Llanenddwyn by the Bishop of Bangor.

Mr. Williams was at once an excellent classical scholar, and a thorough master of the language and literature of his native country, to which from an early period of life he had devoted his talents and his time. He usually officiated as one of the examiners at the Welsh College of Llandovery. No man laboured more untiringly or more successfully in editing Welsh manuscripts, and in the elucidation of the various branches of Celtic archæology. His works have been highly appreciated among the scholars and antiquaries of all countries.

Mr. Williams was one of the founders of the Cambrian Archæological Association, established in 1846, and edited its journal, the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, for several years. He was also the editor of the *Cambrian Journal*, published under the auspices of the Cambrian Institute, from its commencement until his death.

For the series of works produced under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, Mr. Williams edited the "*Brut y Tywysogion*;" or, The Chronicle of the Prince of Wales;" and the *Annales Cambria*, both published in 1860.

His last work was "*Barddas*;" or, A Collection of Original Documents illustrative of the Theology, Wisdom, and Usages of the Bardo-Druidic System of the Isle of Britain. With Translation and Notes." 1862.

Oct. 18. At Rose Bank, Great Malvern, aged 86, Lady Wilmot, widow of Sir Robert Wilmot, bart., of Osmaston, Derbyshire.

June 6. In Grosvenor-street, aged 52, the Right Hon. Robert John Verney, Lord Willoughby de Broke.

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The deceased was the son of the Rev. Robert Barnard, by the Hon. Louisa, dau. of John Peyto, thirteenth Lord Willoughby de Broke. He was born at Lighthorne, Warwickshire, where his father was Rector, October 17, 1809; he was educated at Eton, and succeeded to the title and estates Dec. 16, 1852, on the death of his uncle, Henry Peyto, fifteenth Lord, when he took the name of Verney. He married, on Oct. 25, 1842, Georgiana Jane, third dau. of Major-Gen. Thomas William Taylor, of Ogwell, Devon, by whom he has left three sons and four daughters.

As joint master of the South Warwickshire hounds with the Hon. Mr. North, the deceased Peer was very much liked, and in all the relations of life earned the respect of those with whom he was brought in contact.

May 31. At Hill House, Windsor Forest, aged 72, Gen. Sir Thomas Willshire, bart., G.C.B.

The deceased was born near Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1789. Sir Thomas may, without much exaggeration, be said to have passed his whole life in the army; for he was born with the regiment in which his father was Paymaster, and, by a gross abuse practicable in those days, was enrolled an officer of the regiment before he was five years old; and, partaking his promotion in turn, was a lieutenant at six! Fortunately, the baby grew into a noble officer. In 1807 he was a captain, and served in Whitelock's disastrous attack on Buenos Ayres, and was greatly distinguished among the brave men who fought there. His father and two brothers were also engaged on this occasion.

In 1808 Thomas Willshire served with his regiment in the Peninsula, and endured great hardships in the retreat to Corunna. In 1809 he was at Walcheren, where he lost his father; and in 1812 he returned to Spain, where he served till the end of the war, received two severe wounds at Salamanca, and gained the brevet rank of Major for his distinguished conduct at the assault of San Sebastian. His brother John, who had been wounded at Buenos Ayres, was there shot through the lungs, and died a few days after the action. Major Willshire commanded a brigade of light companies at the passage of the Bidasoa, and at the battles of Nivelle and Nive, in 1813, for which he was afterwards promoted to the rank of brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.

In 1818 he went with the Thirty-eighth to

the wilds of South Africa, where during four years he held a responsible command on the frontiers of Kaffir-land. In this command he penetrated far into the African wilds, and built a frontier fort, called Fort Willshire. But his service in Southern Africa was chiefly distinguished by the defeat of the Kaffir chief and prophet, Makanna, in his attack upon Grahamstown, and the consequent abandonment by the Kaffirs of the extensive territory between the Keiskamma and Great Fish Rivers, which was added to the Colony.

In 1822 he proceeded to Bengal with his regiment, but was soon after promoted to a regimental majority in the Forty-sixth, which occasioned his removal to the Madras Presidency, where he served against the Mahrattas; and in 1827 he became Lieutenant-Colonel in the Second Queen's Royals, which he brought into so high a state of discipline as to elicit warm praise from the various inspecting officers. His regiment was often pointed out as a model one, and as a reward he was, in 1838, made a C.B. In the following year he commanded the Bombay column of the army of the Indus, in which he served under Sir John Keane during the whole Affghan campaign. He was present at the siege of Ghumee, where he earned the K.C.B., and commanded the force that captured the fortress of Khelat, in November, 1839. For this brilliant exploit, performed by a *coup de main*, with little more than a thousand men, against a stronghold of immense strength, garrisoned by thrice that number of one of the most determined races in the East, he was made a Baronet, and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament.

At the conclusion of the Affghan war, in 1840, Sir Thomas Willshire, when in command of the Poonah brigade, was struck by a *coup de soleil*, and he was obliged to resign his command and embark for England.

His health having been restored, he was appointed to the command of Chatham, and he discharged the duties of that position for five years.

Sir Thomas resigned the command of Chatham in 1847, on attaining the rank of Major-General, after which time he was not actively employed; but in 1849 he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the Fifty-first Light Infantry. The gallant veteran enjoyed the repose he had earned by such a long series of active services,

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with the love of his friends and the respect of all who came into connection with him; his faculties, except his sight, remained unimpaired until he was struck with apoplexy, on returning from Divine service, on the 27th April last.

Sir Thomas married, in 1848, Annette Lætitia, dau. of Capt. Berkeley Maxwell, R.N., and has left issue.

The military decorations of the deceased were the Peninsular medal with seven clasps, the Grand Cross of the Bath (with which he was invested in 1861), a silver medal for Ghuznee, and the first-class Star of the Douranee Empire, conferred upon him by the Sovereign of Afghanistan.

Aug. 31. At his residence, Onslow Hall, near Shrewsbury, aged 93, John Wingfield, esq.

The deceased was born at the White Hall, Abbeyforegate, Shrewsbury, July 18, 1769, and was the son of Rowland Wingfield, esq. (who died in 1818, at the advanced age of ninety-one years), by Mary, dau. of Sir Walter Bagot, bart., of Blithford, Staffordshire, sister of the first Baron of that name, and of Lewis Bagot, D.D., Dean of Christchurch, successively Bishop of Bristol, Norwich, and St. Asaph.

Mr. Wingfield, about the year 1788, entered the army in the Fourth Light Dragoon Guards, and retired as Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in 1807. During many years he held a prominent position of esteem among the inhabitants of Shrewsbury and the surrounding neighbourhood, and in the endearing character of a husband, a relative, a master, a neighbour, and friend, his consistent conduct and unassuming acts of kindness secured to him the attachment of all who had the satisfaction of his acquaintance.

Col. Wingfield, in 1824, served the office of High Sheriff of the county of Salop, having previously, in 1821, filled that of Treasurer to the Salop Infirmary. The proximity of his residence to the county town caused him to take an interest in the local business of Shrewsbury, of which he was a burgess by descent, and he was for many years a member of the old Corporation. In 1833 he was elected Mayor of the town, and on his inauguration he gave a sumptuous entertainment to a numerous body of the inhabitants. He was also a Trustee of the Royal Free Grammar School, founded by Edward VI., and of the municipal charities, of St. Chad's and St. Alkmund's

Churches, Allatt's School, and other institutions in the town.

He married, October 17, 1811, Mary Anne, only dau. of the Rev. John Rocke, of Shrewsbury, and Clungunford, Salop; who died May 2, 1859. He leaves no issue.

July. James Beaumont Winstanley, esq., of Braunstone, High Sheriff of Leicestershire. The unfortunate gentleman had suddenly disappeared from his house in a state of mental derangement. He was traced from place to place on the Continent; about the middle of July his corpse was found at Coblenz, having apparently floated down on the current of the Moselle.

Dec. 21. Hephzibah Lancela Frances, wife of William de Winton, esq., of Tymaur, Brecknockshire, and second dau. of the late Right Hon. Sir Lancelot Shadwell, Vice-Chancellor of England.

Oct. 27. At Hillingdon-end, Uxbridge, aged 74, Eliza, Dowager Lady Wiseman.

Nov. 19. At Norwich, suddenly, from disease of the heart, aged 56, John Wodderspoon, esq., assistant Editor of the *Norwich Mercury*, and author of numerous works of antiquarian research, chiefly connected with the county of Suffolk.

Nov. 11. At Shirley, Southampton, Diana Harriet, wife of Frederick Luard Wollaston, esq., of Shirley, and of the Middle Temple, and second daughter of the late John Sperling, esq., of Dynes Hall, Essex.

May 2. At the Vicarage, Isle Brewers, aged 66, the Rev. Joseph Wolff, D.D., LL.D.

The deceased was the son of a Rabbi, and was born at Weilersbach, near Forchheim and Bamberg, in the year 1795. Being of a studious disposition, he learnt the Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages, while still a Jew, in Halle, Weimar, and Bamberg. He was early converted to Christianity, through his acquaintance with the Count of Stolberg and a Bishop Seiler, and he was baptized by Leopold Zolda, Abbot of the Benedictines of Emaus, near Prague, in Bohemia, on the 13th of September, 1812. In 1813 he commenced the study of Arabic, Syriac, and Chaldean, and in that and the following year he attended theological lectures in Vienna, having for his friends Professor Jahn, writer on Biblical archaeology, Frederick von Schlegel, the poet Werner, and Hofbauer, the General of the Redemptorists. From 1814 to 1816 Joseph Wolff was, by the

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liberality of Prince Dalberg, enabled to pursue his studies at the University of Tübingen, which were chiefly directed to the Oriental languages, more particularly Arabic and Persian, as well as ecclesiastical history and Biblical exegesis, under Professors Stendell, Schnörer, and Flatt. In 1816 he left Tübingen, and among others visited Zschokke, Madame Krudener, and Pestalozzi in Switzerland. He also spent some months with Count Truchsez and Madame de Stael-Holstein, at Turin, delivering lectures in their circle on the poetry of the Bible. He arrived in the same year at Rome, and having the patronage of the Prussian ambassador, Niebuhr, the historian, he was introduced to Pope Pius VII. He was first received as a pupil of the Collegio Romano, and then of the Collegio Propaganda, from 1816 to 1818; but in the latter year, his religious views having been declared erroneous, he was expelled from Rome.

Joseph Wolff now retraced his steps to Vienna, where, after advising about his scruples with Frederick von Schlegel, Dr. Emanuel Veit, and Hofbauer, he was prevailed upon to enter the monastery of the Redemptorists at Val-Saint, near Fribourg; but he did not remain there long, and not being able to convince himself of the truth of Romanism as taught there, he left Val-Saint, and came to London to the late Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P., whose friendship he had formed at Rome. He soon avowed his conversion to Protestantism, and placed himself for the study of Oriental languages under Dr. Lee, of Cambridge, and for theology under the late Rev. Charles Simeon. After a suitable preparation he commenced his travels for the purpose of proclaiming the Gospel to Jews, Mahomedans, and Pagans, and of making researches among the Eastern Christians, thus preparing the way to missionary labours for the conversion of the Jews and Gentiles. He was thus occupied from 1821 to 1826, in Egypt, Mount Horeb, and Mount Sinai, where he was the very first missionary who gave copies of the whole Bible to the monks and Bedouins. Thence he went to Jerusalem, where he was the first missionary who preached to the Jews in Jerusalem. He afterwards went to Aleppo and Cyprus, from the latter of which he sent Greek boys to England to be educated, and continued his travels in Mesopotamia, Persia, Tiflis, the Cri-

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mea, where he visited the Caraites, near Baghtsche-Seraï, preaching to the German colonists as well as to Russians, Mahomedans, and Jews, returning through Turkey to England, a journey that occupied him from 1831 to 1834.

In 1826 he formed the acquaintance of Lady Georgiana Mary Walpole, a daughter of the second Earl of Orford, and was married to her in 1827 by the Rev. Mr. Simeon. Shortly after the marriage they went to Jerusalem, when, leaving his wife at Malta, Wolff proceeded to search for the Ten Tribes. He went to Alexandria, Anatolia, Constantinople, Armenia, and Khorassan, in which place he was made a slave, but was ransomed by Abbas Mirza. Thence he pursued his journey to Bokhara, Balkh, Cabool, Lahore, and Cashmere. He then went by land from Loodiana to Calcutta in a palanquin, preaching on his progress at 130 stations. From Calcutta he went to Masulipatam and Secunderabad, and was seized by the cholera near Madras. On his recovery, he left Madras, in a palanquin, for Pondicherry, visited the successful mission in Tinnevely, went to Goa, Bombay, Egypt, and at last returned to Malta. In 1836 he journeyed to Abyssinia, where, at Axum, he found Dr. Gobat, the present Bishop of Jerusalem, who was very ill, and brought him back to Jiddah. There leaving him, Dr. Wolff proceeded to Sanaa, in Yemen, where he visited the Rechabites and Yahabites. He next proceeded to Bombay, and afterwards visited the United States of North America, where he preached before the Congress, and was made Doctor of Theology. He was ordained deacon in 1837 by the Bishop of New Jersey, United States, and priest in the following year by the Bishop of Dromore. He made a second journey to Bokhara, in order, if possible, to effect the liberation of Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly, the particulars of which are fully detailed in his "Mission to Bokhara." In 1845 he was presented to the Vicarage of Isle Brewers, and he held that benefice up to the time of his death.

Lady Georgiana died Jan. 16, 1859; and on the 14th of May, 1861, Dr. Wolff married his second wife, Louisa Decima, youngest daughter of the late Rev. James King, of Staunton Park, Hereford.

Among the writings of the deceased may be mentioned, his "Journal of Missionary Labours, 1827-1838;" his

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"Mission to Bokhara, 1843-1845;" a second series of "Researches and Missionary Labours;" and his most recent work, an "Autobiography," which attracted much attention when first issued, and has been since reprinted.

Feb. 12. In Dean's yard, Westminster, aged 94, Miss Elizabeth Woodfall, the daughter of Henry Sampson Woodfall, the first publisher of "The Letters of Junius." She was of great age—ninety-four—born, therefore, before Junius had made his first appearance, and long before the United States of America had existence. As she resided with her father until his death in 1805, she may be considered as the last direct authority on the subject of those letters. Though not unwilling to converse about Junius, she really knew but little concerning that mysterious personage that was not known to all. The Woodfalls have been, more or less, connected with literature and literary men for two centuries. This venerable lady was well known and highly respected by a large circle of friends. Her firm health and active habits enabled her to a very advanced stage of life to take daily walks, to call on her acquaintance for objects of friendly intercourse or for charitable purposes. She had been long resident in Westminster, having accompanied her brother, the late George Woodfall, esq., F.S.A., when he took up his residence in one of the prebendal houses in Dean's yard, for the advantage of educating his three sons at Westminster School. The eldest, Mr. Henry Dick Woodfall, was his successor in business as a printer, and also as a resident in Dean's-yard, where his aunt found a comfortable home for the remainder of her life. The youngest son is a physician in London. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster kindly assented to Miss Woodfall's known wish to be buried in the cloisters, and the funeral service was performed by the Dean.

Nov. 14. At Mapperley, near Nottingham, aged 95, Ichabod Wright, esq., the eminent banker of that town.

The family of the Wrights have been long connected with the town of Nottingham, where they appear to have carried on for several generations the business of ironmongers. The grandfather, father, and uncle of the gentleman now deceased, established the bank which has been so successful as to have raised the family to the highest consideration. In the course of time these two generations departed and the banking business passed to a son

of each; John Wright, the cousin and partner of Ichabod, established the ironworks at Butterley, among the most extensive and prosperous in the kingdom.

The deceased, who was born Jan. 28, 1767; was the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Wright, by Mary, daughter of Mr. John Smith, of Nottingham. He was admitted a freeman of the town in 1791, and his was the second name on the burgess roll at the time of his decease. In his younger days he took an active part in local matters; and one of his first appearances in public affairs was being present when the foundation-stone was laid of the General Hospital in 1782, eighty years ago. When the South Nottinghamshire Yeomanry was formed in 1794, he was appointed Captain-commandant of the four troops, and in 1808 he succeeded Colonel Elliott in the command of the Nottingham Volunteers, a force organized in 1798, when threats of a French invasion were rife. His interest in both services continued long after his official connection ceased, and when the present rifle corps, the "Robin Hoods," was formed, he presented the Mapperley Cup as a prize for the best marksman. In political matters the deceased never very actively interfered, though on one or two occasions he acted as nominator of candidates for the county representation. As a business man he ranked high, and his social qualities were such as to win him the esteem of those with whom he was brought in contact. Though his ancestors were Dissenters, he was himself a member of the Church of England; and it was mainly through his liberality that the present church at Carrington was erected. He was an active supporter of the public charities, contributing, not only liberally from his purse, but interesting himself personally in their management and success. He retained possession of his faculties till the last; and his out-door activity during the last few years was a subject of surprise to all those who were acquainted with him. He married on the 28th of January, 1794, Harriett Maria, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Day, of Norwich, who died on the 21st of January, 1848, and by her had three sons and ten daughters. One of his sons is the well-known translator of the *Inferno* of Dante; another is married to the Hon. Theodosia Denman, daughter of the late and sister of the present peer; and one

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of his daughters, Harriet, is now Lady Overstone.

Jan. 10. At his residence in the Harrow-road, Paddington, aged 84, Matthew Cotes Wyatt, esq., the eminent sculptor.

Mr. Wyatt was born in the year 1777, and was educated at Eton. At the age of nineteen he was employed, under the immediate patronage of King George III., in the execution of several works of art at Windsor Castle; but his first public work was the memorial erected at Liverpool in honour of Lord Nelson, from his design. Mr. Wyatt also executed the cenotaph in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, to the memory of Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte. He was successful in many equestrian statues, including those of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Field Marshal the Marquis of Anglesey, and lastly, His Grace the Duke of Wellington. One of Mr. Wyatt's most celebrated statues is that of a charger encountering the dragon, which was commissioned by King George IV. for a group of the patron saint of the Order of the Garter, and was placed, by His Majesty's command, in St. George's Hall at Windsor. The horse for the equestrian statue of King George III. at the east end of Pall Mall was designed and executed by him. Mr. Wyatt also executed the monumental group erected to the memory of the Archbishops of Rutland in the family mausoleum near Belvoir Castle, Leicestershire. But perhaps in no single subject did Mr. Wyatt ever succeed more thoroughly than in his statue of "Bashaw," the favourite Newfoundland dog of the late Earl of Dudley, and the subject of Lord Byron's well-known lines.

June 22. At Cefn, St. Asaph, aged 40, Lieut.-Col. Herbert Watkin Williams Wynn, M.P. for Montgomeryshire, Major of the Flintshire Rifle Volunteers, second son of the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, by Lady Henrietta Antonia, the eldest daughter of the first Earl Powis. In 1850, he was returned for Montgomeryshire, being elected on the death of his uncle, the Right Hon. Charles W. Williams Wynn, who represented the county from 1797 till 1850.

April 15. At the British Legation, Athens, aged 70, the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Wyse, K.C.B., H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Athens. The deceased was the eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Wyse, of the manor of St. John, near Waterford, and was born in 1791. He

received his education at Stonyhurst, and graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained honours. He afterwards entered as a student of Lincoln's Inn, but was not called to the Bar. He represented Tipperary in Parliament from 1830 to 1832, and Waterford City from 1835 to 1847; was a Lord of the Treasury from 1839 to 1841, and Joint Secretary to the Board of Control from 1846 to 1849, in which latter year he was appointed H.M.'s Minister at Athens, and was at the same time made a Privy Councillor. In 1857 he was created a Civil Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. The deceased was known in the literary world as the author of "Walks in Rome," "Oriental Sketches," and other works. He married, in 1821, the daughter of Prince Lucien Buonaparte, from whom he was separated in 1828.

May 20. Aged 78, Sir Wm. Walter Yea, bart., of Pyrland Hall, co. Somerset.

April 26. At Fremington, North Devon, William Arundell Yeo, esq., Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for Devon and Cornwall.

May 18. At Simla, Col. Keith Young, C.B., Judge-Advocate-General of the Bengal Army.

Oct. 29. After a few days' illness at the Rectory, Pett, aged 34, Ann, wife of the Rev. Frederick Young, and eldest daughter of the Venerable W. H. Hale, Archdeacon of London.

July 18. Suddenly, at Tipton, aged 71, Mr. Thomas York, a well-known inhabitant of that town.

Nov. 4. At his residence, Hare Hatch Lodge, Berks, aged 81, John Adolphus Young, esq.

CENTENARIANS.

Oct. 1. At Glasgow, aged 101, Isabella Davidson. She was present with her husband and child at the battle of Waterloo.

Dec. 3. At Cully, near Enniskillen, aged 108, Thomas Kerrigan. He fought in the Twenty-seventh Regiment at the battle of Waterloo.

March 19. A negro, named Micaiah Phillips, has recently died in Ohio, United States, aged 125 years.

Feb. 14. At Winkfield, Berks, Mrs. Esther Strike, who had reached the advanced age of 103 years. She possessed all her faculties to the last. She leaves three sons, aged respectively 79, 77, and 75 years, twenty-four grandchildren, fifty-one great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren.

See also pp. 348, 370.

PARLIAMENT.

THE following Gentlemen, returned to Parliament on the issue of new Writs, were sworn at the table on the dates affixed to their respective names.

Writs issued in the Recess.

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| <p><i>Birkenhead.</i>—John Laird, esq., Feb. 6.
 <i>Carlisle.</i>—Edmund Potter, esq., Feb. 6.
 <i>Coleraine.</i>—Sir Henry Hervey Bruce, bart., Feb. 6.
 <i>Finsbury.</i>—William Cox, esq., Feb. 6.
 <i>Lancaster County, S. D.</i>—Charles Turner, esq., Feb. 6.
 <i>Lincoln City.</i>—Charles Seely, esq., Feb. 6.</p> | <p><i>New Shoreham.</i>—Sir Percy Burrell, bart., Feb. 6.
 <i>Nottingham Town.</i>—Sir Robert Juckes Clifton, bart., Feb. 6.
 <i>Oxford County.</i>—Lieut.-Colonel John William Fane, Feb. 6.
 <i>Plymouth.</i>—Walter Morrison, esq., Feb. 6.
 <i>Worcester County, E. D.</i>—Harry Foley Vernon, esq., Feb. 6.</p> |
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Writs issued during the Session, 1862.

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| <p><i>Canterbury.</i>—Henry Alexander Butler Johnstone, esq., March 10.
 <i>Chepping Wycombe.</i>—John Remington Mills, esq., March 25.
 <i>Gloucester City.</i>—The Hon. Charles Paget Fitzhardinge Berkeley and John Joseph Powell, esq., Feb. 27.
 <i>Great Grimsby.</i>—John Chapman, esq., Feb. 17.
 <i>Kidderminster.</i>—Luke White, esq., May 28.
 <i>Kircaldy Burghs.</i>—Roger Sinclair Aytoun, esq., July 29.
 <i>Lambeth.</i>—Frederic Doulton, esq., May 5.
 <i>Leicester Borough.</i>—Peter Alfred Taylor, esq., Feb. 18.</p> | <p><i>Lincoln City.</i>—John Bramley Moore, esq., Feb. 14.
 <i>Longford County.</i>—Myles William O'Reilly, esq., March 13.
 <i>Montgomery County.</i>—Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, esq., July 18.
 <i>Oldham.</i>—John Tomlinson Hibbert, esq., May 8.
 <i>Preston.</i>—Sir Thomas George Heaketh, bart., April 7.
 <i>Shrewsbury.</i>—Henry Robertson, esq., June 3.
 <i>Wakefield.</i>—Sir John Charles Dalrymple Hay, bart., March 3.
 <i>York County, North Riding.</i>—Wm. John Sawrey Morritt, esq., March 25.</p> |
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H O N O U R S.

ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

THE following Noblemen and Gentlemen have received the several Degrees in the ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD during the Year :—

ORDER OF THE GARTER.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg
Strelitz.
H.R.H. The Prince Louis of Hesse.
Earl Canning.
Duke of Newcastle.
Earl Russell.
Duke of Somerset.
Earl of Shaftesbury.
Earl Fitzwilliam.

ORDER OF THE THISTLE.

Earl of Airlie.

ORDER OF THE BATH.

To be Military Knights Grand Cross :—

Gen. Sir John W. Guise, bart.
Gen. Sir John F. Fitzgerald.
Adm. Earl of Lauderdale.
Adm. Sir Edward Tucker.

To be Civil Knights Grand Cross :—

Lord Lyons.

To be Military Knights Commanders :—

Adm. Hon. George Elliot.
Gen. Hon. Hugh Arbuthnott.
Gen. Sir John Hanbury.
Gen. the Marq. of Tweeddale.
Adm. Sir Lucius Curtis, bart.
Gen. William G. Power.
Adm. William Bowles.
Gen. Sir James Reynett.
Gen. Richard Lluellyn.
Gen. Charles G. Ellicombe.

Lt. Gen. George Turner.
Vice Adm. W. J. H. Johnstone.
Lt. Gen. James Freeth.
Lt. Gen. Sir F. C. Chatterton.
Lt. Gen. A. K. Clark-Kennedy.
Lt. Gen. Michael White.
Vice Adm. James Scott.
Major Gen. Sir Abraham J. Cloete.
Vice Adm. Charles Talbot.
Major Gen. Wm. H. Elliot.
Rear Adm. John M'Dougall.
Rear Adm. George Rodney Mundy.
Lt. Gen. S. Robert Wesley.

Officers in the Indian Army :—

Major Gen. Sir Stuart Corbett.
Gen. Hen. G. A. Taylor.
Gen. Alexander Lindsay.
Lt. Gen. John Low.
Lt. Gen. David Capon.

To be Civil Knights Commanders :—

Sir John Peter Grant.
Sir John H. Drummond Hay.
Sir Harry Smith Parkes.
Sir Rutherford Alcock.
Sir William Stevenson.
Sir Philip E. Wodehouse.
Sir Charles H. Darling.
Major Gen. Sir Edward Macarthur.

To be Military Companions :—

Carey, Lt. Col. Robert.
Cracoft, Capt. Peter, R.N.
Dew, Capt. Roderick, R.N.
Leslie, Lt. Col. Arthur.
MacDuff, Col. John.
Mould, Col. Thos. Rawlings.
Murray, Lt. Col. Augustus W. (I.A.)

HONOURS.

Sargent, Lt. Col. John Neptune.
 Wheeler, Major Gen. Fras. (I.A.)
 Wyatt, Col. Alfred F. W.

Bowring, Edgar Alfred, esq.
 Brown, Comm. John Hoskins, R.N.
 Forsyth, John, esq.
 Hamilton, Ker Baillie, esq.
 Hincks, Francis, esq.
 Kennedy, Arthur Edward, esq.
 Stephen, Sir Alfred.
 Watts, Isaac, esq.

To be Civil Companions :—

Bayley, Charles John, esq.
 Black, Henry, esq.

BARONET of the UNITED KINGDOM.

Charles Wentworth Dilke, esq.

KNIGHTS BACHELORS of the UNITED KINGDOM.

Arney, George Alfred (by patent).
 Crofton, Walter, F. R. (L.L.I.)
 Fropier, Gabriel, P.J. (by patent).
 Hartley, Chas. Aug. (by patent).

Hornby, Edmund Grimaldi (by patent).
 Mellor, John (by patent).
 Phillimore, Robt. J. (by patent).
 Smith, Francis (by patent).

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Officers and Non-commissioned Officers, whose claims to the same have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, on account of acts of bravery performed by them in India, as recorded against their several names :—

FEBRUARY 25.

Major Richard Hart Keatinge,
 Bombay Artillery (now of the
 Staff Corps)

For having rendered most efficient aid
 at the assault of Chundaree in volun-

tarily leading the column through the breach, which was protected by a heavy cross fire. He was one of the foremost to enter, and was severely wounded in the breach. The column was saved from a serious loss that would probably have resulted but for Major Keatinge's knowledge of the small path leading across the ditch, which had been examined during the night by himself and a servant, who declined, when required, to lead the column without his master. Having cleared the breach, he led into the fort, where he was struck down by another dangerous wound. The Commander-in-Chief in India states that the success at Chundaree was mainly owing to this officer, whose gallantry, really brilliant, he considers was equalled by his ability and devotion. Major Keatinge was at the time a political officer with the 2nd brigade of the Central India Field Force.—Date of act of bravery, March 17. 1858.

PROMOTIONS.

Captain James Blair, 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry.

For having on two occasions distinguished himself by his gallant and daring conduct. 1. On the night of the 12th of August, 1857, at Neemuch, in volunteering to apprehend seven or eight armed mutineers who had shut themselves up for defence in a house, the door of which he burst open. He then rushed in among them, and forced them to escape through the roof. In this encounter he was severely wounded. In spite of his wounds he pursued the fugitives, but was unable to come up with them in consequence of the darkness of the night. 2. On the 23rd of October, 1857, at Jeerum, in fighting his way most gallantly through a body of the rebels who had literally surrounded him. After breaking the end of his sword on one of their heads, and receiving a severe sword cut on his right arm, he rejoined his troop. In this wounded condition, and with no other weapon than the hilt of his broken sword, he put himself at the head of his men, charged the rebels most effectually, and dispersed them.

Lieutenant Charles George Baker, Bengal Police Battalion,

For gallant conduct on the occasion of an attack on the rebels at Suhejnee, near Peroo, on the 27th of September, 1858, which is thus described in this officer's own words:—"The enemy" (at the time supposed to have mustered from 900 to 1000 strong in infantry, with 50 cavalry) "advanced. Without exchanging a shot I at once retired slowly, followed up steadily by the rebel line for 100 yards clear of village or jungle, when, suddenly wheeling about my divisions into line, with a hearty cheer, we charged into and through the centre of the enemy's line, Lieutenant Broughton, with his detachment, immediately following up the movement with excellent effect from his position upon the enemy's left. The rebel right wing, of about 800 men, broke at once, but the centre and left, observing the great labour of the horses in crossing the heavy ground, stood, and, receiving the charge with repeated volleys, were cut down, or broke only a few yards ahead of the cavalry. From this moment the pursuit was limited to the strongest and best horses of the force, numbering

some sixty of all ranks, who, dashing into and swimming a deep and wide nullah, followed the flying enemy through the village of Russowlee, and its sugar cane khets, over two miles of swamp and 500 yards into the thick jungles near Peroo, when, both men and horses being completely exhausted, I sounded the halt and assembly, and collecting my wounded, returned to camp at Munjhaen, about 6 p.m." The charge ended in the utter defeat of the enemy, and is referred to by Lord Clyde "as deserving of the highest encomium, on account both of conception and execution." It is also described as having been "as gallant as any during the war."

Lieutenant William Francis Frederick Waller, 25th Bombay Light Infantry,

For great gallantry at the capture by storm of the fortress of Gwalior, on the 20th of June, 1858. He and Lieutenant Rose, who was killed, were the only Europeans present, and, with a mere handful of men, they attacked the fortress, climbed on the roof of a house, shot the gunners opposed to them, carried all before them, and took the fort, killing every man in it.

**Lieutenant John Charles Campbell Daunt, 11th (late 70th) Bengal Native Infantry, and
No. 2165, Serjeant Denis Dynon, 53rd Regiment,**

For conspicuous gallantry in action, on the 2nd of October, 1857, with the mutineers of the Ramgurh Battalion at Chota Behar, in capturing two guns, particularly the last, when they rushed at and captured it by pistoling the gunners, who were mowing the detachment down with grape, one-third of which was *hors-de-combat* at the time.

Lieutenant Daunt is also recommended for chasing, on the 2nd of November following, the mutineers of the 32nd Bengal Native Infantry across a plain into a rich cultivation, into which he followed them with a few of Rattray's Sikhs. He was dangerously wounded in the attempt to drive out a large body of these mutineers from an inclosure, the preservation of many of his party, on this occasion, being attributed to his gallantry.

PROMOTIONS.

Conductor James Miller, Ordnance Department, Bengal,

For having, on the 28th of October, 1857, at great personal risk, gone to the assistance of, and carried out of action, a wounded officer, Lieutenant Glubb, of the late 38th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry. He was himself subsequently wounded and sent to Agra. Conductor Miller was at the time employed with heavy howitzers and ordnance stores attached to a detachment of troops commanded by the late Colonel Cotton, C.B., in the attack on the above-mentioned date on the rebels who had taken up their position in the Serai at Futtehpore Sikra, near Agra.

Midshipman Arthur Mayo, Indian Navy,

For having headed the charge on the 22nd of November, 1857, in the engagement between the Indian Naval Brigade and the mutineers of the 73rd Native Infantry and Bengal Artillery, when the former was ordered to charge two six-pounders which were keeping up a heavy fire. Mr. Mayo was nearly 20 yards in front of anyone else during the advance.

APRIL 29.

Lieutenant Thomas Cadell, late of the 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers,

For having, on the 12th of June, 1857, at the Flagstaff Picket at Delhi, when the whole of the picket of Her Majesty's 75th Regiment and 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers were driven in by a large body of the enemy, brought in from among the enemy a wounded bugler of his own regiment under a most severe fire, who would otherwise have been cut up by the rebels. Also, on the same day, when the Fusiliers were retiring, by order, on Metcalfe's house, on it being reported that there was a wounded man left behind, Lieut. Cadell went back of his own accord towards the enemy, accompanied by three men, and brought in a man of the 75th Regiment, who was severely wounded, under a most heavy fire from the advancing enemy.

Lieutenant Edward Talbot Thackeray, Bengal Engineers,

For cool intrepidity and characteristic daring in extinguishing a fire in the Delhi magazine enclosure, on the 16th of Sept., 1857, under a close and heavy musketry fire from the enemy, at the imminent risk of his life from the explosion of combustible stores in the shed in which the fire occurred.

JUNE 21.

Captain Henry George Browne, 32nd Regiment (now of the 100th Regiment),

For conspicuous bravery in having, on the 21st of August, 1857, during the siege of the Lucknow residency, gallantly led a sortie at great personal risk, for the purpose of spiking two heavy guns, which were doing considerable damage to the defences. It appears from the statements of the non-commissioned officers and men who accompanied Capt. Browne on the occasion, that he was the first person who entered the battery, which consisted of the two guns in question, protected by high palisades, the embrasures being closed with sliding shutters. On reaching the battery, Capt. Brown removed the shutters, and jumped into the battery. The result was that the guns were spiked, and it is supposed that about 100 of the enemy were killed.

NOVEMBER 11.

Colour-Serg. Cornelius Coghlan, 75th Regiment,

For gallantly venturing, under a heavy fire, with three others, into a serai occupied by the enemy in great numbers, and removing Private Corbett, 75th Regiment, who lay severely wounded; also for cheering and encouraging a party which hesitated to charge down a lane in Subzee Mundee, at Delhi, lined on each side with huts, and raked by a cross fire; then entering with the said party into an enclosure filled with the enemy, and destroying every man. For having also, on the same occasion, returned under a cross fire to collect dhoolies and carry off the wounded—a service which was successfully performed, and for which this man obtained great praise from the officers of his regiment.—Dates of acts of bravery, June 8 and July 18, 1857.

PROMOTIONS.

Corporal (then Private) Charles Anderson and

Trumpeter Thomas Monaghan,
2nd Dragoon Guards,

For saving the life of Lieut.-Colonel Seymour, C.B., commanding the regiment, in an attack made on him on the 8th of October, 1858, by mutinous sepoys, in a dense jungle of sugar-canes, from which an attempt was made to dislodge them. The mutineers were between thirty and forty in number. They suddenly opened fire on Lieut.-Colonel Seymour and his party at a few yards' distance, and immediately afterwards rushed in upon them

with drawn (native) swords. Pistolling a man, cutting at him, and emptying with deadly effect at arm's length every barrel of his revolver, Lieut.-Colonel Seymour was cut down by two sword cuts, when the two men above recommended rushed to his rescue, and the trumpeter shooting a man with his pistol in the act of cutting at him, and both trumpeter and dragoon driving at the enemy with their swords, enabled him to arise and assist in defending himself again, when the whole of the enemy were despatched. The occurrence took place soon after the action fought near Sundeels, Oude, on the date above-mentioned.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

JANUARY.

Colonel Lord James Charles Plantagenet Murray to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Colonel Francis Seymour, C.B., to be Extra Groom in Waiting to Her Majesty.

Mr. William Webb Follett Synge to be Commissioner and Consul-General in the Sandwich Islands.

Mr. John Bridge Aspinall to be Recorder of Liverpool.

Alderman Joynt to be Clerk of the Crown for Limerick.

Mr. William Neilson Hancock, LL.D., and Mr. H. B. Vaughan Johnson, Barrister-at-Law, to be Secretaries to the Commission for Inquiring into the Law and Equity Courts in Dublin.

Mr. F. W. Brady, Q.C., to be Chairman of the King's County.

Mr. Pierce Kelly to be Local Crown Solicitor for the County and City of Waterford.

Dr. William Jenner to be one of the Physicians in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Major John Stokes to be Vice-Consul in the Delta of the Danube.

Lieut.-Colonel William Griffin Sutton to be Clerk of the Check and Adjutant of Her Majesty's Royal Body Guard of the Yeoman of the Guard.

Mr. Alfred Denison to be Private Secretary to the Speaker.

Lieut.-Colonel E. K. Elliot to be Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, India.

Major R. J. Meade to be Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

Mr. Frederick John Scott to be a Member of the Legislative Council for the Island of Trinidad.

Mr. Charles Henry Okey to be a Member of the Legislative Council for the Island of Antigua.

Mr. Howard Lloyd to be a Member of the Council for the Island of Dominica.

Mr. Henry Iles Woodcock to be Chief Justice of Tobago.

Mr. Frederick Simon Berning to be Registrar of Deeds and Distributor of Stamps for the Colony of Natal.

FEBRUARY.

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., G.C.B., to be Her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Mr. W. H. Pedder to be Consul at Amoy.

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals Arthur Anderson, M.D., to be Inspector-General.

Staff-Surgeon Major Joseph Samuel Prendergast, M.D.; Staff-Surgeon Major William Home, M.D.; Staff-Surgeon Major James M'Gregor, and Surgeon-Major John Bent, to be Deputy Inspectors-General of Hospitals.

PROMOTIONS.

Major-General Sandham, R.E., to be Lieut.-Governor of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

Mr. William Murray to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Island of Barbadoes.

Mr. Howard Lloyd to be a Member of the Council of the Island of Dominica.

Mr. R. Southey to be Treasurer-General.

The Duke of Newcastle to be Lord Warden of the Stannaries.

Mr. Thomas F. Wade, C.B., to be Secretary of Legation at Peking.

Colonel Neale to be Secretary of Legation in Japan.

Mr. Patrick Fraser to be Sheriff of Renfrew.

Mr. Robert Macfarlane to be one of the Lords of Session in Scotland.

Mr. Robert H. Hurst to be Recorder of Hastings and Bye.

Mr. Thomas Pycroft to be Provisional Member of Council at Madras.

Mr. Jonathan Duncan Inverarity to be Provisional Member of Council at Bombay.

Mr. John Paxton Norman to be one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Bengal.

Baron A. de H. Larpent to be Judge of the Small Cause Court at Ahmednuggur.

Mr. H. Hebbert to be Puisne Judge of the Sudder Foujdarees Adawlut.

Mr. A. B. Warden to be Judge and Session Judge of Surat.

Capt. J. Black to be Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta.

Major M. Green, C.B., to be British Agent at Muscat.

Mr. Edward Barnet Anderson Taylor to be Police Magistrate for New Providence, Bahamas.

Mr. W. J. Thoms to be Sub-Librarian to the House of Lords.

The Right Hon. Lord Kinnaird, R.T., the Hon. Fulke Egerton, Messrs. Nicholas Kendall, Henry Austin Bruce, John St. Aubyn, John Davie Ferguson Davie, Edward Headlam Greenhow, M.D., and Philip Henry Holland, to be Her Majesty's Commissioners of Mines.

Mr. F. L. M. Heriot to be Sheriff of Forfarshire.

MARCH.

The Hon. Arthur Temple Lyttleton to be Page of Honour to Her Majesty.

Mr. David Coffey to be Taxing Master in the Court of Chancery, Dublin.

Hinton East, Lewis Fullerton Mackinnon, Wm. Gardner Freeman, George Lyon Phillips, and Chas. Royce, esqrs., to be Members of the Privy Council of the Island of Jamaica.

Alexander Heslop and George Lyon Phillips, esqrs., to be Members of the Legislative Council of the Island of Jamaica.

Richard Southey, esq., to be Treasurer and Accountant-General for the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

Mias Harriet Lepel Phipps to be one of the Maids of Honour in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

The Queen has been pleased to retain the services of the following Equerries to the late Prince Consort:—

Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Dudley Charles Fitzgerald de Ros, 1st Life Guards.

Major Charles Taylor du Platt, Royal Artillery.

Colonel Henry Frederick Ponsonby, Grenadier Guards.

Colonel the Hon. Arthur Edward Hardinge, C.B., Coldstream Guards.

These Officers to be Extra Equerries to Her Majesty.

Sir Bartle Frere to be Governor of Bombay.

Mr. Richard Couch to be a Judge of the High Court at Bombay.

Mr. M. Wylie to be Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Capt. R. St. George to be an Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Sir George Cornwall Lewis, bart., to be one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.

Colonel Thomas Gore Brown, C.B., to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Island of Tasmania and its Dependencies.

Mr. Henry Stanhope Freeman to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Settlement of Lagos.

Mr. William Charles Sergeaut to be an Agent-General for the Crown Colonies.

The Hon. W. Ambrose Morehead to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

Mr. John T. Hemerton to be Queen's Proctor.

Mr. Seton Karr to be Commissioner of Chittagong.

PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. William Austin Saunders to be a Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Island of Nevise.

Mr. John Smale to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Colony of Hong Kong.

Mr. Francis Cromley to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hong Kong.

Lord Auckland to be Lord Lieutenant of Lincolnshire.

Mr. William Raymond Gingell to be Consul at Hankow.

Mr. James Morgan to be Consul at Tien-tsin.

Mr. Horace FitzGerald to be Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Trinidad.

Mr. Edward Laborde to be Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Deeds for the Island of St. Vincent.

Mr. James Mayer Grant to be Colonial Secretary for the Island of St. Lucia.

The Rev. J. Stevenson to be Calendarer of Foreign State Papers.

The Hon. Eleanor Stanley to be an Extra Maid of Honour to Her Majesty.

The Rev. William Drake, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Mr. William Ferrie to be Inspector of Mines in the Eastern District of Scotland.

Mr. Frederick Flowers to be Recorder of Stamford.

Mr. L. H. Bayley to be Deputy Secretary to the Bombay Government in the Legislative Department.

Col. J. A. Ballard, C.B., to be Commissioner of the Department of Issue at Bombay.

Mr. G. Scott to be President of the Income-tax for the Town and Island of Bombay.

The Hon. Lieut.-Colonel R. Macpherson to be Ex-Officio Secretary to the Government of the Straits Settlement.

Lieut. M. Protheroe to be *ex officio* Deputy Secretary to the Government of the Straits Settlement.

Capt. W. R. Meads, O.B., to be Chairman of the Transport Board.

Capt. J. W. Tarleton, C.B., to be Deputy Controller of the Coast Guard.

Mr. William Robinson to be President and Senior Member of the Council of the Island of Montserrat.

Mr. Charles Augustus Berkeley to be a Member of the Privy Council of the Island of Tobago.

Lieut.-Colonel James McCaul Hagart, C.B., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of St. Vincent.

Mr. Edward Augustus Chichester Macartney to be Colonial Secretary for the Falkland Islands.

Mr. William Major Cooke to be Police Magistrate, Worship-street.

The Hon. B. Bethell to be Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy.

Lieut.-Colonel James McCaul Hagart to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Island of St. Vincent.

Mr. James McLachlan to be Her Majesty's Consul at Batavia.

The Hon. Slingsby Bethell to be Principal Secretary to the Lord Chancellor.

Mr. William Elmsley, Q.C., to be County Court Judge of Number Nineteen Circuit.

Mr. George H. Mowbray, Paymaster, R.N., to be Naval Storekeeper and Accountant of Malta Dockyard.

Mr. Reads to be Inspector of Pembroke Dockyard.

Mr. J. T. Wheeler to be Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Mr. J. D. Sandford to be Under-Secretary to the Government of the North-West Provinces, India.

Mr. H. C. Wake, C.B., to be Superintendent of Darjeeling.

Mr. Cephas Mark de Joux to be Secretary to the Council of Government, and Registrar of the Land Court, for the Island of Mauritius.

Mr. Jeremiah Thomas Fitzgerald Callaghan to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Labuan and its Dependencies.

H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.; His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Lord Chancellor; the Earl of Derby, K.G.; the Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household; Viscount Palmerston, K.G.; and the Right Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons, to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for Opening the International Exhibition of 1862, on Thursday, the 1st day of May.

APRIL.

Mr. James R. Brougham to be Additional Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy, London.

Mr. Theodore Thring to be Registrar of Liverpool Bankruptcy Court.

PROMOTIONS.

Mr. Ralph Moore to be an Inspector of Mines.

Mr. Spenser St. John to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Republic of Hayti.

Mr. H. P. Wyatt to be Recorder of Seaford.

Mr. George Septimus Frederick to be Assistant Controller of the Receipt and Issue of Her Majesty's Exchequer.

The Hon. J. D. Inverarity to be a Member of Council at Bombay.

Mr. Lewin B. Bowring to be Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg.

Mr. J. Strachy to be Judicial Commissioner in India.

The Hon. T. J. H. Thurlow to be Private Secretary to Lord Elgin.

Mr. W. Fisher to be Resident of Travancore and Cochin.

Mr. S. Mansfield to be Commissioner for the Civil Administration of the Province of Sindh.

MAY.

The Hon. Henry George Elliot to proceed on a Special Mission to His Majesty the King of Greece.

Mr. Thomas Conolly Pakenham to be H.M.'s Consul in the Island of Madagascar.

Sir Edward Ryan, Sir Edmund Walker Head, and the Hon. Edward Turner Boyd Twistleton, to be Commissioners for conducting the Civil Service Examination; Sir Edward Ryan being the First Commissioner (paid).

Mr. Ralph Moore to be an Inspector of Coal Mines and Ironstone Mines.

Lieut.-Colonel S. G. Blane to be Military Secretary to the Viceroy, Lord Elgin.

Lieut.-Colonel R. Strachey to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

Major R. H. Keatinge to be Political Agent at Gwalior.

Capt. J. C. Wood to be Political Agent at Nimar.

Lieut. H. E. C. Ward to be Superintendent of Dhar.

Government Director of the Bank of Bengal Capt. J. Mayne to be Secretary to the Government of the Straits Settlements.

Mr. Alexander Watson to be Treasurer for the Island of Vancouver.

Mr. Edward Ovens to be Judge of the Manchester County Court.

Mr. John Archibald Russell, Barrister-at-Law, to be Solicitor-General of the County Palatine of Durham.

Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Ballard, C.B., to be Commissioner of the Department of Issue at Bombay.

Mr. A. K. Forbes to be Puisne Judge of the Court of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, in India.

The Hon. Sir John Beverley Robinson, bart., C.B., to be Chief Justice of Upper Canada and Presiding Judge of the Court of Error and Appeal for Upper Canada.

The Hon. Archibald McLean to be Chief Justice of Upper Canada.

The Hon. Philip Michael Matthew Scott Vankoughnet, Q.C., to be Chancellor of Upper Canada.

The Hon. John Hawkins Hagarty to be one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench for Upper Canada.

The Hon. Joseph Curran Morrison to be one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Upper Canada.

Mr. James Patton to be Solicitor-General for Upper Canada.

Mr. Edward Walter Bonham to be Consul General at Naples.

Mr. A. A. Paton to be Consul at Ragusa.

Mr. Randall Callander to be Consul at Rhodes.

Mr. Augustus Keppel Stephenson to be Recorder of Bedford.

Mr. Joseph Moseley to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Judicial Assessor of the Gold Coast Settlements.

Rear-Admiral Sir Stephen Lushington, K.C.B., to be Lieut.-Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

Mr. Francis Hogreve to be Secretary and Accountant to the Board of Directors of Government Prisons in Ireland.

Colonel H. M. Durand, C.B., to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Mr. A. Shakespear to be Agent to the Governor-General at Benares.

Colonel Sir H. B. Edwards, K.C.B., to be Commissioner and Agent to the Lieut.-Governor in the Cis-Sutlej States.

The following gentlemen, being Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, at Calcutta, have been appointed Judges of the High Court of Judicature for the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, under the provisions of the Act 24th and 25th of Victoria, cap. 104, viz. :—

PROMOTIONS.

Sir Barnes Peacock, knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to be Chief Justice of the High Court; and

Sir Charles Robert Mitchel Jackson, knight, and Sir Mordaunt Lawson Wells, knight, Judges of the Supreme Court; and

Henry Thomas Raikes, esq., Charles Binny Trevor, esq., George Lock, esq., Henry Vincent Bayley, esq., and Charles Steer, esq., Judges of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, to be Judges of the High Court.

And John Paxton Norman, esq., and Walter Morgan, esq., Barristers-at-Law, and Francis Baring Kemp, esq., Walter Scott Seton Karr, esq., and Louis Stuart Jackson, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be Judges of the said High Court.

Mr. Anthony Musgrave to be Lieut.-Governor of the Island of St. Vincent.

Mr. James Richard Holligan to be Colonial Secretary and Clerk of the Council of the Island of Barbadoes.

Mr. Fleetwood Wilson to be Auditor-General of the Island of Barbadoes.

Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon, C.B., to be Honorary Equerry to Her Majesty.

Mr. Andrew Archibald Paton, Vice-Consul at Lubeck, to be Consul at Ragusa and the Bocca di Cattaro.

Viscount Eversley, Earl of Ducie, Viscount Hardinge, Lord Elcho, Lord Overstone, Right Hon. Edward Playdell Bouverie, Mr. Walter Barttelot, Sir Archibald Ialay Campbell, bart.; Lieut.-General Sir George Angus Wetherall, K.C.B.; Major-General Henry Eyre, Colonel William Montagu Scott M'Murdo, C.B.; Mr. Adam Steuart Gladstone, and Mr. Edward William Venables Vernon Harcourt, to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Purpose of Inquiring into the Present Condition of the Volunteer Force in Great Britain.

Mr. T. F. Wetherell to be Secretary to the Commission.

Mr. Serjeant Wheeler to be one of the Judges of the County Court of Lancashire.

Colonel the Hon. Sir Charles Beaumont Phippe, K.C.B., to be Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Capt. Galton, R.E., to be Assistant Under-Secretary of State for War.

Mr. Frederick C. Brown to be Vice-Consul at Ibraila.

Mr. A. R. Bristow to be Solicitor to the Admiralty.

Mr. Joseph Kay to be Judge of the Suffolk Hundred Court of Record.

Mr. Randal Callander, now H.M.'s Consul at St. Catherine's, to be H.M.'s Consul at Rhodes.

Messrs. Michael William O'Brien, of Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, and Frederick Lowten Spinks, of the Inner Temple, London, to be Serjeants-at-Law.

Mr. Edward Geale to be Clerk of the Crown for the City of Dublin.

Mr. R. Ardill to be Crown Solicitor for the Counties of Longford and Cavan.

Mr. W. H. Clarke, LL.D., to be Judicial Commissioner at Rangoon.

Lieut.-Colonel H. Bruce, C.B., to be Inspector-General of Police in India.

Messrs. Isaac Farrington, Robert Grimes Pedder, and Ebenezer Bronstorpe, to be Non-Elective Members of the Legislative Council of the Virgin Islands.

JUNE.

Sir Henry Vere Huntley, knight, to be H.M.'s Consul at Santos.

Mr. Watson Vredenburg to be H.M.'s Consul at Loanda.

Mr. Watson Vredenburgh to be Arbitrator on the part of Her Majesty in the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission at Loanda, in the Province of Angola, for the Suppression of the Slave Trade.

Capt. J. S. Whitty to be Sole Director of Convict Prisons in Ireland.

Mr. E. C. Bayley to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr. J. H. Rivett-Carnac to be Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces.

Mr. A. K. Forbes to be Puisne Judge of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foudaree Adawlut.

Mr. C. J. Erskine to be Puisne Judge of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foudaree Adawlut.

Mr. J. K. Jolly to be a Member of the Legislative Council and Justice of the Peace for the Island of Ceylon.

The Hon. Peter Campbell Scarlett, C.B., to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Greece.

Mr. Gerald Perry to be Consul at Para and Brazil.

Mr. P. Barrow to be Consul at Nantes.

Mr. J. Drummond Hay, C.B., to be Vice-Consul at Rahat.

The Hon. Charles Baillie to be one of the Lords of Justiciary in Scotland.

Lieut. William Maturin Wright, R.N., to be Treasurer of the Island of St. Vincent.

Mr. Charles Wilson Murray to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hong Kong.

Mr. Claudius Francis Du Pasquier to be Surgeon Apothecary to Her Majesty.

The following gentlemen, being Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature and of the Court of Sudder Adawlut, at Madras, have been appointed Judges of the High Court of Judicature for the Presidency of Madras, under the provisions of the Act 24th and 25th Victoria, cap. 104, viz. —

Sir Colley Harman Scotland, knight, to be Chief Justice of the High Court; and Sir Adam Biddlestone, knight, William Ambrose Morehead, esq., Thomas Lumsden Strange, esq., Henry Dominic Phillips, esq., and Hatley Frere, esq., to be Judges of the High Court.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Judges of the High Court of Judicature for the Presidency of Bombay: —

Sir Matthew Richard Sausse, knight, to be Chief Justice of the High Court; and Sir Joseph Arnould, knight, William Edward Frere, esq., Henry Hebbert, esq., Alexander Kinloch Forbes, esq., to be Judges of the High Court.

Richard Couch, esq., barrister-at-law, to be a Judge of the said High Court.

JULY.

Mr. Gerald Raoul Perry, to be Consul for the Provinces of Grand Para, Amazonas, and Maranhão.

Mr. George Samuel Lennon Hunt to be H.M.'s Consul for the Provinces of Pernambuco, Paraíba, Alagoas, Rio Grande do Norte, and Ceará.

Mr. Neil Colquhoun Campbell to be Sheriff of Ayr.

The Hon. Edmund Drummond to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department.

Mr. B. P. Harrison to be Auditor-General and Accountant-General to the Government of India.

Mr. George Wall to be a Member of the Legislative Council, Ceylon.

The Hon. J. Stanfield Macdonald to be Attorney-General of Canada West.

The Hon. L. V. Sicotte to be Attorney-General of Canada East.

The Hon. Adam Wilson to be Solicitor-General of Canada West.

The Hon. J. Abbott to be Solicitor-General of Canada East.

The Hon. Mrs. Robert Bruce to be Extra Bedchamber Woman to Her Majesty.

Major-General Sir Frederick Abbott, C.B. to be a Member of the Council of Military Education.

Sir Wm. Gibson Craig, bart., to be Clerk to Her Majesty's Registers and Rolls in Scotland.

Mr. Richard James Corner, Barrister-at-Law, to be Chief Justice of the Colony of British Honduras.

Mr. Samuel Swire Plues to be Clerk of the Courts and Keeper of the Records in the Colony of British Honduras.

Mr. R. Percy to be Paid Attaché at Brussels.

Mr. T. Clare Ford to be Paid Attaché at Stuttgart.

Mr. Frederic Hamilton to be Secretary to the Legation at Stockholm.

Mr. Edwin Corbett to be Secretary to the Legation at Frankfurt.

Mr. Patrick Joseph Murray to be Inspector of Reformatories in Ireland.

Mr. Edgar Leopold Layard to be Arbitrator to the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission established at the Cape of Good Hope for the Suppression of the Slave Trade.

Mr. Frederick Seymour to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of British Honduras.

AUGUST.

Mr. Edwin Baldwin Malet to be Paid Attaché at Washington.

Mr. Wm. Brodie to be First Paid Attaché at Rio de Janeiro.

Capt. C. Elliot, C.B., to be Commissioner of the Fourth or Chutteesgarh Division in the Central Provinces.

The Hon. Henry Frederick Spencer Jocelyn to be Page of Honour to Her Majesty.

Mr. Alexander Wilson Moir to be President of the Council of the Turks and Caicos Islands and their Dependencies.

PROMOTIONS.

Messrs. John Hercules Hasell and Wm. Lynch to be Members of the Executive Council of the Island of St. Vincent.

Messrs. William Macintyre and Wm. Stedman to be Members of the Council of Dominica.

Francesco Fiteni, LL.D., to be one of Her Majesty's Judges for the Island of Malta.

Messrs. John Keith Jolly and George Wall to be Members of the Legislative Council of the Island of Ceylon.

Mr. Robert John Ball to be Judge of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction, Hong Kong.

Mr. Charles May to be Police Magistrate for the Colony of Hong Kong.

Colonel William Crowley Stace, R.E., to be a Member of the Council of the Island of St. Helena.

Mr. Lyon Playfair, C.B., Mr. Thomas Henry Huxley, and Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Francis Maxwell, to be Her Majesty's Commissioners to Inquire into the Operation of the Laws relating to Trawling for Herrings on the Coasts of Scotland.

Mr. Brent Spencer Follett, Q.C., to be Registrar of Titles and Conveyances of Real Estates under the late Act.

Mr. Robert Hallett Holt to be Assistant-Registrar of Registry of Lands Office.

Mr. E. C. Bayley to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

The Venerable Archdeacon G. M. Gibbs, M.A., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of St. Christopher.

Dr. W. H. Sherwood to be a Member of the Legislative Council to Her Majesty's Settlements on the River Gambia.

Mr. Charles John Boyle to be Chief Commissioner of Railways for the Island of Mauritius.

Captain James G. Mackenzie to be Governor of the Falkland Islands.

Dr. Robert Phillimore to be Queen's Advocate.

Archdeacon George Meade Gibbs to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of St. Christopher.

Mr. John Ayliff to be Treasurer for the Colony of Natal.

Dr. William Henry Sherwood to be a Member of the Legislative Council of Her Majesty's Settlements on the River Gambia.

Mr. Swinburne Ward to be Civil Commissioner and Collector of Taxes for the Seychelles Islands.

Mr. A. Money, C.B., to be Commis-

sioner of Revenue and Circuit of the Chittagong Division.

Mr. B. J. Corbett to be a Member of the Legislative Council and a Justice of the Peace for Ceylon.

SEPTEMBER.

Mr. Frederick Wm. Mitchell to be Postmaster-General, and Mr. John Simpson to be Assistant Postmaster-General for the Colony of Hong Kong.

Capt. William Loring, O.B., to be Superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard.

Mr. James Robert Longden to be President and Senior Member of the Executive Council of the Virgin Islands.

Messrs. Wm. M'Cookry and Mr. Edward Le Gros to be Legislative Councillors of the Settlement of Lagos.

Capt. James George Mackenzie, R.N., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Falkland Islands and their dependencies.

Alexander Graham Dunlop, esq., now First British Vice-Consul at Constantinople, to be H.M.'s Consul in the Island of Crete.

Charles Augustus Hartley, esq., the Civil Engineer employed by the European Commission for the improvement of the navigation of the Danube.

In consequence of the Conversion of the office of Inspector-General of Fortifications into that of Inspector-General of Engineers and Director of Works, the following changes have taken place :—

Gen. Sir John Burgoyne, C.B., to be Inspector-General of Engineers and Director of Works.

Lieut. Col. F. W. F. D. Jervois, R.E., to be Assistant-Director of Works for Fortifications and Civil Buildings.

Capt. Edward Belfield, R.E., to be Assistant-Director of Works for Barrack Buildings.

Capt. Martindale, R.E., to be Director of the Barrack Department.

Messrs. Charles McGarel, Charles Cave, Henry Bruce, and Thomas Daniel Hill to be Her Majesty's Commissioners in England for Raising, &c., a Loan of 500,000*l.* for Immigration Purposes for British Guiana.

Dr. Travers Twiss to be Advocate-General to the Admiralty.

PROMOTIONS.

OCTOBER.

The Earl of Harrowby to be Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire.

Messrs. Wm. Joshua Ffennel, Frederick Eden, and James Lealie to be Commissioners under an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act to Regulate and Amend the Law respecting the Salmon Fisheries in Scotland."

Mr. Ronald Ferguson Thomson to be Oriental Secretary to the Legation at the Persian Court.

Mr. Wm. Rowland Pyne to be Colonial Secretary for the Falkland Islands.

Mr. Johnstone to be Chairman of the County of Down.

Mr. John Leahy to be Chairman of the West Riding of the County of Cork.

Mr. D. R. Pigot to be Chairman of Louth.

Col. Edward Stopford Claremont, C.B., to be one of the Grooms of the Privy Chamber in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Lord Augustus Henry Charles Hervey to be Unpaid Attaché at St. Petersburg.

The Hon. Wm. Stuart to be Secretary of Legation at Washington.

Mr. Horace Rumbold to be Secretary of Legation at Athens.

Major Samuel Blackell to be Governor of Sierra Leone.

Mr. John Charles White to be Police Magistrate for the Colony of Hong Kong.

Major-General Frederick W. Hamilton, C.B., to be Vice-President of the Council of Military Education.

Mr. H. Newton, C.S., to be a Justice of the High Court of Bombay.

Mr. R. H. Pinhey, C.S., to be Registrar of the High Court of Bombay.

Capt. E. C. S. Williams, R.E., to be Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department.

Lieut.-Colonel H. Rivers to be Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department.

John Robert Kenyon, esq., of the Middle Temple, London; Thomas Southgate, esq., of Gray's-inn, in the county of Middlesex; and Arthur Hobhouse, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, in the county of Middlesex, to be of H.M.'s Counsel learned in the Law.

Mr. Edward Mortimer Archibald to be Her Majesty's Judge.

Mr. Wm. Dudley Ryder to be Her Majesty's Arbitrator in the Mixed Court established at New York under the Treaty of the 7th of April, 1862, for the Suppression of the African Slave Trade.

Mr. Nicholls to be Judge of the County Court Circuit No. 21, Birmingham, &c.

Baboo Sumbhoonath Pandit to be Judge of the High Court of Calcutta.

Major B. P. Lloyd to be Commissioner of the Jhansi Division.

NOVEMBER.

Sir Andrew Buchanan, K.C.B., to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia.

Sir John Ralph Milbank, bart., to be Minister at the Hague.

Lord Augustus Loftus to be Minister at Munich.

Mr. George Frere to be Her Majesty's Judge; Mr. Edgar Leopold Layard to be Arbitrator, and Wm. Tasker Smith to be Secretary or Registrar in the Mixed Court established at the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. George Sketton to be Her Majesty's Judge, and Mr. Wm. Smith to be Secretary or Registrar in the Mixed Court established at Sierra Leone, under the Treaty with the United States of America for the Suppression of the African Slave Trade.

Mr. George Battersley to be Judge of the Consistorial Court, Dublin.

Mr. Wm. Hall to be Consul at Guatemala.

Mr. Dominic Illis Colnaghi to be Consul in the Island of Corsica.

Mr. W. H. Ashurst to be Solicitor to the Post Office.

Mr. J. G. Teed, Q.C., to be Judge of the County Court Circuit 17 (Lincoln, Boston, &c.)

Sir Charles Trevelyan, K.C.B., to be Finance Minister of India.

Mr. Melville to be Commissioner of Umritsur.

Lieut.-Colonel Hamilton to be Commissioner of Delhi.

Mr. W. Ford to be Commissioner of Mooltan.

Mr. John J. Mayo to be Registrar-General of Seamen.

Mr. Robert Wm. Peacock to be Assistant-Solicitor to the Post Office.

Mr. Edward Francis Maitland to be a Judge of the Court of Sessions.

Mr. George Young to be Solicitor-General for Scotland.

Mr. William French to be a Resident Magistrate for the County of Clare.

Mr. R. J. Corbet to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Ceylon.

Mr. Antonio Mathé to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Colony of British Honduras.

Mr. D. W. Gibbs and the Rev. C. A. Newsome to be Members of the Council of the Island of Granada.

Mr. Thomas Berkeley Hardtman, the Ven. Archdeacon George Meade Gibbs, M.A., and Mr. Joseph Henry Boon, M.A., to be Members of the Executive Council of the Island of St. Christopher.

Messrs. J. A. Iles and G. W. Daniell to be Members of the Executive Council of the Island of Nevis.

The Duke of Argyll to be Lord Lieutenant of Argyllshire.

Mr. Wm. Lowther to be Secretary to the Embassy at Berlin.

The following gentlemen, late paid attachés at the places undermentioned, to be Second Secretaries in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service :—

Mr. Wm. John Dickson, Teheran ; Mr. Lionel Moore, Constantinople ; Mr. Odo Wm. Leopold Russell, Rome ; the Hon. Francis John Pakenham, Copenhagen ; Mr. Henry Philip Fenton, Turin ; Lord Hubert de Burgh Canning, Turin ; Mr. Edward Robert Lytton, Vienna ; the Hon. George James Welbore Agar Ellis, Paris ; Mr. George Strachey, the Hague ; Mr. Robert Thomas Charles Middleton, Madrid ; Mr. Wm. Brodie, Rio de Janeiro ; Mr. Hy. Lockwood, Stockholm ; Mr. Francis Clare Ford, Stuttgart ; Mr. Gwalter Borranskill Congreve Lonsdale, Munich ; Mr. Robert Burnett David Morier, Berlin ; Mr. Sydney Locock, St. Petersburg ; Mr. Robert Percy Ffrench, Brussels ; Lord Schomburg Henry Kerr, Frankfurt ; the Hon. Wm. Nassau Jocelyn, Berlin ; Mr. Gerard Francis Ottiwell Adams, Paris ; Mr. Ernest Clay, Paris ; Mr. Hugh Guion Macdonell, Constantinople ; Mr. Alexander Bower St. Clair, Vienna ; Mr. Thomas Clement Cobbold, Lisbon ; Mr. Robert Grant Watson, Teheran ; Mr. Frederick Robert St. John, Peking ; the Hon. Henry Wodehouse, Constantinople ; Mr. Eric Robert Townsend Farquhar, Buenos Ayres ; the Hon. Luke Gerald Dillon, Vienna ; the Hon. Francis Richard Plunkett, St. Petersburg ; Mr. John Walsham, Mexico ; Mr. Edward Baldwin Malet, Washington ; Mr. Horace James Johnston, Mexico ; Mr. Hugh Fraser, Guatemala.

Mr. W. R. Drake to be Treasurer of the Lancashire County Court.

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Mr. A. R. Clark to be Sheriff of Had-dington and Berwick.

Mr. William Ivory to be Sheriff of Inverness.

Mr. A. B. Shand to be Sheriff of Kincardine.

Mr. Henry Astbury Leveson to be Colonial Secretary for Her Majesty's Settlement of Lagos.

Mr. Cæsar Henry Hawkins to be Sergeant-Surgeon to Her Majesty.

Mr. James Moncrief Arnott to be Surgeon Extraordinary to Her Majesty.

Mr. Richard Quain to be Surgeon Extraordinary to Her Majesty.

Mr. James Finn to be Consul at the Dardanelles.

Mr. Noel Temple to be Consul at Jerusalem.

Captain Alfred P. Ryder, R.N., to be Private Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. Joshua Clarke, Q.C., to be Chairman of the Quarter Session, Cavan.

DECEMBER.

The following appointments have been made by the Prince of Wales in his Household :—

Earl Spencer to be Groom of the Stole to His Royal Highness.

The Earl of Mount Edgcumbe and Lord Alfred Hervey to be Lords of the Bedchamber.

Lieut.-General Knollys to be Comptroller and Treasurer.

The Hon. Robert Henry Meade and Mr. Charles Lindley Wood to be Grooms of the Bedchamber.

Major Teesdale, C.B., Captain G. H. Grey, and Lieut.-Colonel Keppel to be Equerries.

Mr. Herbert W. Fisher to be Private Secretary to His Royal Highness.

Mr. Gustave Barthélemy Colin to be Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Island of Ceylon.

Mr. Henry Byerley Thomson to be Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Island of Ceylon.

Mr. Richard F. Morgan to be Her Majesty's Advocate for the Island of Ceylon.

Mr. Churchill to be Consul-General at Beyrout.

Mr. Dalzell to be Consul at Jassy.

Mr. Eldridge to be Consul at Erzeroum.

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PROMOTIONS.

Captain Clipperton to be Consul at Kertch.

Mr. Barker to be Vice-Consul at Theodosia.

Mr. Raby to be Vice-Consul at Toulcha.

Mr. Barker to be Vice-Consul at Provessa.

Mr. Black to be Vice-Consul at Missolonghi.

Mr. Wrench to be Vice-Consul at Beyrout.

Mr. Franks to be Secretary to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, Ireland.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey; the Right Hon. Lord Naas; the Right Hon. Lord Cranworth; the Right Hon. Lord Chelmsford; the Right Hon. Sir John Somerset Pakington, bart., G.C.B.; the Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole; the Right Hon. Joseph Warner Henley; the Right Hon. Edward Playdell Bouverie; the

Right Hon. Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, bart., Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench; Horatio Waddington, esq.; Russell Gurney, esq., Recorder of the city of London; The O'Connor Don, and Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, esq., to be Her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into the operation of the Acts relating to transportation and penal servitude, and into the manner in which sentences of transportation and of penal servitude have been and are carried into effect, under the provisions of the said Acts, or any of them.

Mr. John Elijah Blunt to be Vice-Consul at Adrianople.

Mr. Edward Parkyns Levinge to be a Judge of the High Court at Calcutta.

The Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, M.P., to be an Ecclesiastical Commissioner.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

JANUARY.

The Right Rev. William Fitzgerald, D.D., Lord Bishop of Cork, to be Lord Bishop of Killaloe, Kilfenara, Clonfort, and Kilmaednagh.

The Ven. John Gregg, D.D., Archdeacon of Kildare, to be Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross.

Rev. C. M. Church to be Sub-Dean of the Cathedral Church of Wells.

Rev. Philip Freeman, Prebendary of Exeter, to be Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Exeter.

Rev. G. M. Gibbs to be Archdeacon of St. Kitt's and Rector of St. George Basseterre, in the diocese of Antigua.

Rev. H. W. Hutton to be a Minor Canon in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln.

Rev. W. B. T. Jones to be Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

Rev. J. E. Kempe, Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly, to be Prebendary of Chamberlainwood, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London.

Rev. F. Martin, Rector of South Somercotes, Lincolnshire, to be Prebendary of Centum Solidorum, in Lincoln Cathedral.

Rev. R. Payne, Rural Dean and Vicar of Downton, Wilts, to be Prebendary of Warminster, in Salisbury Cathedral.

Rev. G. Gresley Perry to be Prebendary of Milton Manor-with-Benbrook, in Lincoln Cathedral.

Rev. A. Poole, Incumbent of Basnage, Gloucestershire, to be Precentor and Minor Canon of Bristol Cathedral.

Rev. F. C. Skeby to be a Minor Canon in the Cathedral Church of Bristol.

Rev. T. Stanton, Vicar of Burgate, and Prebendary of Salisbury, Wilts, to be Rural Dean of Marlborough.

FEBRUARY.

Rev. C. Baker to be a Minor Canon in Chichester Cathedral.

Rev. A. Gatty, D.D., Vicar of Ecclesfield, near Sheffield, to be Sub-Dean of York Cathedral.

Rev. Anthony Huxtable, Rector of Sutton Waldron, Dorset, to be Archdeacon of Dorset.

Rev. J. O'Regan, Prebendary of St. Patrick's Cathedral, to be Archdeacon of Kildare.

Rev. E. Pugh to be a Minor Canon in the Cathedral of Bangor.

MARCH.

Rev. T. Jeffery Bumpstead to be Prebendary and Rector of Dinder, Somerset.

Rev. F. C. Cook, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln, to be Preacher to the Honourable Society of Lincoln's-inn, London.

Rev. Wm. Henry Brookfield, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Rev. Wm. Drake, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Rev. W. J. Hall, Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Tottenham, Middlesex, to be a Minor Canon in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London.

Rev. J. S. Howson to be the Hulsean Lecturer, University of Cambridge.

Rev. H. W. Pullen to be a Minor Canon of York Minster.

MAY.

The Right Hon. Robert Montgomery, Lord Belhaven, K.T., to be H.M.'s High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Rev. Thomas Dalton, Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Whitehaven, Cumberland, and Rural Dean of Whitehaven, to be an Honorary Canon, Carlisle Cathedral.

Rev. J. Hannab, Warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond, Perthshire, to be Bampton Lecturer at Oxford for the year 1863.

Rev. L. Jefferson, Vicar of Borough, Westmoreland, and Rural Dean of Kirkby Stephen, to be an Honorary Canon of Carlisle Cathedral.

Rev. Joseph Barber Lightfoot, Hulsean Professor of Divinity, Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, to be Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of London.

APRIL.

Rev. Hamilton Verschöyle, Chancellor of Christ Church, Dublin, to be Dean of Ferns, Ireland.

Rev. T. Griffith, Perpetual Curate of Ram's Episcopal Chapel, Homerton, Middlesex, to be Prebendary of Sneating, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul.

Very Rev. H. G. Liddell, D.D., Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, to be an Honorary Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Rev. J. B. Lightfoot, Hulsean Professor of Divinity, and Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, to be an Honorary Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Rev. H. Robinson, D.D., Rector of Great Warley, Essex, and Rural Dean, to be an Honorary Canon of Rochester Cathedral.

Rev. W. Rogers, Perpetual Curate of St. Thomas, Charterhouse, London, to be Prebendary of Panoras, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul.

Rev. Lord Wriothsley Russell, Canon of Windsor, to be an Honorary Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Rev. A. P. Stanley, Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, to be an Honorary Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

JUNE.

Right Rev. Piers Calveley Claughton, D.D., to be Bishop of Colombo, Ceylon.

Rev. Frederick Kill Harford, Chaplain to the Bishop of Gibraltar, to be a Minor Canon of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster.

Rev. Lord Arthur Charles Hervey, Rector of Ickworth and Horningaheath, Suffolk, to be Archdeacon of Sudbury.

JULY.

Rev. James V. Vincent, Rector of Llanfairfechan, and Rural Dean, to be Dean of Bangor.

Rev. H. Badnall to be Colonial Chaplain and Archdeacon of Georgetown, Cape of Good Hope.

Rev. T. S. Evans to be Professor of Greek in Durham University, and a Canon in Durham Cathedral.

Rev. H. J. B. Nicholson, Rector of St. Alban's, Herts, D.D., to be an Honorary Canon of Rochester Cathedral.

Rev. T. T. Perowne, D.D., to be Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Norwich.

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PROMOTIONS.

AUGUST.

Right Rev. Robert Eden, D.D., Bishop of Moray and Ross, to be Primus of the Episcopal Church of Scotland.

Rev. William Bleasdel, Rector of Trenton, Canada West, to be Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Ontario.

Rev. W. Magan Campion, Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College, Cambridge, to be one of Her Majesty's Preachers at Whitehall, London.

Rev. H. Drury, Prebendary of Salisbury, Chaplain to the House of Commons, and Vicar of Bremhill, Wilts, to be Archdeacon of Wilts.

Rev. E. Greatorex to be Precentor of Durham Cathedral.

Rev. G. W. Guest, Incumbent of Derwent, Derbyshire, to be a Minor Canon in the Cathedral Church of York.

Rev. F. Lear, Prebendary of Salisbury, and Rector of Bishopton, Wilts, to be a Residentiary Canon in Salisbury Cathedral.

Rev. C. W. Sandford, Censor of Christ Church, Oxford, to be one of Her Majesty's Preachers at Whitehall, London.

Rev. J. Thomas, Vicar of Allhallows, Barking, London, to be a Residentiary Canon in Canterbury Cathedral.

SEPTEMBER.

Right Rev. Marcus Gervais Beresford, D.D., Lord Bishop of Kilmore, to be Lord Archbishop of Armagh, Primate and Metropolitan of Ireland.

Very Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, Dean of Ferns, to be Lord Bishop of Kilmore, Ireland.

Rev. H. N. Lloyd, Rector of Llan-ristiolus, Anglesea, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Bangor, to be an Honorary Canon of Bangor Cathedral.

OCTOBER.

Right Hon. and Most Rev. C. T. Longley, D.D., Lord Archbishop of York, to be Lord Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of All England.

Rev. W. G. Tozer, Vicar of Burgh-with-Winthorpe, Lincolnshire, to be Missionary Bishop of Central Africa.

Rev. W. Atkins, D.D., Rector of Tullyaguish, Raphoe, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, to be Dean of Ferns.

Worshipful and Rev. J. Barrow, Chancellor of the Diocese, to be a Canon of the Cathedral Church of St. George's, Graham's Town, South Africa.

Rev. Robert Hey, Incumbent of Belper, Derbyshire, and Rural Dean, to be a Prebendary of Lichfield Cathedral.

Ven. H. Kitton, Archdeacon of British Kaffraria, to be a Canon of the Cathedral Church of St. George, Graham's Town, South Africa.

Very Rev. J. Mee, Dean of Graham's Town, to be a Canon of the Cathedral Church of St. George's, Graham's Town, South Africa.

Ven. N. J. Merriman, Archdeacon of Graham's Town, to be a Canon of the Cathedral Church of St. George's, Graham's Town, South Africa.

Rev. T. Sanctuary, Vicar of Powerstock, and Rector of North Poorton, Dorsetshire, to be Archdeacon of Dorset.

NOVEMBER.

Right Rev. William Thomson, D.D., Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, to be Lord Archbishop of York, Primate of England and Metropolitan.

Rev. A. Broadley, Vicar of Bradpole-with-St. Andrew's, Dorset, to the Prebendal Stall of Winterbourne Earls, in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.

Rev. E. A. Dayman, Rural Dean, and Rector of Shillingstone, Dorset, to the Prebendal Stall of Bitton, in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.

Rev. W. Rayson, Curate of Aldridge, near Walsall, Staffordshire, to be a Minor Canon in Worcester Cathedral.

DECEMBER.

Very Rev. C. J. Ellicott, Dean of Exeter, to be Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

Hon. and Rev. W. J. Brodrick, Canon of Wells, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, to be Dean of Exeter.

Ven. Henry Law, Archdeacon and Canon-Residentiary of Wells, and Rector of Weston-super-Mare, Somerset, to be Dean of Gloucester.

PROMOTIONS.

Rev. Edmund Ironside Gregory, to be a Minor Canon in the Cathedral Church of Bristol.

Rev. F. C. Massingberd, Rector of South Ormsby, Lincolnshire, to be Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral.

Rev. John Stuart, to be one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary in Scotland.

Congé d'élire empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Metropolitan Church of York to elect an Archbishop of that see, the same being void by the translation of the Most Rev. Father in God Dr. Charles Thomas Longley, late Archbishop thereof, to the Cathedral and Metropolitan Church of Canterbury. The Right Rev. Father in God Dr. William Thomson, now Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, recommended to be by them elected Archbishop of the said see of York.

Rev. J. W. Inman to be Master of Pynsent's Grammar School, Chudleigh, Devonshire.

Rev. H. R. Luard, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to be a Registrar of the University.

Rev. E. B. Rogers to be a Master in Beaumaris Grammar School, Anglesea.

MARCH.

Rev. Edward Balston, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and of Eton College, to be Head Master of Eton College, Bucks.

Rev. Foster S. Barry to be Head Master of the Mercers' School, London.

Rev. W. Blissard to be Mathematical and Assistant Master in the King's School, Canterbury.

Rev. Burford Waring Gibsons, Principal of Grosvenor College, Bath, to be Second Master of the Mercers' School, London.

Rev. C. O. Goodford, D.D., Head Master of Eton College, Bucks, and Rector of Chilton-Canteloe, Somerset, to be Provost of Eton College.

Rev. C. W. King to be Principal of the Diocesan Female Training College, Durham.

COLLEGIATE AND SCHOLASTIC APPOINTMENTS.

JANUARY.

Rev. E. Bartrum to be Head Master of the Grammar School, Hertford.

Rev. J. Gooch to be Head Master of Reigate Grammar School, Surrey.

Rev. J. Wharton to be Head Master of the Grammar School, Appleby, Leicestershire.

FEBRUARY.

General His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., &c., Commanding-in-Chief, to be Governor of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

Major-General Henry Sandham, R.E., to be Lieut.-Governor Commandant of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. Fred. Augustus Yorke, R.E., to be Inspector of Studies at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

Capt. and Brevet-Major Chas. John Gibb, R.E., to be Assistant Inspector of Studies.

APRIL.

Right Rev. James Chapman, D.D., late Bishop of Colombo, to be a Fellow of Eton College, Bucks.

Rev. W. Gurney, Head Master of Stockport Grammar School, Cheshire, to be Head Master of the Doncaster Grammar School, Yorkshire.

Rev. C. Tebbott Heartley to be Head Master of Swansea Grammar School, Glamorganshire.

Rev. A. C. Hooper to be Second Master of Manchester Free Grammar School.

Rev. J. B. Kearney to be Mathematical Master at the High School, Bishop's Stortford, Herts.

Rev. F. Millard to be Master of St. Michael's College, Liverpool.

Rev. W. L. Shulldham Demy, of Magdalen College, Oxford, to be an Assistant of Eton College.

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PROMOTIONS.

Rev. C. Smith to be Principal of Trinity Episcopal College, Edinburgh.

Rev. J. E. Symms to be Vice-Principal of the Proprietary College, Bath.

AUGUST.

Rev. John Rice Byrne, of University College, Oxford, to be one of H.M.'s Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

Rev. E. B. Biddick to be Vice-Principal of the Training College, York.

Rev. J. Jones to be Head Master of the Schools connected with the Liverpool Institute.

Mr. S. Lobb to be Assistant Professor of History and Political Economy in the Bengal Presidency of India, in the Home Department.

Dr. Douglas MacLagan to be Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Medical Police in the University of Edinburgh.

MAY.

Rev. A. G. Butler, Assistant Master of Rugby School, Warwickshire, to be Head Master of Haileybury College, Herts.

Rev. W. L. Eliot, Assistant Master of the Lower School, to be Fellow of Eton College, Bucks.

Rev. George D. Nicholas to be Vice-Principal of the Theological College, St. John's, Newfoundland.

Rev. W. S. Savell to be Head Master of the St. Clement Dane's Commercial Grammar School, London.

Rev. J. B. Trend, St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, to be a Fellow of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury.

SEPTEMBER.

Rev. S. F. Crosswell to be a Master in Durham School.

Rev. C. Evans, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Assistant Master at Rugby, to be Head Master of King Edward the Sixth's Grammar School, Birmingham.

JUNE.

Sir A. Grant, bart., to be Principal of the Elphinstone College.

Ven. W. Jackson, D.D., Canon and Archdeacon of Carlisle, to be Provost of Queen's College, Oxford.

Rev. G. Perkins to be Head Master of the Grammar School, Manchester.

Rev. J. J. Stewart Perowne, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, Lecturer in Hebrew and Divinity in King's College, London, Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Norwich, and Assistant Preacher to the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, to be Vice-Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter, Cardiganshire.

Rev. F. C. Skey to be Head Master of the Cathedral Grammar School, Bristol.

OCTOBER.

Rev. T. Bliss to be Head Master of Bishop Corrie's School, Madras.

Mr. J. Goodeve to be Professor of English Law in the Presidency College, Bengal.

Rev. Christopher Blick Hutchinson, late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to be an Assistant Master at Rugby Grammar School, Warwickshire.

Rev. T. W. Jex-Blake to be an Assistant Master at Rugby Grammar School, Warwickshire.

Rev. C. E. Moberly to be an Assistant Master at Rugby Grammar School, Warwickshire.

Mr. W. A. Montrieux to be Professor of Jurisprudence and Indian Law in the Presidency College, Bengal.

Rev. John Percival to be Head Master of Clifton College, near Bristol.

Rev. F. R. Pentreath, Second Master of Epsom College, Surrey, to be an Assistant Master at Uppingham School, Rutland.

JULY.

Rev. T. S. Evans to be Professor of Greek in Durham University and a Canon in Durham Cathedral.

Rev. W. G. Henderson to be Head Master of the Grammar School, Leeds, Yorkshire.

PROMOTIONS.

Rev. Marshall Wild to be Diocesan
Inspector of Schools in the Second
Division of the Newark Deanery.

NOVEMBER.

Rev. E. A. Abbott to be a Master in
Birmingham Grammar School.

DECEMBER.

Mr. George S. Bourne, R.N., to be
Head Master of the National School at
Greenwich.

Rev. F. W. Foster to be an Assistant
Master in Leeds Grammar School, York-
shire.

Rev. J. Ridgway, of Lincoln College,
Oxford, to be Principal of the Training
College at Culham, Oxfordshire.

LAW CASES.

THE MURDER OF ELIZABETH GARDNER IN THE CITY.

ON Oct. 30, Samuel Gardner, a sweep, aged 38, and Elizabeth Humbler, a married woman, aged 19, were jointly charged at the Central Criminal Court upon an indictment, and also upon the Coroner's inquisition, for the murder of Elizabeth Gardner, the wife of the first-named prisoner. Public attention had been strongly directed to this case from the peculiar relationship in which the victim and the prisoners had been living together, from the apparent absence of any sufficient motive for the commission of the crime, and from the impossibility which was found to exist of obtaining any direct evidence as to the actual perpetrator of the deed.

From the preliminary investigations which had taken place before the coroner and the magistrates these facts had been elicited :—Gardner, with his wife and the woman Humbler, lived together at No. 5, Northumberland Alley, Fenchurch-street. Gardner in his domestic relations was a man of low and brutal character. He was married to his brother's widow ; and though, according to our law, the marriage was not a legal one, yet both husband and wife regarded it as binding. The

match had proved a very wretched one. Gardner had seduced a maid-of-all-work under his own roof, and then installed her in his own house as half servant, half mistress. This continued for some time, but at last, owing to quarrels in the family, the girl left and married a man of the name of Humbler. Immediately after her marriage, however, she renewed her connection with Gardner, in a few weeks deserted her husband, and finally returned to her old position in her former master's house. Constant quarrels arose between Gardner and his wife on the subject of Humbler's return, and with the coarse brutality not uncommon in a low rank of society, ill-natured neighbours were in the habit of irritating the unfortunate Mrs. Gardner by constant allusions to the wretched circumstances of her life. Such, in brief, appeared to be the condition of this strange household in the month of September. On Sunday night, the 14th of September, Mrs. Gardner was last seen in good health and apparently in her usual spirits. On the following morning, about 8 o'clock, she was found dead in her bedroom with her throat cut ; the only other people who had passed the night

in the house being her husband and Humbler. Under these circumstances suspicion naturally fell upon these two individuals, and after repeated and lengthened inquiries before the coroner and the police magistrates, Gardner and Humbler were fully committed for trial. Both were arraigned at the Central Criminal Court; but as the counsel for the prosecution stated in his opening address that he had only a very slight case against the female prisoner, and had no expectation of convicting her, it was suggested by the Judge (the Chief Baron) that in that case the proper course to be pursued would be to offer no evidence against her, but to take a verdict of *Not Guilty* as regarded her; in which case she might, if necessary be called as a witness. The counsel at first hesitated to adopt this course, but as the Chief Baron, after retiring to consult other Judges upon the point, renewed the recommendation, and distinctly stated that the other Judges of the Court concurred with him in regarding it as the most proper course to pursue, the counsel yielded to the suggestion, and a verdict of *Not Guilty* was at once taken in the case of the woman, who was instantly removed from the bar. The trial of Gardner then proceeded. It is to be observed, that from the moment that the murder was discovered this man had endeavoured to fasten the crime upon Humbler. She did not retort by accusing him, nor did the evidence which she subsequently gave in the case tend to incriminate him more than that of other witnesses. Her own first thought was that Mrs. Gardner had committed suicide, and it will be seen that steps had been taken

by the murderer to produce such an impression.

The facts of the case as they came out in evidence were these: Gardner, being a sweep — and necessarily obliged to pursue his avocations at a very early hour of the morning, was in the habit of being called by the police. On the morning of the 15th of September, a policeman roused him at a quarter past 3 o'clock; and between 4 and 5 o'clock saw him in the street, going to work, and carrying his soot-bag and machine. Other witnesses saw him in the street about the same time, and there was a general concurrence amongst them that he was absent from his house between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock, when he returned. One witness deposed that on passing the prisoner's house about 6 o'clock, he heard a scream repeated twice, which appeared to come from the front floor; but he could not say whether it was the scream of a child or a grown-up person.

The murder was discovered by the woman Humbler at about half-past 7 o'clock, and a medical man was immediately sent for. "About 8 o'clock," said this gentleman, in his evidence, "Humbler came to me in an agitated state, and said that Mrs. Gardner had cut her throat. I went to the house immediately, and saw the body of the deceased lying on the ground in the first-floor bedroom. She had nothing on but a flannel vest and a chemise. In my opinion she had been dead about four hours. The left hand was placed across the chest. The right hand was also across the chest, and contained a knife. I noticed at this time that there was a sooty impression on the left elbow and left

wrist, and that the latter was such as would be made by a finger-mark. I also saw that the throat was cut, and that there was a pool of blood on both sides of the throat, but there was no blood below the collar bone. The wound was about two inches and a quarter in depth, and it was deepest near the shoulder on the left side. It could not have been inflicted by the deceased with her right hand. The prisoner came into the room while I was there, and the first thing he said was, 'What is this?' and he immediately stooped down and took the knife from the deceased's hand. The knife came out of the hand quite easily. If the deceased had died with the knife in her hand, the instrument would have been grasped or clutched tightly. The prisoner shortly afterwards looked towards the woman Humbler, and said, 'You wretch! you have done this!' She fell upon her knees, and called God to witness that she knew nothing about it. I observed at this time that there were a wedding ring, a brooch, a likeness, some valentines and some other letters unopened, and everything in the room was quite orderly. I saw no marks of blood on the woman Humbler, but I noticed that her hands were very dirty, and did not appear to have been washed for some time. Some marks of blood were pointed out to me upon the wall of the room, which I am quite sure were not on the wall when I examined it on the morning of the murder. I examined the hands of the deceased, and found several cuts across the fingers of the left hand. There were two on the middle finger, one of which had gone completely through the bone. These wounds appeared to me to be such as would have been caused

by grasping a knife. There were several cuts on the right hand, but they were of a slight character. The backs of both hands were very bloody. On the inside of the right thigh there was the impress of the palm of a bloody hand, and pointing downwards. It was the mark of a full-sized hand, larger than my own. The deceased was a thin, spare woman. She was six or seven months gone in the family-way." In cross-examination the witness expressed a positive opinion (in which he was confirmed by another medical witness) that when he saw the body at 8 o'clock it had been dead probably more than four hours, but not less than three.

Elizabeth Humbler having been brought from the gaol, was now examined as a witness. She said: "I am the wife of John Humbler, and I am 19 years old. I have known the prisoner since I was 11 years of age, and I used to live in his house with the deceased. There was an intimacy between me and the prisoner of an improper kind ever since I was 15 years old. My mother took me away from the prisoner's house, and 12 months ago I married my present husband. I left my husband, and went again to live in the prisoner's house. That was about three months before this occurrence happened. Mrs. Gardner was agreeable to my going to live there. I acted as servant, and did all there was to do. While I was living in the house on this second occasion, I renewed my intimacy with the prisoner. I did not know that I was going to leave on the Monday the affair happened till the prisoner told me so after the murder, and he had accused me of it. On the Sunday before the murder I went to bed at 7 o'clock

at night, and wished the deceased good night. I got up on the following morning at half-past 7, and between those hours I never left my bedroom. I went to a room on the ground floor to light a fire, but I had only one lucifer match, and it did not seem to catch, and I went up to the deceased's bedroom to get some more matches, and saw her lying on the floor. I had taken up the box of lucifers before I saw the body, and the moment I did so I dropped them on the ground. Soon after this Mr. Gardner came home. I had not seen him before on that morning. When I saw him come in, I said, 'Good God! Sam, come up-stairs!' and when he saw his wife lying dead, he said to me, 'You wretch! you have done this; if you don't move from here I will give you in charge.' When he said this I dropped on my knees, and said, 'Good God! show mercy down on my innocence.' Mrs. Gardner was in very good health when I saw her on Sunday, the 14th September. The police went into my room, and searched my clothes and everything I had. The prisoner said I should not stop in his house. I left, and never went back again; but I asked the prisoner to give me some money to enable me to go to my mother at Gravesend. He gave me three shillings." In cross-examination the witness said: "My usual time of going to bed was 9 or 10, but on this Sunday night I went to bed two hours earlier than usual on account of the prisoner being angry and ill-tempered with me. I did not go to bed immediately, but sat up for an hour, thinking of the sufferings that Mr. Gardner had caused me. I got up at my usual time on the Monday morning, and went down

stairs with only my stockings on, and I found that I had trodden on blood. The deceased had received a good many letters, such as valentines, before she died. She could not read or write." These valentines were subsequently shown to have been of a very offensive character, having reference to the connection that existed between the prisoner and Humbler. From the mass of evidence given by the police and the detective officers, it appeared that some days after the murder the prisoner very industriously directed their attention to marks of blood upon the sides of the bed, the walls of the staircase, and the shutters of a down-stairs room, which he said had been opened by Humbler on the morning of the 15th. These marks they all swore (and upon this point their testimony was unhesitatingly supported by that of the medical witnesses) did not exist when they examined the house on the day of the murder. It further appeared that the prisoner had, from the first, rejected the idea that his wife had committed suicide—"she was too weak-nerved," he said, "for that;" and had persistently endeavoured to fasten the murder upon Humbler. In a deposition which, after due warning, he had made before the coroner, and which was now employed as evidence against him, he said, that "on the Sunday evening before his wife died, the girl Humbler was annoying and insulting her, and he determined that she should leave on the following day. He and his wife slept together on the Sunday night, and were very friendly. He got up as usual and went to his work in the morning, leaving his wife in bed." He then enumerated the places to which he

went to work on the Monday morning, and said that "he returned home about 8 o'clock, and then found that his wife was dead. The reason why he charged Humbler with the murder was that he thought it probable that she had insulted his wife and quarrelled with her, after he left, and that this had led to the act." Such were the main facts adduced for the prosecution in this remarkable case.

The defence urged for the prisoner was based upon these grounds—1st. That nothing had been proved to exclude the conclusion that the deceased had died by her own hand, as was probable from the unhappy life she had been leading, and from the letters and tokens of remembrance which were found near her; 2nd, That no adequate motive had been proved, or even suggested, that could induce the prisoner to murder his wife; and 3rd, That all the probabilities of the case, as developed in the trial, would lead to the conclusion, that if a murder had been committed at all, it must have been by the hand of Humbler. Some witnesses were called to speak of the prisoner's whereabouts and occupation on the morning of the 15th September, but their evidence did not in the slightest degree affect any of the leading incidents of the case. The Judge then summed up, and the Jury retired to consider their verdict. After deliberating an hour and a half, they returned into Court and gave a verdict of *Guilty*, but accompanied by a strong recommendation to mercy, on the ground that "they believed that, after the prisoner and his wife went to bed on the Sunday, they had had a quarrel about the girl Humbler,

and that the act was committed in a fit of anger." The prisoner, on being asked in the usual form whether he had anything to say why judgment of death should not be passed upon him, addressed the Court in a firm clear voice, and said: "I can safely declare, upon my word and honour, that I am as innocent of my wife's death as an unborn babe, or of knowing anything about it. Any man who could destroy the life of his wife with his own flesh and blood in her body, hanging is too good for him. I swear, before God, that I am innocent of this crime—it is not in my instinct to do such a thing; I could not do it for the world. There is a greater Judge than your lordship, who knows all. I fear Him more than any earthly judge, and I thank God I have not got this crime to answer for."

The learned Judge, in passing sentence of death, said, "It would be difficult for anyone to come to the opinion that, upon the evidence, the jury had not arrived at a right conclusion. He would take care that their recommendation to mercy should be forwarded to the proper quarter; but, taking into consideration the nature of the crime, he did not feel himself justified in holding out any expectation that it would have effect." Hereupon the prisoner again interposed, and said, "My lord, I should say that any man who was guilty of such a crime as this ought to have no mercy." He was then removed from the bar, still protesting his innocence.

Upon a review of the very remarkable nature of this case, and of the peculiar circumstances attendant upon the trial and condemnation of the prisoner, a strong feeling was engendered in the pub-

lic mind that the proofs of his guilt were not sufficiently clear to justify his being subjected to the extreme penalty of the law. The press took the matter up warmly, and called with an unanimous voice for a remission or commutation of the sentence. It was urged upon the consideration of the Home Office that the evidence upon which the conviction had been made was wholly circumstantial, and that it did not at all exclude the possibility of the crime having been committed by Humbler. In support of this latter view it was observed that when the matter was investigated by the coroner's jury a verdict of "Wilful Murder" was returned against both prisoners; that they were both committed by the

magistrate; that the Grand Jury had also returned a true bill against both; and that, but for the interference of the Lord Chief Baron, when the case came before him to be finally disposed of, they would both have been put upon their trial and the jury would have been called upon to say by their verdict which of the two, or whether both, were guilty. Ultimately the representations that were incessantly made upon the subject so far prevailed with the Home Secretary as to induce him to recommend the Crown to commute the sentence of death to penal servitude for life; and the prisoner was removed from Newgate to the prison at Milbank to undergo that mitigated penalty.

THE GLASGOW MURDER.

ONE of those instances of crime, where the proofs of guilt are such as to carry an unhesitating conviction to the minds of many men, but yet to leave the minds of others in a state of the most painful uncertainty and doubt, occurred this year at Glasgow, and engaged, for many months, the anxious attention of the public in almost every part of the kingdom. The circumstances of the case, originally peculiar in themselves, became the more remarkable as the legal investigation of the crime proceeded, and ultimately reached to a climax of complexity and doubt, when a judgment that appeared to be final was pronounced against a prisoner, after a trial with the conduct and result of which the public were by no means satisfied. The main features of this singular case, being the subject of warm com-

ment in the press, and, at a later period, the topic of a grave discussion in Parliament, were these:—

On the afternoon of Monday, the 7th of July, it was discovered that Jessie McPherson, aged 38, servant to Mr. John Fleming, accountant, residing at 17, Sandyford-place, Glasgow, had been barbarously murdered. The family were living at Dunoon at the time, and the male portion of the household, with one exception, had gone down on the previous Friday (July 4), to join the other part of the family on the coast. The person excepted was Mr. James Fleming, the father of John Fleming, an old gentleman who had attained to the age of 87, who, with the deceased, alone remained in the house on this night of Friday, the 4th of July. According to the old man's statement, he went to bed

at his usual hour on that night, leaving Jessie McPherson at work in the scullery. At 4 o'clock on the following morning he heard what he called "a squeal," two or three times repeated, in the sunk flat of the house, but thinking there was nothing wrong, he paid no attention, and went to sleep again. Jessie McPherson was never afterwards seen alive. The old man missed her when he got up in the morning—missed her all day—missed her throughout the whole of Sunday, and again on the morning of Monday; but he took no step to find out where she was, and did not even go to her room to see if she were there. He attended to his own personal wants, and waited patiently to see when the lost servant would come back. On Monday afternoon Mr. John Fleming returned home, and on being told that Jessie had not been seen since Friday night, he immediately instituted a search for her. Going down stairs to the sunk flat, Jessie's bedroom was found to be locked, and the key missing. The key of the pantry, however, secured ingress, and on entering the room the body of the murdered woman was found lying on the floor, face downwards, and in a state near to absolute nudity, with three fearful wounds in the head, which had seemingly been inflicted with a heavy and sharp instrument. The clothes of the murdered woman were strewn about the room covered with blood, and the bed-sheet, also blood-stained, was found wrapped up and placed behind the door. Leading from this room to the kitchen, streaks of blood were also descried, and, on close examination, the conclusion was come to that here the murder had been committed. After the

deed was consummated, the body had apparently been dragged through the lobby to the bedroom, there placed on the bed, undressed, and afterwards left on the floor in the position in which it was found. The kitchen, in which the murder was perpetrated, had been partially washed. Immediately that the fact of the murder was made known, a rigid inquiry was instituted for the discovery of the perpetrator, and, as was not unnatural, suspicion, in the first instance, fell upon the old man Fleming, who was known to have been alone with deceased on the Friday night, and whose conduct, when he subsequently missed her (particularly after the "squeals" he had heard in the night), appeared to be so extraordinary. He was, accordingly, apprehended and brought before the sheriff, who, after a long preliminary examination, remanded him to prison for further inquiry. Meantime, other facts transpired, which turned the current of suspicion into a different channel. There had been some silver plate taken from the house on the night of the murder, which was found on the following Wednesday in a pawn office, in East Clyde Street, where it had been pledged by a Mrs. Jessie McLachlan, the wife of a respectable seafaring man, living in the Broomielaw. Mrs. McLachlan was, of course, instantly arrested; and, as a proof of her having pawned the plate was direct and incontrovertible, she did not deny it, but asserted that she had received it from old Fleming, on the Friday night before the murder was committed, with instructions from him to pawn it on the following morning, which she had accordingly done. The old man, on being confronted

with Mrs. McLachlan, positively denied ever having seen her. Mrs. McLachlan had, however, formerly been a servant in Mr. John Fleming's family, and for years had been on terms of intimate friendship with the murdered woman, whom she was in the habit of visiting at Fleming's house. In addition to the pawning of the plate, which was not denied, it was subsequently discovered that Mrs. McLachlan had also pawned some articles of wearing apparel which had belonged to the deceased, and this was more difficult to account for. The utmost exertions of the police failing to elicit anything which threw even the shadow of a suspicion on any third party, the burden of the crime now seemed to rest very plainly between the old man, Fleming, who was the one inmate of the house with the deceased on the night of the murder, and whose apathetic indifference to her absence for nearly three whole days, it was so difficult to account for; and the woman, Jessie McLachlan, who, shortly after the murder, was found to be in possession of property which had unquestionably belonged to her ill-fated friend, and for the possession of which she could give no satisfactory account. Perhaps, under all the peculiar and doubtful circumstances of the case, the most proper course for the authorities to have adopted, would have been to commit both of the suspected parties for trial. This, however, they did not do, probably from an apprehension that if the two were charged in common, both might escape, from the failure of sufficient evidence to convict either, unless the testimony of the one could be directed against the other. Be that as it may, the police in-

vestigation terminated with the release of old Fleming, and the full committal of Jessie McLachlan.

The trial of Jessie McLachlan (who was also arraigned in the indictment under the name of Jessie McIntosh) commenced in the Circuit Court at Glasgow on the 18th of September, and extended over the three following days. The defence was conducted by three counsel, by whom an effort was, in the first place, made to prove that in her "declarations" prior to committal, the prisoner had been taken at a disadvantage. These declarations are a Scottish institution, whereby, in a close chamber, and before the sheriff, the public prosecutor has the power of questioning a prisoner as to anything he may think proper, and afterwards to use his replies in evidence against him at his trial. In the present instance, the effort to show that an unfair advantage had been taken did not succeed, as the sheriff averred that he had warned the prisoner before her replies were given, and, besides, took care that none but legal questions were put.

Amongst the first witnesses examined for the prosecution was the old man Fleming, who stated, in a broad Scotch dialect, and with great circumstantiality, how he heard the "squeal" in the night; how he took no notice of it; how he missed the deceased the next day, and the following day, and the day after that, but still took no notice; how he answered the door when the tradesmen called on the Saturday morning; how he provided his own dinner in the kitchen; how he put his clean shirts into a drawer in a room adjoining the kitchen, in the evening, and observed that two of them

were marked with spots like blood; how he went twice to kirk on Sunday; and how he set about his business as usual on Monday, making no inquiry or search for the deceased until his son returned home. The old man now stated that he remembered the prisoner as having been in his son's service some years ago, and that he had seen her once since in her own house. He declared positively that he had never given her any articles of plate, or instructed her to pawn any of the articles which were now produced. In cross-examination, he said that when he heard the squeals in the night, and when he missed Jessie on the following day, and when he saw the spots of blood upon his shirts, he never thought that there was anything wrong, and for that reason it never entered into his head to communicate with the police.

It was shown by the testimony of other witnesses that the prisoner left her own house on the evening of the 4th of July for the avowed purpose of visiting the deceased, and that she did not return till about 9 on the following morning, when she brought a bundle with her.

Evidence of a very direct and conclusive character was also given as to the pawning of the plate, and as to the possession by the prisoner of articles which had unquestionably belonged to the deceased. Equally direct evidence was given to show that the prisoner, for some time prior to the murder, had been greatly in want of money to redeem the watch and some articles of clothing of her husband's which she had pledged, all of which she did redeem on the day following the

murder. Portions also of the clothes which the prisoner was in the habit of wearing, and which after the murder were found torn up and stained with blood, were fully recognized and positively sworn to. Proof was further given that some bloody footprints which were observed in the bedroom where the body was found were not made by the deceased or by old Fleming, but might have been made by the prisoner, with the formation of whose foot the marks corresponded.

The prosecution, having thus exhausted the train of oral evidence, now proposed to put in the "declaration" made by the prisoner. To this the prisoner's counsel objected; first, on the ground that the prisoner's husband had been examined before her declaration was taken, and at a time when the sheriff and fiscal had no reason for believing that he was not innocent; secondly, that the declarations proceeded to a considerable extent upon the questions put to the prisoner; thirdly, that the declarations were of unusual length; and, lastly, that certain questions regarding certain articles were put to the prisoner before those articles were shown.

Lord Deas, the presiding judge, overruled these objections, and allowed the declarations to be put in and read. Looking to the evidence, he said, he could not find any ground for the statement that the prisoner's husband had been examined at a time he was known to be innocent; and if the authorities had failed to institute the necessary inquiries about him, they would probably have been blamed for not doing their duty. As to the fact of the declarations consisting

of a great number of questions, that was nothing more than was done in other declarations. He therefore did not think it would be inconsistent with the law or practice of Scotland to receive and read the declarations.

The declarations were accord-read. The first was the most important. After entering into particulars as to the prisoner's name, age, occupation before marriage, and the name of her husband, she stated that she last saw the deceased in her (McLachlan's) house in Broomielaw, on the 28th of June. She was not in or near Mr. Fleming's house, in Sandyford-place, on Friday, the 4th, or morning of Saturday, the 5th, of July, and was not in any way concerned with the murder or theft. She was in her own house the whole day, till about 7 at night, and after going out twice, returned finally about a quarter past 11, P.M., letting herself in by a check lock. She went to bed, and rose about 8 next morning, her little son sleeping with her. She admitted having the plate, but said she had got it from Mr. Fleming, who told her not to tell what she had done for him.

Such was the case for the prosecution.

From the exculpatory evidence now tendered on the part of the prisoner, it appeared that the prisoner and the deceased had always been good friends—that the deceased had frequently spoken of old Fleming as "an old wretch," and "an old villain," and had described him as "a very inquisitive old man, who was exceedingly troublesome to her—always wanting to know who came in and who went out of the house." Two policemen deposed to finding a clothes-bag

with a mark of blood upon it in old Fleming's room; and another policeman swore that he saw two women come out of the house on the Saturday evening previous to the discovery of the murder, neither of whom was the prisoner.

In his speech for the defence, the prisoner's counsel urged that it was impossible to believe that the prisoner, without any motive in the least degree adequate, without any absolute need or pressure—for the sake of getting a few old dresses to pawn, and a few pieces of old plate, upon which she could raise some 6*l.*—should have forgotten all claims of gratitude and affection, and with no other object than so mean a one, should have inflicted on her friend the fearful wounds from which she died. He then went into a minute analysis of the circumstances as detailed in evidence, pointing out the discrepancies as developed in the cross-examination, and renewed his argument as to the utter improbability of the murder having been committed by the prisoner under the circumstances alleged against her.

Lord Deas having summed up at great length, the jury retired for twenty minutes, and then came into court with a verdict, by which they unanimously pronounced the prisoner *Guilty* of murder and theft.

The prisoner on hearing the verdict rose and said, "Well, I am as innocent of this murder as my own child, three years old."

A new turn was now given to the case by a request, on the part of the prisoner's counsel, that a statement, written by the prisoner, and placed in the hands of her law agent as far back as the 18th of August—a statement upon which she had herself wished that her

defence should be founded—should now be read. “Yes, my lord,” exclaimed the prisoner, “I would like that read.”

Lord Deas consented; and the statement, which was of great length, was accordingly read. It was wonderfully minute and circumstantial in detail; but in substance it amounted to this:—On the Friday night, the prisoner went up to the Flemings' house for the express purpose of seeing Jessie McPherson, though with what object she does not state. There she found the old man sitting in the kitchen with the servant. Some cross words passed between the two, and at last Fleming asked her to go and fetch some drink, for which he gave her the money. She went out, found the public-houses closed, and returned, after a short absence, without the drink. On re-entering the house she discovered that there had been a quarrel between maid and master, and that either in the heat of passion, or on purpose, Fleming had struck Jessie with the cleaver, and seriously wounded her on the head. According to the prisoner's statement, she was not much alarmed at the time, and as neither Fleming nor Jessie herself wished a doctor to be sent for, she did not press it, but consented to stop and watch during the night. Gradually the wounded girl recovered from the stupor into which she had been thrown by the blow, and complained that her master had taken liberties with her, and had then quarrelled with her because she had threatened to expose him. The old man, meanwhile, was in a terror of alarm for fear of his character being injured, offered both the women to make it up to them

if they would hold their tongues, got them to swear a solemn oath on the Bible not to mention the matter, and busied himself for hours in clearing away all traces of the assault. Towards morning Jessie became much worse, and the prisoner, seeing she was sinking, insisted on fetching a doctor. Mr. Fleming positively refused to hear of it, and at last Jessie McLachlan left the dying girl's side to see if she could not leave the house and call in medical assistance. While she was out of the room she heard screams, and on running back found that the old man had killed Jessie by chopping her with the cleaver. At first Mrs. McLachlan was too frightened for her own life to call out, and when she had recovered her senses Fleming threatened to accuse her of the murder if she said anything, and told her that both of them would be suspected, and that the best chance for their escape was to make it appear that the house had been robbed and the servant murdered by the burglars. He thereupon gave her the plate and the girl's clothing, and, induced by fear of being suspected herself, she consented to dispose of the property and keep silence about the crime.

As soon as the reading of this statement had been concluded, Lord Deas proceeded to pass sentence of death. Addressing the prisoner, he said:—

“Of the crime of murder you have been convicted by the unanimous verdict of as intelligent and attentive a jury as I ever saw in the box, after a trial of very unusual length, conducted with the greatest possible patience and care. Your statement does not convey to my mind the slightest

impression of truth; it conveys the impression of one of the most wicked falsehoods I ever listened to. In place of your statement throwing suspicion on the old man, I think that if anything were wanting to satisfy the public mind of that man's innocence it would be that most incredible statement which has now been read. Be that as it may, I must act upon the evidence and the verdict. I cannot do otherwise than say that I concur in that verdict, and that I think no other verdict would have been consistent with the ends of justice. In that state of matters, the law leaves me no alternative whatever but to pronounce the sentence prescribed for the crime of which you have been convicted."

Then, with the usual formalities, his lordship passed sentence of death on the prisoner without holding out a hope of mercy.

So ended this remarkable trial. No sooner, however, was the report of it circulated through the country than very grave doubts as to the correctness of its result began to beset the mind of a large proportion of the public. In Scotland especially, a strong and very general impression prevailed that the statement made by the prisoner was as consistent and as deserving of credit as that made by the old man Fleming. It was felt, too, that if the defence had been based, as the prisoner herself wished, upon her own statement, instead of being left to rest upon the simple plea of "Not guilty," with the chance of obtaining a verdict of "Not proven," facts and circumstances must necessarily have been investigated at the trial which were now left very much in the dark, but an accurate knowledge of which was most

essential to the true and indisputable ascertainment of who the real murderer was. Under the impulse of this feeling public meetings were held, memorials drawn up, and petitions adopted—all calling loudly and earnestly upon the Home Secretary at least to stay the execution of the sentence until some further inquiry should be made. The press, not only of Scotland, but of London and of other parts of the kingdom, joined warmly in the demand. In Glasgow the impression that the prisoner's statement was true gained strength from hour to hour, and as the day appointed for her execution (the 11th of October) drew near, it was said amongst the citizens of that city (as afterwards stated in Parliament) not only that "she ought not to be hanged, but that she should not be hanged, and that it would take three regiments of soldiers to hang her." Moved by the representations which were so warmly pressed upon him from so many quarters, the Home Secretary, after due consultation with the highest authorities of the Scottish law, determined to institute a further investigation, and with that view directed that the execution of the prisoner's sentence should be respite to the 1st November. This respite was accompanied by a distinct intimation that it was granted only for the purpose of inquiring further into the facts and circumstances connected with the perpetration of the crime; and that should the result of such inquiry not tend to confirm the truth of the statement made by the prisoner as to her share in the transaction, no hope of a commutation of her sentence could be held out to her. Mr.

Young, an eminent member of the Scottish Bar, was commissioned by the Government to conduct the inquiry, which took place at Glasgow on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of October. The proceedings were secret, and were carried on with closed doors. Mr. Young made his report to the Home Office, with due despatch; and on the 28th of October the Lord Provost of Glasgow received a letter from the Secretary of State, intimating that the sentence of death had been respited from the 1st of November until Her Majesty should further signify her pleasure. On the 8th of November a further communication was received, intimating that the sentence of death had been commuted to that of penal servitude for life.

Thus, then, the feelings of one large portion of the community were fully gratified. But now a new difficulty and a fresh cause of complaint arose from the extraordinary position to which the supplementary inquiry and the commutation of McLachlan's sentence had brought the old man Fleming. As has been already stated, that inquiry was instituted with a distinct intimation from the Secretary of State that no commutation of the sentence of death would be granted unless the averments made in the previous statement should prove to be true. When, therefore, a commutation was granted as soon as the inquiry closed, no other inference could be drawn than that the Government was convinced of the truth of McLachlan's statement; in which case it followed of necessity that old Fleming was guilty of the murder. Under such an imputation it was impossible for any innocent man to remain

passive. His law agents, therefore, at once opened a correspondence with the Home Secretary (Sir George Grey), drawing attention to the position in which their client was placed, and asking the Home Office "to express an opinion that the alteration in the sentence was not intended to lead to the inference that Mr. Fleming was otherwise than innocent of the murder of Jessie McPherson." Sir George, in reply, declined to express any opinion on the matter. On the 7th of November the law agents re-opened the subject, urging the necessity of ordering a renewed investigation, in order that their client might be afforded an opportunity of adducing evidence to test the truth of any statements which might have been made at the inquiry ordered by the Crown tending to criminate him. On the 14th of November, Mr. Clive, in the name of Sir George Grey, intimated to the agents that it was not in the power of the Home Office to direct a judicial inquiry to be held into the guilt or innocence of any person not charged with any offence, "especially when, as in the present case, according to what Sir George is informed is the law of Scotland, the person on whose behalf you make the request, having been examined as a witness in a criminal trial, cannot afterwards be subjected to a criminal prosecution in respect of the matter of such trial." Mr. Clive added: "Sir George Grey instituted the inquiry to which you refer under the very peculiar circumstances of this case, in order to assist him in deciding whether sufficient doubt existed as to the share which the prisoner, Jessie McLachlan, had in the commission

of the crime to justify a commutation of the capital sentence. The result satisfied Sir George Grey that the whole facts relating to the case had not been submitted to the jury at the trial, and that sufficient doubt did exist to justify him in recommending a commutation of the sentence to penal servitude for life. But the result of the inquiry was far from removing all uncertainty, nor could it be justly held to fix a share of the guilt on any other person, especially when such person was not represented at the inquiry." Upon this, the agents again addressed the Home Office, expressing regret that Sir George Grey did not feel it to be in his power to direct further inquiry, urging that it was not enough to say that the result of the investigation had not "fixed" guilt on their client; and calling for an explicit declaration of his innocence, or an opportunity to rebut any evidence which might have been taken by the Crown agent, and which tended to throw suspicion "on the hitherto unblemished character of Mr. Fleming." The only reply to this was a reference to the answer already given in the communication of the 14th. And so the matter was left.

At a subsequent period the painful peculiarity of old Fleming's position was made the subject of a discussion in the House of Commons, when the strange provision of the Scotch law, which prescribes that a person once admitted as a witness in a criminal case cannot afterwards be tried in reference to the same charge, was again referred to by Sir George Grey and the Lord Advocate, as presenting an absolute bar to that open trial for the vindication of his character which the old man challenged, courted, and craved.

The unsatisfactory result of the whole of the proceedings in this remarkable case resolves itself to this; that of the two persons under accusation of a barbarous crime, the law seizes one and holds her in durance for the remainder of her life (which her self-acknowledged accomplices in the crime after its committal may well warrant); but leaves the other under an imputation of guilt as great or greater than hers, which it will not investigate of itself, and which it utterly denies to him any means whatever of rebutting or disproving.

CATHERINE OR CONSTANCE WILSON, THE POISONER.

THERE is probably no form of guilt that strikes the mind of society with a deeper sense of disgust and horror than that of secret poisoning; and it must be admitted that in the whole catalogue of crimes there is not one that, from the odious circumstances that invariably accompany it, more fully merits

the detestation in which it is universally held. It is a crime into which the rougher and (if such an expression may be used) the more natural passions of man never enter: it is committed in no heat of blood—is the result of no sudden or ungovernable impulse. In its nature it is essentially deliberate,

cold, and calm. Selecting its victim with composure, it approaches him with serpent-like dissimulation, and, in the name of friendship or under a "ministering angel's" guise, smilingly pursues its relentless purpose, and with deadly craft performs the work of a destroying demon. No wonder that mankind should shrink with abhorrence from such a crime. Hateful, however, as it is, there is but too much reason to apprehend that it is rife amongst us at the present day, and that all the watchfulness, not only of the legislature and the executive but of society itself, is needed to prevent it from becoming as common within the shores of these British Islands as it ever was in Italy and France in the worst periods of the history of those countries. Many notable instances of the crime have been brought to light within the last few years; and a remarkable addition to their number will be found in the case of Catherine Wilson. This woman was no common criminal; and as the facts which led to her trial and conviction for a murder effected by poison as far back as the year 1856 do but partially disclose her career of crime, it will be necessary to take up her history at the point at which she first became an object of suspicion, and to pursue it step by step, but still as rapidly as possible, to the close.

On the 7th of April, Catherine *alias* Constance Wilson, a well-dressed woman, aged 40, who refused to give her address, and described herself as of no occupation, was charged before the magistrate at the Marylebone Police Office, with administering oil of vitriol to Sarah Cornell, residing at 108, Crawford Street, Marylebone, with intent to murder her. Strong evi-

dence being adduced in support of this charge, the magistrate, after frequently remanding the prisoner, at length committed her to Newgate, and on the 19th of June she was brought up for trial at the Central Criminal Court, upon the charge of feloniously administering to Sarah Cornell a certain poison so as thereby to endanger her life. The evidence given in support of the charge disclosed these facts:—The prosecutrix was a married woman, having some property in her own right, and in February last was living apart from her husband. She became acquainted with the prisoner, through a friend of her husband named Taylor, with whom the prisoner was living, and the prisoner came to see her to endeavour to effect a reconciliation between her and her husband. With this ostensible object she visited her on the afternoon of the 18th of February, and, after they had partaken of tea, the prosecutrix was taken unwell, and asked the prisoner to go to a chemist, and procure for her a rhubarb draught. The prisoner went, and upon her return informed the prosecutrix that the chemist would not supply her with the medicine required, but had sent her a black draught, which the prisoner urged the prosecutrix to take, alleging that it would do her good. The prosecutrix was at that time in her bedroom, and the prisoner took a wine-glass from the mantel-piece, into which she poured a small quantity of the medicine she had brought. When the glass was placed in the hand of the prosecutrix she felt that it was warm, and when the prisoner poured more of the liquid into the glass, she felt the warmth increase, and told the prisoner she must have been boiling the medi-

cine, and that she could not drink it. The prisoner replied, "Drink it up, dear; it will do you good." The prosecutrix took a mouthful, but it so burnt her mouth that she immediately spat it out, and vomited on to the bedclothes, and also her night garments. The son of the prosecutrix, a lad of about 14 years of age, at that moment entered the room, and his mother directed him to take the bottle with the wineglass back to the chemist's and tell him that he had sent her the wrong stuff. The son obeyed these directions, and on his return told his mother that the chemist said the stuff in the bottle was quite right and correct, the youth adding that the chemist had not looked at the wineglass. The prisoner then asked the prosecutrix if she could remain in the house that night, making some excuse for this request, to which the prosecutrix acceded, and the prisoner accordingly remained there until the following morning, when she went away. By this time the prosecutrix discovered that her mouth was much blistered, and that the bedclothes and her linen, upon which the discharge from her mouth and stomach had lodged, were burnt through and rotting.

The evidence of the police went to show that the prisoner had quitted her lodgings after this affair, and that she was not found until the 5th of April last, when she was met accidentally by an officer who had long been looking out for her.

For the defence it was urged that the facts adduced in support of the prosecution were of far too vague and uncertain a character to justify the jury in convicting the prisoner of so serious a crime as

that alleged against her. The Judge in summing up told the jury that the simple question which they had to decide was whether they were satisfied with the evidence as far as the administering was concerned; and, secondly, as to the intent of the prisoner. For his own part, he did not think that if they felt satisfied the prisoner administered the medicine there could be any doubt as to the intent.

The jury retired, and, after an absence of about 20 minutes, returned into Court with a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

Thus far, then, Catherine Wilson was fortunate enough to obtain a safe deliverance from the accusation made against her. But during her incarceration certain facts in connection with her previous history had been brought to the knowledge of the Government, which induced the authorities to direct further proceedings to be adopted against her; and scarcely had she obtained her acquittal from the charge of attempting the life of Mrs. Cornell than she was again arrested and brought before the magistrate at Lambeth Police Office upon a charge of having caused the death of Mrs. Ann Atkinson, the wife of Mr. Joseph Atkinson, a respectable tradesman residing and carrying on business at Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland, by the administration of poison; and before the investigation of this charge at the police office had closed (it extended over several weeks) the prisoner was further charged with having by the same means caused the death of Mrs. Soames, of Alfred Street, Bedford Square, on the 18th of October, 1856. Upon both of these charges the prisoner was again committed

to Newgate, and on the 25th of September she was formally arraigned and tried at the Central Criminal Court for the murder of Mrs. Soames. But before the particulars of that trial, which terminated in the prisoner's conviction and condemnation, are described, it is necessary to a complete exposition of the woman's guilt that the facts proved before the magistrate in the case of the alleged murder of Mrs. Atkinson should be adverted to. They were briefly these :—Atkinson, the husband, was a tailor at Kirkby Lonsdale, in Westmoreland. Mrs. Atkinson, the wife, who at the time of her death in October, 1860, was 55 years of age, was a milliner and dressmaker, carrying on business on her own account, at the residence of her husband. It was her custom to visit London once a-year for the purposes of her trade, and she was always in the habit of taking with her a considerable sum of money, something like 100*l.* or 150*l.* She had been acquainted with the prisoner for about seven years, and when she went to town was in the habit of stopping at the prisoner's house, 10, Loughborough-street, Kennington. On the morning of the 18th of October she left Kirkby for London, in her usual good health, and with her customary purse of money. She went at once to the prisoner's house, and on the fourth day following the husband received a telegram at Kirkby, informing him that she was in an alarming state of illness. He immediately hurried to town and found his wife still living, but in a very precarious condition. A medical man had been called in, but the sufferer was chiefly attended by the prisoner, who supplied her

with barley-water and beef tea, of the quality of which the patient greatly complained. In a few days she died, and upon a search being made for the money which she was known to have had about her it was nowhere to be found. The prisoner, on being questioned upon this subject, expressed her surprise to Atkinson that his wife, prior to her death, had not informed him that she had been taken very ill at Rugby on her way to town, and had there been robbed of her pocket containing the bulk of her money. Atkinson, however, knew that his wife's invariable practice was to carry the greater portion of the money she annually took to London carefully sewn up in the corner of her stays, and in the present instance he remembered that before she started she showed him where she had secreted it, and remarked, "If they rob me this time, Joseph, you will lose me and all." This remark referred to a matter which occurred in 1859, when the deceased, after a day's shopping in London, accompanied by the prisoner, missed a purse containing 5*l.*, which she never recovered. The prisoner at the time of Mrs. Atkinson's arrival on the 18th of October, was known to be short of money, and unable to meet her bills; but immediately after Mrs. Atkinson's death she paid off her tradesmen, and laid in a large stock of necessaries. The medical man who had attended the deceased during her brief illness, feeling himself unable to account for the suddenness and peculiar circumstances of her death, proposed a *post-mortem* examination; but when the husband, who at that time suspected nothing wrong, spoke to the prisoner upon the subject, she said,

"All doctors are alike in London; they would open them all! I would not have her cut up, poor thing!" so the proposal was not adopted. Such were the leading points connected with the circumstances under which Mrs. Atkinson died; but they were accompanied by a number of ingenious and highly curious artifices on the part of the prisoner to divert everything like suspicion from herself, which may be received with interest as characteristic illustrations of the practical poisoner's cool and calculating art, but which cannot be conveniently described in this abbreviated account of Catherine Wilson's wide-spread crimes.

The trial for the murder of Mrs. Soames commenced at the Central Criminal Court on the 25th of September, and occupied three whole days; but though the trial was thus prolonged the facts of the case really lay within a very narrow compass, and were uncontroversially proved by three or four witnesses.

Mr. Barnes, the half-brother of the deceased, said: "The deceased was a widow, and resided at No. 27, Alfred Street, Bedford Square. She died on the 18th of October, 1856. I saw her at my house on the 15th of October. She was then perfectly well and had her dinner with my family. Her health was generally very good. She borrowed 9*l.* of me. I had paid her some more money a short time before this for a legacy. I saw her again on Friday, the 17th of October, about half-past 9 in the evening. She was in bed, and complained of great pain and sickness. I saw the prisoner in the bedroom at this time, and she appeared to be attending upon my sister. I was sent for again on

the following morning, and informed that my sister was dead."

Mrs. Anne Naacke, the eldest daughter of the deceased, said:—"I remember the prisoner coming to lodge at my mother's house. It was about Christmas, 1855. The prisoner became on very intimate terms with my mother soon after she came, and my mother frequently went to her room. I recollect my mother going to see her brother on Wednesday, the 15th of October. She came home between 4 and 5 o'clock, and we all had tea together, and my mother appeared quite well. Her usual health was very good. The prisoner came in while we were at tea, and told my mother she wanted to speak to her, and she went up to her room. I did not notice any sickness or illness in my mother before I went to bed, but at 6 o'clock the next morning she came to me and said she was very ill, and must go to bed again, and she did so. I saw her soon afterwards, and she was very sick, and complained of great pain in her chest, and she vomited while I was in the room. During the Thursday I saw the prisoner in my mother's bedroom, and in my presence she gave something to drink to my mother. My mother continued very ill during the whole of the Thursday. On Friday morning, the 17th, she was still very ill, and always complained of the sickness and pain in her chest, and vomited every 10 minutes or quarter of an hour. Dr. Whidburn was sent for during the day, and some medicine came to the house for my mother. I saw the prisoner give her a portion of the medicine, and she then took the medicine bottle away with her, and did so every time she admi-

nistered the medicine. My mother did not appear to be getting any better of the sickness and pain until just before her death. I sat up with her on the Friday night, and she died about 5 o'clock in the morning. About an hour before this, my mother said she felt better, and the prisoner said it was time to take her medicine again, and she gave her some. My mother was very ill and in great pain immediately, and said she would not take any more of the medicine, and the prisoner said she must do so, and that it would do her good. I went for the doctor, and when I returned, my mother appeared very much worse and in violent agony, and she died in about half an hour. Soon after the funeral, the prisoner told me that my mother had borrowed 10*l.* of her, and I told her I was surprised at it. I had never heard of it before. The prisoner showed me a paper, which she said had been written by my mother. It was a promise to pay the bearer 10*l.* I and my uncle afterwards paid the prisoner that sum."

Miss Emma Rose, a lodger in the deceased's house, said: "I saw the deceased on Wednesday, the 15th of October. At that time she appeared to be perfectly well. When I saw her the next morning she was very ill, and the prisoner advised me not to see her again, and said that she would be better if left to herself. Either on the Thursday or the Friday I observed two medicine bottles on the chimneypiece in the prisoner's room, and she told me that one of them contained Mrs. Soames' medicine. I asked her why she locked it up in her room, and she said that it was particular stuff,

and that she must administer it herself, and give it to the deceased by her own hand. The door of the prisoner's room was always kept locked."

Mr. G. Whidburn, the medical man who had attended the deceased, said: "I was first called in to attend the deceased on Friday, the 17th of October. I found her suffering from great sickness and pain in the bowels, and there were also spasms and great restlessness. I inquired what she had taken, and she said she had taken some pork pie, which she supposed might have disagreed with her. The prisoner was present, and appeared very kind to the deceased. She said the pork pie was very good, and showed me the remainder of it. I prepared some medicine which contained a mild preparation of opium, and it was sent to the deceased's house immediately. I went to see the deceased again late at night, and found that the medicine had had no effect in alleviating the symptoms, and I prepared some a little stronger. I was at the house of the deceased at a very early hour on the Saturday morning. She was then alive, but as ill as she possibly could be, and I considered that she was near her end. After the death had taken place, an application was made to me for a certificate as to the cause of death, and I refused to give one. I was afterwards examined at the inquest, and made a *post-mortem* examination of the body. At the time I attributed the death to natural causes, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict to that effect. A person named Dixon lodged in Mrs. Soames's house, and he died there in June, four months before the death of the de-

ceased. During his illness I had a conversation with the prisoner, and she told me that Dixon had been in the habit of taking colchicum for rheumatism, and I told her that it was a very dangerous medicine, and that it should not be administered, except under medical supervision, and the prisoner replied that she knew this, and was well acquainted with it. An overdose of colchicum would produce all the symptoms that were exhibited by the deceased—namely, vomiting, purging, sickness, and pain in the chest and bowels."

Dr. Alfred Swayne Taylor, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence at Guy's Hospital, said: "From the evidence in this case I cannot attribute the death of the deceased to natural causes. I never knew of a death from natural disease taking place that was accompanied by such circumstances as have been deposed to in this case. Colchicum, if given either in repeated doses or in one large dose, would produce a burning sensation in the throat, severe griping pain in the stomach, nausea, with violent retching and vomiting, thirst, and purging. Nothing would relieve the symptoms I have mentioned, but they would progress until death occurred. The only effectual relief would be to eliminate the poison from the stomach; but after the poison was once absorbed into the system, it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to remove it."

In cross-examination Dr. Taylor said: "Vomiting, purging, retching, and pain in the bowels, are all symptoms accompanying English cholera. In my experience I have frequently discovered that

registered as having been occasioned by cholera, were, in reality, deaths from poison. I have known this to be so in eight cases where the bodies have been exhumed."

As will be readily imagined, such a statement as this, coming from the lips of such an authority as Dr. Taylor, produced a profound sensation in the court. It was subsequently referred to by the Judge in the final stage of the trial.

Evidence was given to show that the prisoner was in distressed circumstances about the time the offence was committed, and that the motive for the commission of the crime was to obtain possession of the 9*l*. that had been received by the deceased on the day she was first taken ill.

For the defence it was urged that no positive proof had been given that the deceased had died from other than natural causes—that if she had died from poison there was no evidence to show that the poison had been administered by the prisoner, and that there was a failure of all proof as to the existence of any adequate motive to induce the prisoner to commit the crime.

After a lengthened and most elaborate summing-up on the part of the Judge (Mr. Justice Byles), and after a two hours' consultation amongst themselves, the jury pronounced the prisoner *Guilty*.

The prisoner heard the verdict without exhibiting the slightest appearance of emotion—the blood not even rising to her cheeks. When asked in the usual form whether she had anything to say why judgment of death should not be passed upon her according to law, she made no reply, but merely gave a gentle shake of the head.

Mr. Justice Byles, in passing

sentence, made a further disclosure of the enormity of the prisoner's guilt, and left her without a hope of mercy. As the facts then divulged by his lordship were of a very remarkable character, it will be best that they should be recorded in his own words. Having put on the black cap, he said:—

“Catherine Wilson, after a long trial, and a most patient and anxious consideration of every circumstance in your case, the jury have come to the conclusion that you were guilty of this most atrocious crime. It is very seldom that I think it any part of my duty, in a case of this or any other description, to express either concurrence with or dissent from the verdict of a jury; but, upon the present occasion, I am bound to say that, in my opinion, the jury could not have arrived at any other conclusion than they have done, consistently with the facts that were laid before them. I never heard a case where it was so clearly proved that a murder was committed, and where the excruciating pain and agony of the victim were watched with so much deliberation by the murderer. The greatest care was taken during the progress of the trial that nothing should be improperly introduced into the inquiry, and that you should not be prejudiced by anything that had happened before; but now that the jury have delivered their verdict, and there can be no longer any fear that their decision should be in any way improperly influenced, I think it right that the jury should know, and that the public should also know, what sort of person it is that the avenging arm of the law has at length overtaken. I find, then, that about the year

1853–54, you were employed in the capacity of a servant or house-keeper to a person named Mawer, who lived at Boston, in Lincolnshire, and that this person was in the habit of taking colchicum. He made his will in the month of April, and by that will he left to you the whole of the little property he possessed. He died in the month of October following. I will say no more about this case except that it is quite clear that, at this time, you were perfectly well acquainted with the nature and effects of colchicum. In the year 1856, I find that you were living with a young man named Dixon, and that you came to London, and went to lodge with him at the house of the deceased. Dr. Whidburn was called in to attend him. He was not allowed upon the present trial to state any of the circumstances connected with the illness of this person; but I may now state that it appears, by his deposition, that Dixon was suddenly taken ill with violent vomiting and purging; that his symptoms were exactly the same as those exhibited by the unfortunate woman, Mrs. Soames; and that he died very speedily afterwards—you yourself representing that he had died of galloping consumption, but, upon his body being opened, his lungs were found perfectly healthy. About the year 1859, I find that you were in the habit of visiting a Mrs. Jackson, who also resided at Boston, and that you were aware that she drew from a bank in that town the sum of 120*l.*, and that this sum was in her possession. She was taken ill with the same symptoms, and died in four days, and after her death the money was nowhere to be found. It appeared that upon this

occasion you produced a promissory note, apparently signed by two persons residing at Boston, for the amount that was missing, but it was proved that both those signatures were forged. In the month of October, 1860, I find that you were connected with a Mrs. Atkinson, who resided in Kirkby Lonsdale, and that she came to live with you at your residence at Kennington, and it appears that you were aware that she was in possession of a considerable sum of money. On the 19th of that month Mrs. Atkinson was taken ill: again the same symptoms—retching, violent purging, vomiting, and great agony—and in four days she was dead. If the jury had acquitted you upon the present charge, you would have been immediately put upon your trial for this murder. I have read the depositions in the case most carefully and anxiously, and the result upon my mind is, that I have no more doubt that you committed that crime than if I had seen it committed with my own eyes. In 1861 I find you were living with a man named Taylor, and that he was attacked in the same manner as the others to whom I have alluded; but that, fortunately for him, remedies were immediately resorted to, and he recovered. Again, I find that only in the present year you were tried in this court for an attempt to murder, by the administration of sulphuric acid, a woman in whose house you were residing. You were acquitted upon that charge; but, although this was the case, there is too much reason to believe that you were guilty of this crime also; and I am informed that the learned Judge who tried you felt it to be his duty to sum up the case

most unfavourably to you. These facts, I regret to say, render it extremely probable that the startling statement made by Dr. Taylor in the course of his evidence is correct, and that, in the midst of apparent prosperity and obedience to the law, a dreadful crime is rife in this metropolis—the destruction of life by secret poisoning. Your life is in the hands of the Crown; and I think it right to inform you that, if I am consulted in reference to your case, I shall not feel myself justified in interfering, and that I cannot hold out to you the slightest hope of any commutation of your sentence.”

The prisoner, who throughout the whole of the trial had exhibited the utmost coolness and self-possession, did not appear to be in the slightest degree affected by any portion of the learned Judge’s address, and when the last dread utterances of the law had fallen from his lips, she walked away from the bar with a firm foot and an unruffled countenance.

The same air of callous indifference, or the same power of suppressing every external sign of inward emotion, was steadfastly maintained throughout the brief remainder of her days, and did not desert her even in that supreme hour, when, in the presence of more than 20,000 persons, she was brought forth, on the morning of the 20th of October, to undergo the last ignominious penalty of her multiplied crimes upon the scaffold in front of Newgate.

So strong and so universal was the conviction of her guilt, and so deep was the abhorrence of the diabolical means by which her murders had been committed, that no effort of any kind was made in any quarter to stay her sentence,

or to divert the stern and rigid course of justice. All considerations of sex, which, in the case of women under capital sentence, commonly brings forth a multitude of people to plead for mercy, were in this instance completely merged in horror of the crime, and not a voice was raised to deprecate the justice of her doom. The wicked and miserable woman was either friendless, or in her extremity was deserted by all whom she had ever known. No relative—if relative she had—applied to see her in the prison, either before or after

her conviction. One acquaintance only saw her while under sentence, and that was a woman who had once been her neighbour, and whom a feeling of commiseration on that account had induced to visit her. Two other women applied for admission, from a similar motive, but she declined to see them.

Making no confession of her guilt, and exhibiting no compunction for her crimes, Catherine Wilson, to all appearance, died without contrition, as she had lived without virtue.

THE FORGERIES OF WILLIAM ROUPELL.

IN no instance of modern occurrence has guilt assumed a form more strange, or been brought to punishment under circumstances more singular, than in that which presented itself in the autumn of this year, in the case of William Roupell; who, upon his own confession and, as it may almost be said, at his own instance and solicitation, was convicted of a series of forgeries, which, for audacity in the execution and extent in the money value, have had no parallel in this country since the days of Fauntleroy and John Sadleir. The case of this man was in every respect a most remarkable one, and engaged, for the time during which it was under investigation in the courts of justice, a very large share of the public attention. Nor was this to be wondered at, seeing that the self-convicted felon who, on the 24th of September, stood in the criminal dock at the Old Bailey to receive the sentence due to his crimes, had only a few months previously been sitting in

Parliament as the representative of the important borough of Lambeth, and for several years had been living and moving in circles of society to which those only can attain who have the reputation of being rich and honourable. A tale more startling than that involved in the narrative of this great criminal's rise and fall has seldom been penned. Fiction may here look with envy on the superior strangeness of Truth; while Truth must mourn that erring humanity should ever invest her with a character of such novelty and shame.

At the Surrey Assizes, held at Guildford on the 18th of August, there was a case in the Civil Court, "Roupell and Others v. Waite," which awakened a feeling of the deepest interest. It was an action of ejectment brought by the eldest legitimate son of the late Richard Palmer Roupell, suing as heir-at-law of his father, to recover an estate called Norbiton Park, at Kingston, in Surrey. The defend-

ant claimed the property under a deed of conveyance from William Roupell (the subject of this history), the eldest but illegitimate son of Richard Palmer Roupell, who had been supposed to hold the estate under a deed of conveyance from his father, dated in July, 1855.

The nature of the interest created by this action will be gathered from a brief description of the circumstances under which it was instituted. The late Richard Palmer Roupell, of Aspen House, in the county of Surrey, died on the 12th of September, 1856. He had cohabited with his wife many years before he married her, and William Roupell was the first fruit of their illicit intercourse. Richard (the plaintiff in the present action) was born subsequently to the marriage, which took place in 1838, and was, by consequence, the eldest legitimate son. The old man, well known in London as a "lead-melter," had acquired great wealth, and was the owner of many estates in the home counties. William, the illegitimate son, was brought up as an attorney, and when he had attained to manhood was much trusted by his father in the general management of his property. During old Roupell's life several of his estates—among others, the estate at Kingston, and another at Warleigh, in Essex, were sold and conveyed to different persons—the Kingston estate passing by purchase into the possession of the defendant in the action now brought. At the time of his death the value of the property left by the old man was estimated at upwards of 200,000*l*. This property, it was supposed, he had disposed of by a will, dated only a

few days before he died, in favour of his children. Another will, however, was set up by William Roupell, which gave the whole of the property to the widow, and constituted William sole executor. Probate of this will was obtained without difficulty, and Mrs. Roupell entered at once into the enjoyment of her splendid property, but remained under the direction and control of her son William. William, whose influence over his mother was almost unbounded, now entered upon a career of the utmost extravagance, and soon disposed, in his mother's name, of most of the landed property. At this time he became Member for Lambeth, after a contest which cost him little short of 10,000*l*. His brother, the plaintiff in the present action, was still a minor, and had no power, even if he had the disposition, to stay William from doing exactly as he pleased with the property.

In brief time, however, this reckless spendthrift became hopelessly embarrassed; and in March, 1862, he fled the country. In the short period of five years and a half he had made off with property to the value of little less than 300,000*l*. Previous to his flight from England a suspicion had arisen that the will, dated September 2, 1856, under which he had obtained the complete control of the father's property, was a forgery, and that the deeds of conveyance by which he had passed several of the estates sold prior to the father's death, into the hands of their several purchasers, were forgeries also. Hence arose the action now tried at the Guildford Assizes. It was brought by the heir-at-law to recover the Kingston estate, worth about 15,000*l*., from the person

who had purchased it in 1861, upon the ground that the deed dated in 1855, under which William Roupell assumed a title to convey, was a forgery, and consequently null.

Should this action succeed, others of a like nature, which had been instituted upon similar grounds in reference to other of the Roupell estates, would succeed too, and the unfortunate purchasers would be compelled to restore those properties to the rightful heir, with a total loss of the money they had paid in the purchase of them. No wonder, then, that there should be a feeling of deep anxiety in the court-house at Guildford on this memorable 18th of August. But how immeasurably was that feeling of anxiety heightened into one of astonished excitement, when the rumour spread that the proofs of the forgeries which were to mulct so many persons of the estates they had honourably and fairly purchased, and to take those estates back again to the possession of the Roupell family, were to be sworn to by no other person than William Roupell, the forger, himself!

Wonderful and incredible as it appeared to be, it nevertheless turned out to be the fact. William Roupell did voluntarily come forward to support his brother's action, and did unhesitatingly swear to the forgeries he had committed.

Never, surely, was a case presented to the adjudication of a court of law under so strange an aspect as this case of "*Roupell and Others v. Waite*;" never, surely, was there a case in which the several parts and interests of the parties concerned were so oddly inverted. Here was a wronged man pursuing, by the aid of the man who had wronged him, a third

man who had never done him any wrong at all. Here was a plaintiff, whose interest it was to show that his own principal witness was a real genuine forger and perjurer. Here was a defendant whose interest it equally was to prove that the man who had unscrupulously defrauded and robbed both him and the plaintiff, was not by any means the scoundrel he described himself to be. And, finally, here was a witness who, of his own free will, quitted a place of security, and came unshrinkingly forward to make statements upon oath with the full knowledge that the effect of those statements must inevitably be to consign him to a felon's doom!

Mr. Serjeant Shee, in stating the case for the plaintiff, said: "It is a case in which not only the rights and interests of property to a large amount, but the character and perhaps the liberty of a gentleman who has lately filled a prominent position before the public eye, are deeply and hopelessly involved. The principal plaintiff, Mr. Richard Roupell, claims this estate as the heir-at-law of the testator, his late father. The defendant claims to hold it under a deed of conveyance from Mr. William Roupell, the natural brother of the plaintiff, executed in July, 1861. And the title of Mr. William Roupell to convey to the defendant depends on the validity of a deed purporting to have been executed to him by his father in July, 1855. The title of the defendant cannot be proved without producing that deed, and I undertake to prove that it was a forgery, and a forgery by Mr. William Roupell. But, again, the title of the plaintiff could be defeated by a will devising the estate

to other persons than himself, and after the death of his father a will was set up by Mr. William Roupell, purporting to have been the last will of his father, disposing of the whole of the property to his mother. I shall prove that that will—the will of the 2nd of September, 1856—is a forgery, and a forgery by Mr. William Roupell.”

Into the complexities involved in the proofs of this remarkable case, it will be unnecessary here to enter. The main facts in relation to the forgery of the deed of 1855, and of the will of September, 1856, were calmly and distinctly detailed by the forger himself. There was, of course, a natural reluctance on the part of the plaintiff to place his brother in the peculiar position of proclaiming his own crime; and every endeavour was, in consequence, made to substantiate the forgeries by such collateral evidence as should render it unnecessary to place William Roupell in the witness-box.

Mr. Bovill, who conducted the case for the defendant, gave an early intimation that, as he thought it a very hard thing that his client, who had fairly bought and paid for the property, should now be robbed of it, he should resist the action by every possible mode, should take every possible objection, and should insist on the most rigid regularity in the proceedings and the proofs.

He accordingly raised so many objections to all the secondary proofs tendered by the plaintiff, and urged them with such force, tenacity, and skill, that Mr. Serjeant Shee, after an obstinately contested struggle of several hours, was at last obliged to call William Roupell.

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“Upon this,” says the reporter of the trial, “there was a hush of eager expectation and suspense, as to whether the call would be answered, and whether a man lately in the position of Member of Parliament would really come forward to prove by his own confession a series of forgeries, perjuries, and frauds almost without example. The suspense, however, was but for a few moments. As soon as he could make his way through the crowd to the witness-box, a gentlemanly-looking man, who answered to the name of William Roupell, made his appearance, and was at once sworn as a witness. Still, people doubted whether he would really answer the terrible questions which would have to be put to him, and whether he would really confess the series of crimes charged against him. But he proceeded to give his evidence with the most perfect coolness and self-possession, and the most quiet and composed air, though in a tone serious and grave, and as though quite sensible of the effect and result of what he was saying. Every word he uttered was said with consideration, and sometimes with a long pause, but at the same time with an air of the most entire truthfulness and candour.”

In reply to questions from Mr. Serjeant Shee, William Roupell said,—“I am the son of the late Richard Palmer Roupell, and brother of the plaintiff. During the latter part of my father's life I enjoyed much of my father's confidence. I remember the negotiation with Mr. Treadwell for the purchase of a small piece of land adjoining my father's property at Roupell Park. Pending the negotiation, I spoke to my father about it, and proposed that he

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should purchase it, telling him that the price was 5000*l.*, and that I was authorized to offer him 250*l.* a-year for it on lease by the Unity Fire Insurance Company. He knew that I was connected with that Company, and that I was then trustee for a sum of 50,000*l.*, which the Company proposed to invest as a building fund. I had paid my father several thousand pounds, which I represented to be the rent of the Roupell Park estate, and that it was paid by the Unity Company, to whom I had previously led him to believe the estate had been leased. I also showed him a deed to explain how I had become trustee to that Company. I have not got that deed now. I burnt it about a year and a half after my father's death. The parties to this deed purported to be the Unity Company; but it was really executed by myself. Mr. Treadwell's piece of land was contiguous to the Roupell Park Estate, and I recommended my father to purchase it as an eligible increase to the Roupell Park property. He agreed, and ultimately gave me two cheques—one for 500*l.*, and the other for 4500*l.*, to pay Mr. Treadwell for the land. The signatures 'John Treadwell,' now on those cheques, are not the signatures of John Treadwell; they are mine. I appropriated the money to my own purposes. After this I proposed to my father, in June, 1855, to let the Kingston estate to the Company to which he believed he had let the Roupell Park estate, and that the Company would require to be satisfied as to the title being good. My father gave me the title-deeds, and I signed an acknowledgment for them. The moment I obtained possession of the deeds, I took

them to a law stationer to copy; and I afterwards received them back, copies and originals. I made the copies resemble the original title-deeds, and gave them to my father. I afterwards burned them on the night before I left England. I filled up the signatures, copied the seals, and also the attestations. I took the real deeds to my solicitor's, Messrs. Whittaker's, in Lincoln's-inn-fields. I had previously told them that my father intended to convey the Kingston property to me; and when I now took them the deeds I informed them that they were immediately to prepare a deed of gift, as from my father to me, of the Kingston estate. They gave me a letter to my father and a draft of the deed, but I did not deliver either of them to my father. I took the draft back to Mr. Whittaker, said that my father approved of it, and told him to engross it. I then caused a valuation of the estate to be made; and after the deed had been engrossed I asked two agents of mine to attest my signature. When they came to me for that purpose, I signed the conveyance in their presence, and then asked them to attest my signature. I had turned the instrument round, and placed a piece of blotting paper lightly over that portion of the attestation which bore my father's name, leaving exposed only that portion of it which related to my own; and, as if to study the deed, I retained my hand upon it whilst the witnesses signed. I afterwards added my father's name to the deed. My father knew nothing whatever of this. This estate was afterwards sold by the mortgagee, and I concurred in the sale. After the execution of the deed, I instructed Mr. Whittaker to raise money

upon it, and he procured me a loan of 7000*l*. I was under great pecuniary pressure at this time. I had mortgaged the Kingston estate, and it was sold by the mortgagee to the defendant in this action."

Such was the testimony of William Roupell in reference to the deed of gift of 1855. As relates to the will of September, 1856, he said,—“On the morning of my father's death, I went to his house in Cross-street, where he died. The housekeeper gave me the keys, and I opened the various drawers. I opened my father's private bureau, where I knew his will had been placed. I read the will, took possession of it, and secreted it. At the first opportunity that offered I read it, and at once determined to do what I had previously meditated—namely, to suppress it. Every sheet of the will was signed by my father in the way he signed all important documents; and it purported to appoint certain gentlemen as trustees; I was one of them. The will was dated October, 1850, and the last codicil was dated 31st of August, 1856. The Kingston property was divided between my brother Richard and another brother. Suppressing this will (which I subsequently burned), I prepared another short will, which I wrote upon a blank form that I had obtained from a law stationer in Gracechurch-street. I slightly altered the form to suit my purpose, and then went to Mr. Muggeridge, a very old man, who was my father's rent collector, gave him 5*l*. as for mourning, and in acknowledgment obtained from him a receipt, which placed me in possession of his signature. I copied this signature on a sheet

of paper purporting to be an attestation to a will; and I then forged my father's signature to a will, and added my own attestation. I also added Muggeridge's. Muggeridge's signature was very difficult to imitate. I wrote my father's signature with his own quill pen and ink; Muggeridge's also with a quill pen; and my own with a gold pen, very lightly, so as to offer as strong a contrast as possible to the other signatures. I did not draw the will on the day that it bears date (the 2nd of September), but some days after my father's death, which took place on the 12th of September. Neither my mother nor anyone else knew that I forged this will. I left England on the 30th of March, 1862, and went to Spain."

Under the process of cross-examination, the testimony of this man was even more surprising than that of his evidence in chief, as the following passages will show:—

Mr. Bovill.—Have you not sworn that the will of the 2nd of September was your father's will?

Witness.—Yes. I am sorry to say that I have sworn it before the Surrogate.

Mr. Bovill.—You admit, then, that you have been guilty of perjury?

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. Bovill.—Wilful and deliberate perjury?

Witness (with consideration).—Deliberate, no doubt.

Mr. Bovill.—Wilfully?

Witness.—Wilfully in a legal sense.

Mr. Bovill.—In every sense! In what sense have you not committed wilful perjury?

Witness.—I have not come here to defend myself.

Mr. Bovill.—You acknowledge that you have committed wilful perjury?

Witness.—Clearly so.

At this point, as the hour was late, the Court adjourned for the night; but before doing so the Judge (Mr. Baron Martin) delivered the witness, William Roupell, into the custody of the sheriff. On the morrow his cross-examination was continued.

Mr. Bovill.—What was the value and amount of your father's property at the time of his death?

Witness (after a pause).—If you give me a piece of paper I will try and give you an estimate. The Roupell Park estate, at the time I knew it first, in 1853, was worth about 40,000*l*. At the time of his death it was worth about 150,000*l*. It is now worth about 200,000*l*. It was thus increased in value by moneys I borrowed on mortgage upon it, and by moneys I have obtained from my father in the way I have described. I had mortgaged it for 70,000*l*. in his lifetime, and about 80,000*l*. afterwards, besides 35,000*l*. subsequently, thus making altogether 135,000*l*.

Mr. Bovill.—And you say that all these transfers were forgeries?

Witness.—Yes, they were.

Mr. Bovill.—So you say; to get that 200,000*l*. for your brother?

Witness.—On my oath, no.

Mr. Bovill.—You say they were forgeries?

Witness.—On my oath, I declare that they were forgeries, and that I was guilty of the forgeries.

Mr. Bovill.—You are aware that if they are forgeries, the 200,000*l*. would go to your brother?

Witness.—I conclude so.

Mr. Bovill.—About how many deeds have you forged?

Witness (reflecting).—If you hand me that paper, I will tell you.

The paper being handed back to him, he stated, with great distinctness: The will and deed as to the Kingston Park estate, the Roupell Park estate, the lead-works, the freehold portion of the Warleigh estate, the premises in Bear-lane and Shoe-lane—in all about ten, I think.

Mr. Bovill.—Only ten.

Witness.—I am not at all desirous to conceal the number. I am very sorry to have committed so many crimes, but I desire now to state the exact truth. [He went on to add some minor matters to the list—the Wandsworth estate, the hop warehouse, and some others.]

Mr. Bovill.—You allege all these to have been forgeries?

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. Bovill.—And you conclude that all these will become the property of your brother if the deeds are established to be forgeries?

Witness.—So I conclude.

Mr. Bovill.—Pray what is the total amount involved in these forgeries?

Witness.—About 350,000*l*.

Mr. Bovill.—The Roupell Park estate was increased in value to the amount of 150,000*l*. by money obtained through your forgeries.

Witness.—Yes, and by money obtained from my father improperly.

Mr. Bovill.—You mean stolen?

Witness.—Yes, stolen.

Mr. Bovill.—How much did you steal from him in his life?

Witness.—About 10,000*l*.

Mr. Bovill.—That was stolen, the rest defrauded?

Witness.—Yes.

Whilst this extraordinary cross-

examination was going forward, the junior counsel on both sides were busily engaged out of court in the endeavour to effect an agreement by which the action might be settled without going to the jury. This was at last accomplished.

Mr. Serjeant Shee, addressing the Judge, said: My lord, we have agreed to withdraw a juror. It has been arranged that the plaintiff and the defendant shall divide the value of the property which has been the subject of the action, and that the plaintiff shall confirm the title of the defendant by all proper means, so that there can be no doubt whatever in future as to the validity of his title.

A juror was accordingly withdrawn.

Mr. Baron Martin then said: The deed of July, 1855, and the will of September, 1856, must be impounded, and the witness must be taken with them at once before a justice of the peace, who will immediately take the depositions in order to commit him for trial,—I presume, to be tried before the Central Criminal Court.

The witness William Roupell was then removed in custody, and the court broke up.

Immediately after the adjournment of the court the prisoner was taken before the borough justices, by whom he was fully committed to take his trial at the Central Criminal Court.

The trial of William Roupell was appointed to take place at the Central Criminal Court on the 24th of September. Meantime, the prisoner was held in confinement in Horsemonger-lane Gaol, where he remained, wholly unvisited by any of his relatives, with or from whom he neither made nor received any communications.

When arraigned at the opening of the session at the Central Criminal Court on the two indictments—first, of forging the deed of 1855, and, second, of forging the will of 1856, the prisoner declined to plead—whereupon the Judge directed a plea of *Not Guilty* to be entered. On the day of trial, however, it was intimated to the Court that the prisoner desired to withdraw that plea, and to plead *Guilty* to both the charges; and with the consent of the presiding Judge (Mr. Justice Byles) he was permitted to do so.

The prisoner was then placed at the bar. He walked to the front of the dock with a firm step, and throughout the remainder of the proceedings exhibited the greatest firmness and self-possession.

Persisting in the plea of *Guilty*, he was asked in the usual form what he had to say why judgment according to law should not be passed upon him.

In a clear voice he responded as follows:—"My lord, I am aware that a British judge will do his duty uninfluenced or unbiassed by either eloquence or professional skill; my words, therefore, shall be few and simple. I am guilty of these crimes, and I confess them, but I must add that my life has been one continued mistake. In my youth I suffered privations of which the public can have no conception. At the age of 21 I incurred a debt to purchase books—that debt was contracted with one who was connected with me by the most intimate tie. My friend who lent me the money suddenly became involved in grievous pecuniary troubles, which caused him to meditate suicide. I could not

pay him the money I owed him. I could not get assistance, and I risked my soul to save my friend. (The prisoner here exhibited slight emotion.) I will not say how that friend requited me. Whatever I have suffered I have deserved. I don't wish to cast blame on any man; the guilt is mine alone, and I admit that it is unmitigated guilt. It is true that I have had to bear peculiar trials, but I have not been tempted more than I should have been able to bear, and I repeat that the guilt is mine, and mine alone. I wish to cast blame on no one. I am most desirous to clear every one connected with me from any share in this most monstrous guilt, and I particularly allude to those professional men who had transactions with me, and who were retained by me to make these deeds. No precaution could have prevented them from being deceived. No precaution could have prevented them from being imposed upon by a desperate man such as I was. I grieve that so many innocent persons should have suffered by my proceedings, and that they should lose the property which they believed they had legally purchased from me; but the motive for the course I have now taken is simple. There is no truth in the suggestion that has been made in many quarters, that my conduct is to be explained by the fact that, being myself irretrievably ruined, I have been induced to make these admissions in order simply to benefit my family at the expense of others, without any regard to truth or justice. I submit, my lord, that such a supposition as this carries its own refutation with it. The crimes that I subsequently committed were all the consequences of my first false

step. It is true that my father just before he died, continued to express the confidence he reposed in me, and he undoubtedly retained that confidence in me after the great fraud that I had already committed. It is also true that he was desirous that I should take possession of the whole of his property, and that I should have the entire control over that property, subject to annuities of certain amounts which he desired to be given to the different members of the family. But I was prevented by my previous crimes from carrying out his wishes in the way he desired, though when I committed my subsequent crime of forging my father's will, I really believed that I was merely carrying out his intentions, and that I was justified in the course I pursued. I do not think so now. My ruin has been the result of the course I adopted. I do not say how that ruin has been consummated—it would be too long a story. Since I have been in prison I have written the history of my life at great length; but, upon consideration, I have come to the conclusion that, if published, it would only cause unnecessary pain to others, and would be of no public good. I have, therefore, resolved to suppress this story; and I will content myself by saying that many of the statements made at the trial at Guildford, and the comments that have been made in some of the cheap newspapers, are incorrect, and are only calculated to mislead the public. I am a living paradox; no one can solve my conduct but myself; and I cannot, therefore, ever hope to be understood by the public. I will, however, say this—I do not argue; I simply state the fact. It is not

true that I am personally extravagant; it is not true that I ever gambled; it is not true that I am a libertine. Those who do not wish to believe me will probably remain unconvinced. To those who love me my statement is unnecessary. I will not allude at any length to the terrible events that induced me to leave England, but I will state that when I resolved to take that step, I felt that my first duty was not to my family, but to those who had advanced money to me or purchased property of me to a very large amount, believing that I had a legal power to dispose of that property, and confiding in my honour and in my representations. Before I left England, I took steps to make the whole of these persons fully acquainted with my guilt, and informed them of all that I had done. I told them that I had committed these offences, but they would not adopt any proceedings against me. I remained in England for more than a week after I had made the disclosure, and after I had made a full confession of my guilt, but they did not take any proceedings against me. During this time I carried my liberty as it were pinned to my shoulder. I offered to surrender. I had made no provision for myself, and intended to make none, my sole object being to retrieve the past. I pressed them to tell me what they intended to do. In reply, they told me that they did not believe a word of my story; that they thought it had been cleverly concocted for the purpose of benefiting my family; and that, if any of my family dared to take any proceedings to disturb them in the possession of the property, they would prosecute them and me also

for conspiracy. This prevented me from effecting any compromise, and I found that I had no alternative but to leave the country. I did so, and quitted England in despair; but it should be remembered that I had ample resources—that I was full of youth, and strength, and the capacity for enjoying life, and that there were many quarters of the world open to me where I could have spent the remainder of my days in perfect safety. Notwithstanding this I resolved to return, and I came back a self-convicted criminal, actuated by sincere repentance for my crimes, the only object I had in view being to serve the interests of justice. I know what I have to expect—a terrible fate awaits me—terrible to any man; still more terrible to any man of education and refinement. But if I do possess these qualities, I must admit that they only make my guilt the greater. I repeat that I know what I have to expect—and that it is a dreadful fate. I have, however, looked it calmly in the face, and I deliberately prefer penal servitude for life to the existence I had before me—one of continued disgrace, concealment, and passive remorse. My lord, I make no appeal for mercy; I only ask you to believe in my sincere repentance, and my sincere desire that justice, complete justice, shall be done. For mercy, I appeal only to that still higher tribunal where alone an appeal for pardon in such a case as mine can fitly be made. My lord, I await my sentence."

Mr. Justice Byles, who exhibited considerable emotion, said,—“William Roupell, you have pleaded guilty to two charges of forgery, one of them being the forgery of your father's will and the other the

forgery of a deed having reference to some of his property, two of the most serious crimes known to the law; and from the dock at which you now stand many a poor wretch, whose crime in comparison with yours was venial and insignificant, has gone to the gallows. By the humanity of the Legislature, however, the last penalty of the law is no longer inflicted for these and other crimes. In the address you have made to the Court you have stated that your whole life has been one serious and fearful mistake. I can well believe it. That mistake consisted in the absence of that perfect rectitude of intention and of that well-regulated mind which are the only safe guides in human life. The man who once deviates from the path of rectitude takes the first step towards a precipice, and he soon finds that to stand still is impossible, that to retreat would be ruin, and to advance destruction. You have stated that your conduct at the last assizes and your proceedings of to-day were dictated by a sincere, though a late, repentance. Whether that statement is true or false is only known to One besides yourself. The law has intrusted to the judges, and has very properly intrusted to them,

owing to the great diversity in the character of the cases brought before them, a very large discretion as to the amount of punishment to be inflicted. But, in your case, you must be aware—and you have properly stated that you are aware—that the crimes to which you have pleaded guilty are of such a nature as to render it utterly impossible, having regard to the interests of justice, that any mercy should be extended to you. I have only, therefore, to say that the sentence upon you is that you be kept in penal servitude for the term of your natural life."

The prisoner smiled slightly when the sentence was pronounced, and, turning round, walked quickly out of the dock, evidently pleased that the painful ordeal to which he had been subjected was concluded.

Such was the ignominious close of the flagitious career of William Roupell. Read by the light of his own extraordinary confession, his conduct still remains a mystery, and will probably continue to constitute one of the world's wonders, unless at some future day the culprit shall be tempted to issue from his prison's depths that history of his life which he has at present suppressed.

THE WINDHAM CASE.

At the commencement of this year the attention of the public was much occupied by an inquiry which had been legally instituted to ascertain the mental competency of Mr. William Frederick Windham, of Felbrigg Hall, Norfolk, to manage his own affairs. This young gentleman, the only son of

the late Mr. Howe Windham, who died in 1854, and the great grandson of Mr. Windham, the celebrated politician, became of age on the 9th of August, 1861, when he succeeded to the Felbrigg Hall estate, worth upwards of 1200*l.* a-year, and to other properties in which he had a life-interest, and

which, in the year 1869, would yield him 9000*l.* a-year more. During his minority, he had been left to the guardianship of his uncle, General Windham, of Crimean renown, and of his mother, Lady Sophia Hervey, sister of the late Marquess of Bristol.

From infancy he had exhibited many loathsome peculiarities of disposition, and many unhappy infirmities of mental capacity. As he grew up, these peculiarities and infirmities (in defiance of every effort made to eradicate them) appeared to strengthen rather than diminish; and when he became of age, one of his first acts—in addition to many of a very unbecoming nature—was to marry a woman of loose character, upon whom he bestowed jewellery of the value of 1200*l.* or 1400*l.*; and upon whom he settled a present annuity of 800*l.*, with a further annuity of 1500*l.* contingent upon his coming in to the whole of his property in 1869. He also sold, in a wild and reckless way, and upon terms of the utmost disadvantage, the whole of the timber, ornamental as well as useful, on the Felbrigg estate. Altogether, his conduct, as soon as he became his own master, was such as to threaten a speedy dissipation of the whole of his property, and to raise a reasonable doubt as to his being mentally capable of managing his own affairs. Under these circumstances, Gen. Windham, his late guardian, felt it incumbent upon him to take some steps to preserve the Windham estates from becoming utterly wasted. At his suit, therefore, a commission *de lunatico inquirendo* was issued, to ascertain the state of the young man's mind, and to say whether he was or was not fit

to be entrusted with the management and control of the large property of which he was the inheritor.

This commission was opened in the Court of Exchequer by Mr. Samuel Warren, a Commissioner in Lunacy, and a special jury of twenty-one persons, on the 16th of December, 1861, and did not close till the 30th of the January following—thirty-four of the intervening days having been wholly occupied by the inquiry; upwards of one hundred and fifty witnesses having been examined, and almost all the leading talent of the Bar of England having been heard in support of the various interests involved in the investigation,

Into the details of this case, as developed in evidence before the commission, it would be inconsistent with every sense of decency and propriety here to enter. No public advantage would be derived from bestowing upon them such a permanent record as these pages would give; whilst every sensitive mind, recoiling from the description of them, would earnestly desire that so sad, so humiliating, and so revolting an instance of human infirmity should be left without a historian. It is enough to say that the courses of this young man's life, as exhibited in his habits, tastes, and conversation, were shown to be such as to leave no doubt of his being completely unworthy of the station to which he was born; but upon the main point of the inquiry—the question of whether he laboured under such a congenital infirmity of the brain as to render him irresponsible for his actions, and to incapacitate him for the management of his affairs, the medical testimony was so discor-

dant and conflicting as to carry no clear or positive conviction with it. At the close, therefore, of the thirty-fourth day of the inquiry, the jury, after an anxious summing up of the whole case on the part of the Commissioner, returned a verdict in these words: "We find Mr. William Frederick Windham to be of sound mind and capable of managing himself and his affairs." By the public, who had narrowly watched the proceedings from the commencement—with no sympathy, it must be confessed, for the depravities of the alleged lunatic, but with the keenest jealousy lest the cherished liberty of an Englishman to do what he likes with his own should be in the slightest degree infringed—this verdict was accepted with general approval.

What was thought of the whole matter in the graver quarters to which these popular impulses did not extend, may be gathered from the words of Lord Justice Knight Bruce, who, in refusing to exone-

rate the alleged lunatic from the payment of the whole of the costs consequent upon the inquiry—costs amounting to something like 20,000*l.*—said:—"The jury had decided that Mr. Windham was not a congenital imbecile, and he (the Lord Justice) did not mean to impugn their decision, but if he were asked to go further he should not be prepared to do so. He did not doubt that there was a sufficient case for the inquiry, nor could he question the motives of the original petitioners when he considered what had occurred shortly after Mr. Windham came into possession of his property. Upon the whole, his opinion was that the original application was *bond fide*—not made from personal motives or considerations, but with a view to the best interests of this petitioner; and, whether the Court had or had not jurisdiction to entertain this application, he thought the petition ought to be dismissed, so far as it related to the question of costs."

AUSTRALIAN EXPEDITION OF BURKE AND WILLS.

A DEEPLY painful impression has been produced in England, by intelligence from Australia of the disastrous issue of the great expedition which had been despatched from Melbourne in the autumn of the year 1860, for the exploration of the interior of the huge island-continent of the southern hemisphere. This expedition, which henceforward will be historically distinguished as that of "Burke and Wills," had been organized with great care and at a very large expense by the Government of Victoria, in the proud and honourable hope that it might lead to discoveries which should exceed in extent and value any that had been made by preceding explorers; and have an issue more fortunate to the travellers than that of Leichardt and other heroic sufferers. One half of the ambitious hope was gratified. Burke and Wills accomplished what no other European, probably no other human being, had ever done; they traversed the immense Australian continent in a direct line from sea to sea, and thus for ever dispelled all the illusions that had previously existed as to the utterly waste, barren, and impracticable character of its central region. They achieved the great end for which they were employed—but at what a cost! The victory was nobly won—but who remained to

proclaim it? Of the whole expedition one man alone returned to tell the tale of triumph. The chiefs perished at the very moment when they had every rational right to believe that all the privations and perils of their bold adventure had been successfully overcome, and when (but for a most unhappy mismanagement) they ought to have been relieved from every danger and brought safely home to Melbourne. The history of the expedition, derived partly from official papers, but chiefly from the touching narrative of the survivor and the fragmentary memoranda of the commander and his only educated companion, is one of the deepest interest. It can here only be sketched in outline; but the reader who desires to know more of the particulars of an expedition which must ever hold a memorable place in the page of Australian history, will find them ably described in *Wills's Australian Expedition*.

In September, 1858, a public meeting was held in Melbourne to provide means for organizing an elaborate scheme of exploration in the interior of the continent. Upwards of 3000*l.* were immediately raised by subscriptions for the purpose, and this sum was subsequently increased to 10,000*l.* by a supplementary grant voted by the provincial Legislature, by whom

the Governor was also authorized to expend a considerable sum in procuring camels from India for the purposes of the expedition. Some time necessarily elapsed in obtaining the camels and completing the arrangements for the undertaking. Some difficulty also arose in the selection of a suitable leader; but at length Mr. Robert O'Hara Burke, one of the superintendents of the colonial police force, who had served in the Irish Constabulary and the Austrian cavalry, was appointed to that honourable post; and under his guidance the expedition, gallantly equipped and with the striking novelty of a long train of camels, set out from Melbourne on the 20th of August, 1860, and, turning to the northward, struck away for Menindie, on the banks of the Darling, which it was arranged should be their first depôt. The *personnel* of the expedition consisted at this time of Mr. Burke, first in command, and of Mr. Landells, who had brought the camels from India, second in command. Mr. W. J. Wills, of the Melbourne Observatory, was appointed astronomical and meteorological observer; Dr. Herman Beckler, medical adviser and botanist; and Dr. Ludwig Becker, artist, naturalist, and geographical director. To these were added a foreman in the store department, with nine carefully selected assistants to take care of the stores, waggons, horses, &c.; and three natives of India to look after the camels. The stores, including twelve months' provisions, amounted to 21 tons. The plan of operations, after passing Menindie, was to proceed to Cooper's Creek, about one-third of the distance between Melbourne and the

Gulf of Carpentaria, where a second depôt was to be formed to serve as a basis of operations, as beyond this point the party would be entering upon a country that was wholly unknown. Unfortunately, however, in reaching the banks of the Darling, disputes broke out between the leader and certain of the officers, which led to the retirement of Mr. Landells and to a tender of resignation from Dr. Beckler. Some of the camels, too, had fallen into a condition that unfitted them to proceed. The expedition had already become disorganized and broken in its strength. Under these trying and embarrassing circumstances, Mr. Burke determined to divide the party which remained with him, and to push on with a portion to Cooper's Creek before the season advanced, leaving the rest to follow with the heavier supplies at leisure. He accordingly quitted the camp at Menindie on the 19th of October, accompanied by Mr. Wills and six men, and taking with him 16 camels and 15 horses. An experienced bushman, named Wright, and two natives went with them as far as a place called Torowoto, where Wright quitted the party, with instructions from Burke to follow shortly and take command of the depôt to be formed at Cooper's Creek. At this point Burke gave any of his men the option of returning with Wright; but they all declined. Cooper's Creek was reached on the 20th of November. From that date till the 16th of December the time was occupied in making surveying excursions to find a practicable line of route towards the north. At last, having chosen King and Gray to accompany himself and Wills across the great

Sahara of Australia, and appointed Brahe as the temporary head of the four men to be left behind, Burke started on his adventurous errand. This was on the 16th of December, 1860. He directed his line along the 140th degree of east longitude, considerably to the east of that marked on the map as "Sturt's." He took with him six camels, a horse, and twelve weeks' provisions, but no spirits of any kind. He expressed his belief that he should return within three months, though Brahe said he should not expect him so soon; and the two parties separated in good health and spirits. The difficulties encountered by Burke and his little party proved, on the whole, less than might have been expected. They travelled over a plain country, sometimes broken up into stony tracts, at the rate of twelve or fifteen miles a day, generally finding grass and water within the twenty-four hours. King (the only survivor of the party) says, "We went by compass and observation. Mr. Wills took observations generally very regularly, and corrected his notes every evening in concert with Mr. Burke." They made no lengthened halts, but divided the day into three short stages, and occasionally travelled by night, to get more rapidly across the deserts. They saw plenty of kangaroos, emus, and ducks, but could not stop to shoot them; and they always carried water, that they might be able to avail themselves of a good camping ground, even where there might be no springs to be found. Thus they journeyed until they struck the course of a stream or estuary, which Wills pronounced to be the Albert River, but which some suppose to have been really

the Flinders River, while others would place it on the other side of the Albert, "more to the westward." They followed this downward, in the hope of coming to the sea, and actually got far enough to detect a slight rise and fall of tides, and to find the water salt. They seem indeed to have gone eighteen miles beyond the point at which these phenomena were observed, and Burke, though he confessed that he had not seen the ocean, pronounced himself perfectly satisfied with what he had done. "We have discovered," he says in one of the fragments of his journal, which has been preserved, "a practicable route to Carpentaria, the principal portion of which lies in the 140th meridian of east longitude. Between this and the Stony Desert there is some good country from there to the tropic. The country is dry and stony between the tropic and Carpentaria. A considerable portion is rangy (hilly), but it is well watered and richly grassed." According to Burke's last despatch it was on the 11th of February, 1861, that the close vicinity of Carpentaria Gulf was gained, but it is probable from the dates given in Wills' journal that it was a few days later. At all events, about the middle of that month the party commenced their return homeward, leaving behind them a record of their visit, a few articles that could be spared, and some books, "a quantity of which," says King, "we brought to amuse ourselves with, but no one read them." It was now that the sufferings of this brave little company begun. Two-thirds of their provisions had been exhausted, yet one-half of their way was still before them. They were put, of

course, on short rations, and these were distributed by lot among the party, and eked out with "portulac, or nardoo," (the spores of a species of *Marsilea*, which the natives make into bread), and the flesh of a few crows and hawks. The rains had made the ground heavy, and the camels, enfeebled by over-work and fasting, could scarcely struggle through it. One by one these faithful animals sank under the exertion, until their number was at last reduced to two. Gray was the first of the men to fail. He had long been complaining of pains in the back and legs; but his companions, inexperienced as yet in the dull agony of starving, fancied he was shamming. Before long they learned too well that his sufferings were real. When he died, which was on the 17th of April, they had hardly strength to commit his body to the earth: and four days afterwards, nearly naked and worn to shadows, they staggered into the camp at Cooper's Creek, where they had left the reserve party under Brahe, and where they of course expected to experience a relief from all their sufferings. What, then, must have been their feelings when they found that on the morning of that very day, the 21st of April, only seven hours before their arrival, Brahe with his party, had quitted the depôt and set out on his return to Menindie! Never, surely, was human endurance subjected to a severer test—never was misfortune borne with a nobler fortitude! Famished and exhausted, they were still alive—still without other help than the comparatively slender means which Brahe had left behind him in a hole in the ground, and which was indicated to them

by the words "Dig—April 21," which he had carved on a neighbouring tree. The gradual way in which the fearfulness of their situation dawned upon them is well described in King's affecting narrative. Still these brave men braced themselves up for a last struggle. From this moment, however, calamity dogged them at every step. Deeming themselves too weak to follow, with any hope of overtaking, the steps of the party who had just quitted the depôt, and who slept that very night at a distance no further off than 14 miles, they determined to rest awhile and refresh. They found the food that had been left for them in the hole or "cache," and after remaining some days to recruit, they resolved, by a strange fatality—which seemed henceforward to prevail to the end—not to return by the way they had come, but to endeavour to reach the out-settlements of South Australia, in the neighbourhood of Mount Hopeless, not above 150 miles distant. Wills and King were opposed to this project, but Burke persisted in it, and his companions unfortunately yielded to his resolve. Had they taken the route to Menindie, they would almost immediately have met a party under Wright, which the authorities at Melbourne (alarmed by the accounts which had reached them of the perilous circumstances under which Burke had gone forward with the expedition) had dispatched for his relief. Enclosing a letter, descriptive of the route they intended to take, in a bottle which they deposited in the "cache," the three toil-worn men set out on a south-west course. But before doing so they neglected by fatal mischance to alter the

inscription which Brahe had carved on the tree, or to leave any outward sign of their visit to the depôt. Thus, it happened that when Brahe, who had encountered the relieving party under Wright, revisited the depôt not many days after Burke and his companions had quitted it, they found nothing to indicate that the travellers had been there. Thence presuming that everything remained exactly as he had left it, Brahe did not open the "cache," and consequently did not discover the letter which Burke had written.

Meantime, misfortune was closely following upon the steps of the three poor wayfarers. Abroad in the wilderness, at an inclement season of the year, with little clothing, and no supply of food, they wandered on in the direction of Mount Hopeless, till their limbs could carry them no further. Failing in every endeavour to reach the settled districts of the country, the hapless wanderers resolved, as a last resource, to seek succour from the aborigines, whom they at first viewed with suspicion. With this view it was arranged, as Wills had now become utterly helpless, that he should be left at a particular spot, and that Burke and King should go forward to seek the natives. The end was now rapidly approaching, and cannot be better described than in the simple but deeply touching words of King's narrative: "Having collected," says King, "and pounded sufficient seed (nardoo) to last Mr. Wills eight days, and two days for ourselves, we placed firewood and water within his reach, and started. Before leaving him, however, Mr. Burke asked him whether he still wished it, as under no other cir-

cumstances would he leave him; and Mr. Wills again said that he looked upon it as our only chance. He then gave Mr. Burke a letter and his watch for his father, and we buried the remainder of the field books near the gunyah. Mr. Wills said that, in the case of my surviving Mr. Burke, he hoped I would carry out his last wishes in giving the watch and letter to his father. In travelling the first day Mr. Burke seemed very weak, and complained of great pains in his legs and back. . . . When we halted (on the second day), Mr. Burke seemed to be getting worse, although he ate his supper. He said he felt convinced he could not last many hours, and gave me his watch, which he said belonged to the Committee (of the Royal Society of Victoria), and a pocket-book, to give to Sir William Stawell, in which he wrote some notes. He then said to me, 'I hope that you will remain with me here till I am quite dead; it is a comfort to know that some one is by; but when I am dying, it is my wish that you should place the pistol in my right-hand, and that you will leave me unburied as I lie!' That night he spoke very little, and the following morning I found him speechless, or nearly so, and about eight o'clock he expired." King then goes on to say, that after remaining two days to recover his strength, "I then returned to Mr. Wills. I took back three crows; but I found him lying dead in his gunyah, and the natives had been there and taken away some of his clothes. I buried the corpse with sand, and remained there some days; but finding that my stock of nardoo was running short, and being unable to gather it, I tracked the

natives who had been to the camp by their footprints, and went some distance down the creek, shooting crows and hawks on the road." It is not in the power of language to increase the force of this simple description. What a picture does it present! What patience under trial, what fortitude under suffering, what manly resignation and true nobility of soul in the last supreme hour! Not a murmur escapes the lips of either sufferer; each knows that the end is coming; and, without one complaining thought or word, prepares to meet it as may become a man. Here, truly, is majesty in death. The period at which these gallant men died appears to have been the last week of June, 1861.

King succeeded in reaching the natives, and making friends with them. He remained amongst them until the month of September, when he was rescued by a relieving party which had been sent out from Melbourne, under the direction of Mr. Alfred William Howitt, a son of William and Mary Howitt, the popular authors. Mr. Howitt visited the spots at which the two brave but hapless explorers had died, and gave to their remains a simple but Christian burial, engraving the initials of the name, and the date of the death of each, on a tree, which stood by the side of either grave. This perhaps was the most appropriate form of sepulture that could be accorded to men who had perished under such circumstances. It was well that they should lie where they had fallen—that their remains should continue, as it were, to sanctify the spot which had been the scene of their sufferings. But the public opinion of Melbourne, which was kindled

to the highest degree of admiration for the great work which Burke and Wills had accomplished, and of sympathy for the melancholy fate which attended them, would not allow the heroic remains to rest here. Towards the close of the year, the bodies were exhumed and brought down to Melbourne, where, for many days, they lay in state in the hall of the Royal Society; and were then interred with all the pomp of a public funeral (at which the Governor, the Ministers, many members of the Legislature, and most of the leading citizens) in the Cemetery of the city.

Thus fell two as gallant spirits as ever sacrificed life for the extension of science, and the cause of mankind! Both were in their prime; both resigned comfort and competency to embark in an enterprise by which they hoped to render their names glorious; both died without a murmur, evincing their loyalty and devotion to their country to the last. The annals of British geographical discovery record the names of many great and illustrious men who have perished in the prosecution of their gallant labours; but upon the scroll of fame on which such names are written, none will be inscribed with a brighter blazon than the names of BURKE and WILLS.

Robert O'Hara Burke, born in 1821, was the second son of James Hardiman Burke, of St. Clerans, county Galway. He commenced his career as a Cadet of the Woolwich Academy, but left at an early age, to enter a regiment of Hungarian Hussars in the Austrian service. When this was disbanded, in 1848, he obtained an appointment in the Irish Constabulary, which, in 1853, he exchanged for

the police force of Melbourne. On the news of the Crimean war, he hastened home on leave of absence, in the hope of getting a commission; but finding himself too late to share the glories of the campaign, he returned, and resumed his duties in the colony. When the exploring expedition was resolved on, his love of adventure and thirst for distinction led him to apply for the command, and his appointment was accepted.

William John Wills was born in 1834, at Totnes, Devonshire, where his father practised medicine. Being destined for the same profession, he entered at St. Bartholomew's, and distinguished himself, especially as student in chemistry. In 1852, the news of the gold discoveries induced him to try his fortunes in Australia, and he settled at Ballarat, where he was subsequently joined by his

family, and continued to support his father for several years. His taste, however, had always been for astronomy and meteorology, and he passed all his leisure hours at the office of Mr. Taylor, the head of the Crown Lands Survey in the Ballarat district, where he gave such proofs of ability as to be put in charge of a field party. Here he soon attracted the attention of the Surveyor General, and on the establishment of a Magnetic and Meteorological Observatory in Melbourne, he was attached specially to the staff, on which he was serving when he was selected for the post of Observer and Surveyor to the Exploring Expedition.

It may be added that Gray was originally a seafaring man, whom Burke enlisted on the *Darling*; and King, the only survivor, a soldier who had served in India.

MEMOIR OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE CONSORT.

THE great poet who has penetrated so deeply into the mysteries of human life places in the mouth of Mark Antony, mourning over the corpse of Cæsar, the bitter reproach to the living that—

“The evil that men do, lives after them;
The good is oft interred with their bones.”

The converse proposition, that—at least, in regard to men of private station—the virtuous acts which have constituted the beauty of their life are often unheeded until death has removed them from the scene they had made lovely, is expressed by the dramatist in language of poetic force:—

“It so falls out

That what we have we prize not to the worth

Whiles we enjoy it; but, being lack'd and lost,

Why, then we rack the value: then we find

The virtue that possession would not show us

Whiles it was ours.”

The proposition, indeed, has not escaped the common observation of mankind, and has been tersely put in the proverb, “When we are missed we are mourned.” Of few men could this be said with more truth than of the lamented Prince Consort, whose premature death at Windsor Castle, on the 15th December, was briefly recorded in the *Chronicle* of the ANNUAL REGISTER

for 1861. The eventful year that has since elapsed has revealed to the nation how many and how great were the qualities of the deceased gentleman, and by its absence how beneficial an influence had been withdrawn from the inner life of the nation.

At the first dawn of the modern history of Germany, the House of Saxony was amongst the most illustrious of its ruling families. One of these princes, who lived in the tenth century—Henry the Fowler—was elected Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, and, being a very able man, did much to consolidate the settlement of the Germanic races in Central Europe. In 1423, the Duchy of Saxony, the dukes of which had now attained the dignity of Electors, was ruled over by a wise and energetic prince—Frederick the Quarrelsome; who, on the extinction of the House of Wettin, received from the hands of the Emperor Sigismund the investiture of the Duchy of Meissen—an accession of territory which placed Saxony high among the German States. This importance was, however, early lost by diffusion. The law of primogeniture was unknown; and on the death of Frederick the Gentle, son of Frederick the Quarrelsome, his dominions were divided between his sons Ernest

and Albert; and the possessions of these were, in the course of succession, further broken up into numerous petty duchies, in each of which a Saxon prince exercised sovereign power. The House of Saxony was thenceforth divided into two branches, the Ernestine and the Albertine, which were in continual rivalry, and did each other as much mischief as possible. These comminuted fragments of empire have been, to some extent, aggregated by inheritance and marriage: so that, at present, five reigning families compose the House of Saxony; that of Saxe-Altenberg, which is the *caput nominis*, and, though representing the eldest or Ernestine line, has the smallest territory; Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach; Saxe-Meiningen-Hildburghausen; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; and the royal line of Saxony, which represents the Albertine line. The strength thus lost by division was, to a great degree, compensated by the influence acquired by alliances with the other reigning families of Germany; and the Electors of Saxony, possessing a seventh part in the choice of the Kaiser, and ruling states central to all the other German sovereignties, and of magnitude when compared with the petty dukedoms around them, played a conspicuous part in the history of modern Europe. Their share, indeed, was not merely noticeable, but creditable; for the race has been prolific of men above the average of princes. The great convulsion of the sixteenth century brought the Electors of Saxony into the foremost rank of historical personages. In the division of the states of Frederick the Gentle the Electorate of Saxony had fallen to Ernest, the eldest son. The

princes of his line embraced the cause of the Reformation with zeal, and upheld it with constancy. Striving against the whole power of the Pope and the Emperor, they fought and bled, and suffered captivity and confiscation, without shrinking from the cause. The Electors, Frederick the Wise, John the Constant, and John Frederick the Magnanimous, were the faithful protectors of Luther, and the champions of the Protestant faith. While the princes of the Ernestine line were thus contending for the Reformation, those of the Albertine branch were among the most formidable adherents of the Emperor. George, Duke of Saxony, was a man of commanding talents. He chiefly sustained the cause of the Roman Church in Germany, and defeated and took prisoner his relative the Elector, John Frederick the Magnanimous, at the battle of Mühlburg, in 1547. The Emperor kept his rebellious vassal a close prisoner, and deprived him of his dominions, which he conferred upon the Duke George, in whose line, after some mutations, it still remains. George was succeeded by his brother Henry, who was a Lutheran; and he by his celebrated son Maurice, who, abandoning the cause of the Emperor, became the successful assertor of religious freedom. Thus, to the Ernestine branch of the House of Saxony the reformed faith owes its early preservation and the Confession of Augsburg, the *Principia* of the reformed branch of the Church of Christ; and to the Albertine line the treaty of Passau and the peace of Augsburg, by which the Protestants obtained the free exercise of their religion and equal rights with the Roman Catholics. The

Albertine line, though ruling over a people who are for the most part Protestant, have generally professed the faith of Rome; but the elder branch has steadily adhered to the faith for which their ancestors fought so bravely; and hence that branch of the House of Saxony has always been considered the head of the Protestant Church in Germany—a position of vast importance to the fortunes of the family; for it was their hereditary attachment to that faith which produced such frequent alliances with the Royal Family of England. The mother of George the Third was a princess of the House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; a prince of the same family married the heiress of the English throne; his sister married George the Third's fourth son, through whom a princess of the family now wears the British Crown; and another prince, the lamented Prince Consort, having married his cousin, that crown will descend to the male lineage of the ancient German House. The English alliance is, indeed, but the seed and origin of the family advancement. Prince Leopold, having missed for his lineage the crown of England and refused that of Greece, is now the honoured King of the Belgians, and his children inherit the ancient blood of France; and the royal family of Portugal are now, in the male line, of the House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

The late Prince Consort, Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emmanuel, was of the Ernestine branch of the Electoral House, being the second son of his Serene Highness the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and of a princess of the elder house of Saxe-Coburg-Altenberg, also of the

Ernestine branch. He was born at Ehrenberg on the 26th August, 1819. The early education of the duke's sons was conducted under the father's eye in his own palace; but in 1837 the youths were sent to the University of Bonn, a college of great repute for the excellence of its government and professors, and for the good tone which pervaded its society. Several other of the youthful princes of Germany were there fellow-collegians. Prince Albert's conduct is described as that of an earnest and painstaking student; his University studies were history and jurisprudence, and in these and other liberal sciences the knowledge and judgment he displayed in after life prove that he was not merely a persevering but an understanding scholar. But there were pursuits outside the academic course which were more congenial to his soul, though they could not beguile him to deviate from the duties set before him. Music and painting were born with him. Before he had entered upon his student life, he had attained, under his father's roof, considerable proficiency in these elegant arts; in his adolescent manhood he acquired them as sciences. That his attainments in the former beautiful study were not those of a mere *dilettante*, the Prince has left permanent proofs in an "Essay on Music," written during his studentship at Bonn, and in compositions which would place a recognized *maestro* in a high rank among the tone-poets. The attainments of the Prince in all liberal arts and sciences, in much that is useful, and all that makes life refined, are evidenced by the tenour of his future life and the marked influence he produced on society, even

in the short period of life that was vouchsafed to him. Few, however, could be aware what natural soundness of judgment, what cultivated moral sensibility, what motive power affecting his fellow men for good, had been accorded to the handsome and elegant youth who was present with his father at the coronation of their young kinswoman in 1839.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and his son, it was remarked, were still visitors at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle long after the other illustrious personages who had come to England to assist at the coronation had departed. This was not unnatural, considering the near relationship of the guests to the Queen of England and her mother; but it is no unreasonable surmise that the amiable qualities and accomplished manners of the Prince had made his presence acceptable to the young Queen, who was also a young woman; that, in short, this near acquaintance had given rise to a mutual affection, which time showed had not been inconsiderately admitted, and which "grew with their growth and strengthened with their strength," so that the conjugal union which was its early result became the type and standard of that union of true hearts which is the pride of the domestic life of our people. It would have been unnatural had it not been so. The Queen and her cousin were in the very flower of youth; both gifted with great personal endowments, both highly educated, both trained in the purest and best of schools, the home of pure-minded and godly parents; of equal birth, with congenial tastes, with happy tempers,

loving and loved. Had the world been before her where to choose, the young Queen must have fixed her choice *there*. Every family wish combined to sanction the union. The wise and affectionate uncle, the tender mother, could have desired no lot for either than that the happiness of both should be blended in one home. Neither could the statesmen—those who were the Queen's counsellors, and those who might be—have devised an alliance better adapted to the policy of the nation. Under such favouring influences the arrangements were speedily concluded. King Leopold came to England in 1839; and shortly after Prince Albert and his brother also paid a visit, apparently casual, to their fair cousin; they stayed about a month. In private circles these little affairs are well known by a species of freemasonry, while the parties most interested imagine their feelings to be clothed in impenetrable secrecy. But human impulses are the same in the palace and in the cottage; it was told in "the Clubs," it was whispered in drawing-rooms, and asserted as an incontrovertible fact at dinner-tables, that the Queen was "engaged"—engaged to her handsome cousin; and no one said it was a shame. All speculations were put an end to by the Queen herself, who, having assembled the Privy Council at Buckingham Palace on the 23rd November, declared her intention in these memorable words:—

"I have caused you to be summoned at the present time in order that I may acquaint you with my resolution in a matter which deeply concerns the welfare of my people and the happiness of my future life. It is my intention to ally

myself in marriage with the Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Deeply impressed with the solemnity of the engagement which I am about to contract, I have not come to this decision without mature consideration, nor without feeling a strong assurance that, with the blessing of Almighty God, it will at once secure my domestic felicity, and serve the interests of the country." True and just confidence that God will give His blessing to a union founded on mutual affection—a confidence based on the unselfish love which entwines the happiness of a nation with its own!

The marriage ceremony was performed at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on the 10th February of the following year. Those who now lament the early severance of the union thus consecrated look back with affectionate pride to the manly youth and the loveable and dignified girl who passed hand-in-hand from the chapel, man and wife.

The provision proposed by the Ministers to enable the Prince (who, as yet, bore only his ancestral titles) to maintain the expenses incidental to his rank as husband of the Queen, was founded on the precedent of that settled on Prince Leopold on his marriage with the Princess Charlotte—an annuity of 50,000*l.* per annum. But the days of royal prodigality were passed; the sum seemed too much; and the House of Commons, on the motion of Colonel Sibthorp, cut down the settlement to 30,000*l.* per annum—a reduction which, however ungracious it might seem, was cheerfully acquiesced in. The Queen naturally hastened to bestow upon her husband all the marks of distinction

in her gift. The Prince had been naturalized by Act of Parliament; the Queen conferred upon him the title of Royal Highness by patent, and he was empowered to quarter the Royal arms; precedence was given him next after the Queen; he was made a Knight of the Garter, of the Bath, and of St. Patrick; a Privy Councillor; and in 1857, some question of *status* having been raised by the punctilious German Courts, he was declared "The Prince Consort," and took an understood rank among the princes of the earth. The Prince was also raised to the military rank of Field Marshal, and became Colonel-in-Chief of regiments in military order. The various dignities and employments which naturally devolved upon him in virtue of his high rank have been noted in the ANNUAL REGISTER in order of date, and are to be found in the appropriate records.

The position of the Prince in this country was full of anomalies. The ordinary relations of the husband to the wife were, in regard to the world, utterly reversed, and this in so peculiar a manner that even their domestic relation was largely affected. The lord was the wife's first subject; he owed to her, as his Sovereign, duty and allegiance in every act of political significancy; as the Sovereign of these realms the royal income and domains, the palaces, jewels, and all appointments of royalty, were hers; the Ministers were her servants, she appointed and dismissed them at her own free will, on considerations of which he knew nothing and could not influence; she was constitutionally bound to listen to no other advice but theirs. Had the Prince, who was the

husband of the Queen, interfered but in the slightest degree to influence the exercise of her prerogatives, the independent statesmen of either political party would have instantly resigned their offices, and a storm of indignation would have arisen in our jealous insular people which would have resulted in great troubles. It is an irresistible proof of the wisdom and good sense of Prince Albert, that it was not until his death had permitted the veil to be raised that it was made known how wisely, how moderately, how consistently, the husband had advised the Queen, his wife; how the influence of a high, clear, and accomplished intellect had pervaded the wishes, thoughts, and deeds of the constitutional Sovereign. Never, from the moment of that happy union could the Prince be accused, on any public ground, of having usurped an authority which the people had not confided to him; or could it be imputed to him that he had not appreciated with the utmost accuracy the position in which he was placed. What that position was, the Prince has himself defined in a memorandum drawn up on an occasion which shows that his self-denial was no mere negative virtue, the offspring of cold calculation, but the fruit of an entireness of self-devotion of which man is seldom found capable. "It was," he said, "that of the Consort and confidential adviser of a female Sovereign." This document so well portrays the view which the Prince himself took of his position, and the decision which it announced affords such ample proof that it is a sincere picture of what passed in his mind, that it will convey a far better view of the political situation than

any imaginative speculations. It may be added that it was addressed to the Duke of Wellington, whose clear head and decision of character, and whose ruling sense of the imperative quality of "duty" as an operative agency, made him the last man to whom any specious pretexts could be addressed, and who fully acquiesced in the justice of the reasoning and the wisdom of the conclusion.

In March, 1849, the Duke of Wellington proposed that an arrangement should be made "which he had always looked to," that the Prince should on his decease succeed him in the command of the army. "He was," he said, "past 80 years, and would next month enter upon his eighty-second. He was, thank God! very well and strong, and ready to do anything; but he could not last for ever, and in the natural course of events we must look to a change ere long." "He had always stood up for the principle of the army being commanded by the Sovereign; and he endeavoured to make the practice agree with that theory, by scrupulously taking, on every point, the Queen's pleasure before he acted. But were he gone, he saw no security, unless I undertook the command myself, and thus supplied what was deficient in the constitutional working of the theory, arising from the circumstance of the present Sovereign being a lady."

"In the evening the Queen gave the Duke of Wellington an audience, I being present. After having set out by saying he was most anxious to let the Queen know and feel all he knew and felt about it, in fact, to think aloud, the Duke repeated what he had said to me in the morning, and we discussed the question farther. I said that there were several points which still required to be considered. The offer was so tempting for a

young man, that I felt bound to look most closely to all the objections to it, in order to come to a right decision. The Queen, as a lady, was not able at all times to perform the many duties imposed upon her; moreover, she had no private secretary who worked for her, as former sovereigns had had. The only person who helped her, and who could assist her, in the multiplicity of work which ought to be done by the Sovereign, was myself. I should be very sorry to undertake any duty which would absorb my time and attention so much for one department, as to interfere with my general usefulness to the Queen. The Queen added, that I already worked harder than she liked to see, and than she thought was good for my health, which I did not allow, answering that, on the contrary, business must naturally increase with time, and ought to increase, if the Sovereign's duties to the country were to be thoroughly performed; but that I was anxious no more should fall upon her than could be helped.

"The Duke seemed struck with this consideration, and said he had not overlooked it, but might not have given it all the weight it deserved, and that he would reflect further upon it."

"Windsor Castle, April 6, 1850.

"After a good deal of reflection on the Duke of Wellington's proposal, I went to pay him a visit yesterday morning in his room, and found him prepared with his memorandum, which he handed to me. After having read it, I said to him that I must consider my position as a whole, which was that of the Consort and confidential adviser and assistant of a female Sovereign. Her interest and good should stand foremost, and all other considerations must be viewed in reference to this, and in subordination to it. The question then was simply, whether I should not weaken my means of attending to all parts of the constitutional position alike—political, social, and moral, if I devoted myself to a special branch, however important that might be; and that I was afraid this would be the consequence of my becoming Commander-in-Chief. It was quite true, that the Sovereign being a lady naturally weakened her relation to the army, and that the duty rested upon me of supplying that deficiency, and would do so still more when the protection which the Duke afforded to the Crown should be

unfortunately withdrawn. But I doubted whether this might not be accomplished without my becoming especially responsible for the command of the army. There was no branch of public business in which I was not now supporting the Queen, &c., &c. The Duke replied, he quite saw that my position ought to be looked at as a whole. He felt the extreme difficulty and delicacy of it, and was kind enough to add that he approved of, and the public did full justice to, the way in which I had hitherto maintained it. I begged him to leave me a little time for consideration, that I wanted to study his memorandum, and would finally write to him upon the subject."

Two days afterwards the Prince wrote to the Duke a letter, from which the following are extracts:—

"MY DEAR DUKE,

"The Queen and myself have thoroughly considered your proposal to join the offices of Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General into one of a Chief of the Staff, with a view to facilitate the future assumption of the command of the army by myself. The question whether it will be advisable that I should take the command of the army or not, has been most anxiously weighed by me, and I have come to the conclusion that my decision ought entirely and solely to be guided by the consideration whether it would interfere with, or assist, my position of Consort of the Sovereign and the performance of the duties which this position imposes upon me.

"This position is a most peculiar and delicate one. Whilst a female Sovereign has a great many disadvantages in comparison with a King, yet, if she is married, and her husband understands and does his duty, her position, on the other hand, has many compensating advantages, and, in the long run, will be found even to be stronger than that of a male Sovereign. But this requires that the husband should entirely sink his own individual existence in that of his wife—that he should aim at no power by himself or for himself—should shun all ostentation—assume no separate responsibility before the public, but make his position entirely a part of hers—fill up every gap which, as a woman, she would naturally leave in the exercise of her regal functions—continually and anxiously watch every part of the public business, in order to be able to advise and assist her at any moment, in any of

the multifarious and difficult questions or duties brought before her, sometimes international, sometimes political, or social, or personal. As the natural head of her family, superintendent of her household, manager of her private affairs, sole confidential adviser in politics, and only assistant in her communications with the officers of the Government, he is, besides, the husband of the Queen, the tutor of the royal children, the private secretary of the Sovereign, and her permanent Minister.

"How far would it be consistent with this position to undertake the management and administration of a most important branch of the public service, and the individual responsibility attaching to it—becoming an executive officer of the Crown, receiving the Queen's commands through her Secretaries of State, &c., &c. ? I feel sure that, having undertaken the responsibility, I should not be satisfied to leave the business and real work in the hands of another (the Chief of the Staff), but should feel it my duty to look to them myself. But whilst I should in this manner perform duties which, I am sure, every able general officer, who has gained experience in the field would be able to perform better than myself, who have not had the advantage of such experience, most important duties connected with the welfare of the Sovereign would be left unperformed, which nobody could perform but myself. I am afraid, therefore, that I must discard the tempting idea of being placed in command of the British Army."

How wise was this thoughtful self-denial, how beneficial to his children and to the State, the too brief career of the noble Prince is sufficient proof. This vivid picture of the position in which the Prince Consort stood to the Sovereign is the true idea by which the Prince is to be judged, in his political position, from the happy marriage to the severance of that union by death.

The character of the Prince Consort as a husband and father can be appreciated only by a knowledge of the inner private life of that happy home, which cannot be imparted without an intrusion

which not love even can justify. "By their fruits ye shall know them;" and we know that for more than twenty years the family life of the Palace was the model of all the domestic affections, as uninterrupted as pure. We know that our Queen placed all a devoted wife's confidence and love in her husband living; we know how she mourns him dead. We know, too—and the English heart swells with pride at the thought—that the example of the Palace has influenced for all good the purity of every home—mansion and cottage—throughout the land, and we bless the union which has borne such fruits. Neither would it be right to enter into the character of the Prince as a father. Here also we may safely judge by the results; and may justly conclude that when the people view in the heir to the throne a Prince endowed with the virtues which had made his parents happy and beloved, and possessed of acquirements such as none but the most sedulous care could have imparted; when we know that the Prussian nation has received the Crown Princess as a repetition of her Mother's royal gifts, as a guardian of the domestic virtues, and a security for constitutional government; when we know that the younger sons and daughters are manly, maidenly, and accomplished; then we know that their father had extended a tender and watchful care over their budding childhood and ripening youth.

To these allusions to the Prince's private life it remains to be added, that as a master the Prince was one of the kindest, firmest, and most considerate of men. That his household was a model of orderly government will naturally

follow from what has been said of the organization of his mind ; but the Prince was far more than a methodical master — he was a friend : a friend, indeed, with authority ; but his authority was but the instrument wherewith his kindly interest in all around him was made to operate for good. He took a gentle interest in the well-being of those whose duties brought them under his eye, and he exercised a constant supervision for the welfare of all. In return, he was beloved and revered by his whole household.

But while forbearing to intrude upon the inner private life of the royal circle, there is much in the ordinary existence of a family so eminently placed which offers itself to the public eye, and may be recorded with propriety. Under the happy auspices of the Queen and her Consort, the Court life of England assumed an aspect of splendour and dignity without a parallel in this country, and unsurpassed by the oldest or most absolute of the Imperial Courts : while, for its moral influence over society ; its institution of a high tone in morals and manners among the higher ranks as the condition of admission to the Court circles ; its unaffected deference to religious observances and the ministers of religion ; its ready assistance upon all occasions when objects of benevolence, education, or public utility could be furthered by courtly pageantry ; these things made royalty a pervading presence in the minds and feelings of the people ; they felt its example a national blessing, and its discountenance a check on moral decadence. Under the political and social guidance of the Queen and Prince the nation realized the

benefits of a limited monarchy, where the Sovereign is not the State, and the people are not left to their own devices. As in their personal habits, so in their abodes, the royal Family distinguished between their political and their private positions, the one splendid and general, the other elegant and retired. The taste of the Prince Consort encouraged the nobility to an expenditure at once splendid and tasteful, and the levées and drawing-rooms of St. James's, the balls and concerts of Buckingham Palace, were equal with the regal hospitalities of Windsor Castle. In the more domestic palaces of Osborne and Balmoral, the Queen and her husband maintained a *tenue* becoming the princely homes of the head of a spirited nobility. In the demesnes surrounding the royal residences, the illustrious occupants used a freedom of enjoyment as different from the stately amusements of German Courts as it was congenial to the out-door life of the English gentry ; at Osborne, the sea and the great ports offered constant attractions for the royal yachts ; at Windsor, shooting ; at Balmoral, deer-stalking, salmon-fishing for the men, sketching, riding, and climbing for the ladies. In all these active amusements the Prince participated with a zeal which entitled him to the applause of a muscular race, mingling with each a refinement which had heretofore been unknown to us. And if His Royal Highness was “ in defect ” in one or two particulars ; if he could not yacht by reason of infirmity of stomach, nor hunt from want of predilection for so rough a sport ; it must be remembered that he was not born an islander, and was reared in seats far remote from

Melton Mowbray. The English, possibly, viewed the Prince in the light of a man of reading, taste, and refinement; one who enjoyed the intellectual and sensuous pleasures of a cultivated mind, redeemed by sufficient bodily energy and activity from the imputation of mental voluptuousness. That this estimate was unjust we now know. We know that the Prince was a working man; working with the brain, and bringing careful study and reflection to the solution of great social problems; and that, the romance of joyous youth passed, the love and practice of the fine arts was the embroidery of his life, not its substance.

There are but few incidents of the married life of the Queen and her husband which admit of notice (for what they did in their public character belongs rather to the history of the nation than to individual biography), and these have already found a record in the ANNUAL REGISTER, more satisfactory than the summary mention proper for this sketch.

Of their children, the Princess Royal was born on the 21st November, 1840; the Prince of Wales on the 9th November, 1841; the Princess Alice Maud Mary, April 25, 1843; Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, August 6, 1844; Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, May 25, 1846; Princess Louisa Caroline Alberta, March 18, 1848; Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, May 1, 1850; Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert, April 7, 1853; and Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, April 14, 1857. The royal parents were singularly blessed in the health of their family. No one of them has been given to be taken away, and no one (until the

recent fever of Prince Alfred in the Mediterranean), has suffered any serious illness, or been afflicted with bodily weakness or defect.

Under such fortunate circumstances there is little to be told of the family history, beyond marriages and tours. The Princess Royal was married in January, 1858, to the Prince Frederick William, now Crown Prince of Prussia, and has three children; and the Princess Alice in July, 1862, to the Prince Louis of Hesse Darmstadt. The marriage of this princess had been a matter of affectionate solicitude to her father, who had taken a peculiar interest in the ceremony, and had designed the wedding presents to be offered by the family with careful selection and taste. The marriage was to have taken place early in 1862. Alas! the princess who was to have been the joy of another home, remained to be the careful attendant of her dying father—the consolation and support—the more than daughter—to her bereaved mother! The education of the heir to the throne demanded the conscientious consideration of his father, and we know by the results how wise was the course adopted. Among the studies which the Prince thought necessary to the education of a King of England was the study of mankind—a knowledge he was likely only to acquire amiss in the artificial society of Courts. The Prince, therefore, arranged for his son a *grand tour*, very different from that of a previous generation. He desired that he should see new societies—men struggling with the wilderness, under new aspects of political life—colonies that had shaken off the parental yoke and were working out their

own civilization, and colonies now forming under the tutelage of the old country. With this view, the Prince of Wales made a lengthened tour in the provinces of Canada and in the United States of America. His father had, moreover, designed that his son's education should be completed by a careful inspection of the sites of extinct civilizations, and those sacred spots in which the Christian religion was revealed to mankind—of those scenes in which our Saviour walked and healed, and taught and suffered—scenes inseparably connected with our holiest thoughts and actions from the cradle to the grave. The Prince had arranged this tour with unusual solicitude. Unhappily, while he looked forward to a year of useful activity for himself and of permanent instruction to his son, the hand of death fell upon him. It was for some time considered whether the Prince of Wales should not remain to take his father's place in the great assembly of nations; but it was thought that the father's counsels were best for the son, and the tour in the East was performed with filial respect.

In 1843, Her Majesty and the Prince visited King Louis Philippe at the Chateau d'Eu, near Tréport; and were received by the Royal family of France with great affection—little deeming that, a few years thence, the unfortunate race would be permanent residents in the country of their guests. In the same year they visited King Leopold at Ostend and Brussels; and honoured Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Devonshire, and the Duke of Rutland, with visits at their princely seats of Drayton Manor, Chatsworth, and Belvoir Castle.

In 1844 the father of the Prince, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, died, and the family affairs required the presence of the Prince in Germany, and he then, for the first time since his marriage, revisited his ancestral seat. In 1844, also, the Queen received with regal hospitality the Emperor of Russia and the King of Saxony; Prince William of Prussia, the father of the future husband of their eldest daughter; and in October, the King of the French paid a long and cordial visit to his illustrious guests of the preceding year. The Queen and Prince also honoured the Marquess of Exeter at Burghley House, that gem of an old English country-seat. In 1845, the Queen and Prince received the visit of the King of the Netherlands; and themselves honoured the Duke of Buckingham at Stowe (the culminating point of the grandeur of that ducal palace), and the Duke of Wellington at Strathfieldsaye. On the 9th August the Royal Family embarked at Woolwich for a lengthened visit to the family of the Prince in their hereditary castles. The tour included the celebrated voyage "up the Rhine." The royal party inhabited the favourite palace of the Dukes of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha at Rosenau; and afterwards at Rheinartsbrunn. On their return the party took the King of the French by surprise. At Antwerp they had heard that the Royal family of France were residing at the Chateau d'Eu. Instead, therefore, of running straight across the Channel, the Royal yacht was directed to Tréport, where the visit was so unexpected, that Royalty was glad to gain *terra firma* by the assistance of a bathing-machine.

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The scene was quickly reversed—the guests became the hosts—the comedy a tragedy. In March, 1848, the Royal Family of France sought an asylum in England. The unfortunate exiles took up their abode at Claremont, which King Leopold had placed at their disposal. The King and Queen Amelie arrived at 3 P.M.—within two hours the Prince Consort was present to offer them comfort in their afflictions, and to give them every assurance of sympathy from the Queen of England. This was no empty phrase—the Royal exiles were thenceforward treated with a frank and affectionate courtesy, which, while it maintained a loyal observance of what the courtesy of nations requires towards the Republic and the Empire, had no regard to the passions which agitated the new rulers of France.

In 1849, the Queen and Prince paid a flying visit to Ireland, landing at Cork, Dublin, and Belfast. In 1850, King Leopold was visited. In 1851 came the turmoil and bustle of the Great Exhibition, varied by presence at a State banquet of the Lord Mayor of London. In 1852 the Royal pair were again the guests of King Leopold. In 1855 occurred the state visit to the Emperor of the French and his beautiful Empress; which was returned at London and Windsor in 1857. In 1858 occurred the famous voyage to Cherbourg; and in the same year, the Queen and Prince left England on a lengthened visit to their married daughter, the Princess Frederick William of Prussia. In the course of this tour, which extended over six weeks, the Royal party passed through several German states, by the rulers

of which they were received with dignified hospitality, and by the German people everywhere with enthusiasm. In 1860, the Queen and Prince visited the Saxe-Coburg family; when it is believed that a family compact was entered into for the succession of one of the Prince's younger sons to the dukedom, on the death of his uncle, who is childless. In 1861, a more formal visit was paid to pacified Ireland, in the course of which the loveliest scenery of the south was admired; the Queen and her husband passed a happy autumn at Balmoral, in the enjoyment of the pleasures of elegant retirement:—and then—

In the appreciation of the mental and personal qualities of the Prince Consort we are not left entirely to our own unassisted or partial estimate. His Royal Highness has left enduring evidence whereby he may be judged. A volume has been published, entitled "The Principal Speeches and Addresses of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort." In this book, collected by pious hands, and consecrated by tender reminiscences, will be found a series of addresses, on occasions which are themselves the history of the Prince's public life, and which tell in a manner which cannot be falsified, what was the reach and method of his mental power, what the course and end of his thought, what the moral and intellectual constitution of the speaker. The very restraints under which they were composed is in itself an evidence of the character of the man. Possessed of much various knowledge, acquainted with many things in the political and social life of Europe unfamiliar to our insular notions, a man of thought and of

suggestive views in many departments of active life, the expression of this knowledge and these views had to be repressed in every direction. The husband of the Queen, every word that fell from his lips would be taken to express the sentiments of the Sovereign; born in another land, he had to watch lest an unguarded expression of advice should be unacceptable as not coming from a native; with many of the responsibilities of office, yet he held none—at all points he had to guard himself from envy and from misconstruction of every kind and degree. The Prince therefore thought over every address with the utmost care, and elaborated each with a minute and anxious deliberation. They were in every respect—in conception, method, and aim—his own composition, and were subjected to the most rigid scrutiny of a reflective mind.* Under such circumstances it would be no ground for surprise if these addresses had been found stiff, pedantic, and colourless. It is no small proof of the real excellence of the Prince's mental gifts that the movement of them is graceful, noble, and dignified; that the restraint under which they were composed can be detected only by the absence of that which would have formed an obvious topic for an untrammelled speaker; that they are full of matter, and directed invariably to some practical end. Possessed of these qualities, the very constraint enforced peculiar excellences—the speeches are per-

force complete, condensed, perspicuous, and exhaustive.

Of the thirty-four speeches contained in this collection (which does not comprise any delivered upon State occasions) some are brief and formal—some are graceful expressions of the interest taken by the Prince in the special occasion—the more important were addressed to large assemblies, and directed to great practical ends. In these may be perceived in expression, that which was the leading idea in the Prince's mind—"the beauty of usefulness." Whatever the occasion, the true principles in which it may be made to conduce to the universal good, and the duty of individual exertion toward the attainment of that great end, are always prominently brought out; and the higher the subject, the larger and more facile is the speaker's grasp of it. In every address will be discovered the Prince's power of perceiving the very essence of the question, the sympathy of his nature with that of the classes interested, their wants, their wishes, and even their prejudices.

Beside speeches merely complimentary, the Addresses of the Prince Consort may be classified into those intended to promote objects of benevolence—those which deal with matters purely material—and those which treat largely and comprehensively on subjects of art and science. The first class will serve to show how wide was the range of his sympathies. It comprehends addresses delivered at the Meeting for the Abolition of Slavery in 1841; at the Literary Fund Dinner, 1842; at the public meeting of the Servants' Provident and Benevolent Society, 1849; at the Third Jubilee of the

* Occasionally, during the early years, when he failed in expressing an idea to his full satisfaction, the Prince would write a sentence down in German, and would then translate it with the assistance of a trusted friend.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 1851 ; at the Bi-centenary Festival of the Sons of the Clergy, 1854 ; and at the opening of the Golden Lane Schools, 1857. Of the second, we may name those addressed to the Royal Agricultural Society, at the opening of NewSmithfield Market, in 1848, 1851, and 1855 ; and that made on laying the first stone of the Great Grimsby Docks, 1849. It was, however, in the third class—that comprising addresses on Science and Art—that the intellectual acquisitions of the Prince's mind appeared most conspicuously. The Fine Arts and the Liberal Sciences had been his study and recreation from childhood—his deepest sympathies were with the beautiful and refined—he was himself an artist and composer of no slight skill ; he had reflected deeply on the means of advancing these sciences, and had discovered that it was by sympathy and not by patronage that they would assume their true place in England. The address at the dinner of the Royal Academy in 1851 is a beautiful example of a noble mind dealing with the most delicate of subjects. In like manner that delivered at the opening of the Art Treasures' Exhibition at Manchester offers a lucid view of the object and utility of such collections, and of the lessons they teach.

We now approach that epoch of the Prince's life in which he publicly assumed the direction of that great movement in the artistic and commercial life of Europe with which his name will hereafter be identified in history—a movement which he originated, and on which he has left the impress of his cultivated taste and practical power

—that movement of which the International Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862 were the exponents. On the 21st of March, 1850, the Lord Mayor of London gave a banquet to Her Majesty's Ministers, the Foreign Ambassadors, the Royal Commissioners of the proposed Exhibition, and one hundred and eighty Mayors of provincial towns. As yet the grand design was but imperfectly understood, and few had any conception of the vast proportions the undertaking was about to assume, and none of the wonderful influences upon the intercourse of mankind which were to be its results—none, indeed, but the Prince who had conceived and matured it.

"It must, indeed, be gratifying to me," said His Royal Highness, in returning thanks for the toast to his health which had been so warmly received, "to find that a suggestion which I had thrown out, as appearing to me of importance at this time, should have met with such universal concurrence and approbation ; for this has proved to me that the view I took of the peculiar character and claims of the time we live in was in accordance with the feelings and opinions of the country. Gentlemen, I conceive it to be the duty of every educated person closely to watch and study the time in which he lives, and, as far as in him lies, to add his mite of individual exertion to further the accomplishment of what he believes Providence to have ordained. Nobody, however, who has paid any attention to the peculiar features of the present era, will doubt for a moment that we are living at a period of wonderful transition, which tends rapidly to accomplish that great end, to which, indeed,

all history points—the *realization of the unity of mankind*. Not a unity which breaks down the limits and levels the peculiar characteristics of the different nations of the earth, but rather a unity the *result and product* of those very national varieties and antagonistic qualities.” “The products,” he continues, “of all quarters of the globe are placed at our disposal, and we have only to choose which is the best and the cheapest for our purposes, and the powers of production are entrusted to the stimulus of *competition and capital*. The Exhibition of 1851 is to give us a true test, and a living picture, of the point of development at which the whole of mankind has arrived in this great task, and a new starting-point from which all nations will be able to direct their further exertions.” The noble tree thus planted took root and flourished, as all ideas judiciously conceived at apt times and committed to suitable soils will flourish—and the Prince, at a “return banquet” given by the Lord Mayor of York, expressed the manly confidence he had felt throughout in the prosperity of the undertaking. “I was pleased,” he said, “when I saw the plan of the Exhibition of 1851 undergo its ordeal of doubt, discussion, and even opposition; and I hope that I may now gather from the energy and earnestness with which its execution is pursued, that the nation is convinced that it accords with its interests and the position which England has taken in the world.”

That the gentlemen who undertook the labours of the Exhibition were men of great ability, of tried skill and experience, is most true—but it is also probably true that

had so many men of co-ordinate powers been left unguided, the collision of will would have led to a great waste of power, and perhaps have brought the undertaking to a dead-lock. Hence it was that the Prince had the opportunity of developing faculties which had been hitherto unsuspected—a great power of organization, an aptitude for all the forms of public business, and a tact in the management of men rarely surpassed. No doubt these useful qualities were largely aided by the high rank of the Prince, and the feeling that he was the *alter Ego* of the Queen herself; but these again were aided by qualities personal to himself—the consummate bearing of a gentleman, great sweetness of temper, patience and candour in listening, and a readiness to yield where concession was graceful. Hence the leaders of the departments, the committees and deputations—whoever, in short, had occasion to communicate with him on the affairs of the Great Exhibition—departed from their interviews with him delighted with their reception, instructed by the clearness of his views, and impressed by his remarkable ability. In this wise the multifarious arrangements and difficulties of the Great Exhibition were brought to a satisfactory solution; and on the 1st May, 1851, that wonderful glass house with its wondrous contents—a palace and furniture such as not Aladdin's Lamp could have conjured into apparition—was opened.

The Prince's labours neither ceased nor diminished with the accomplishment of his designs. All the world had its booths at the World's Fair, and all were eager for the world's applause. The Prince's conciliatory labours in ar-

ranging conflicting claims, in assisting the jurors in laying down the principles on which awards should be made in respect of articles hitherto unknown, unheeded, or despised, were incessant. Yet all went well; and when the magic house of glass and all its fabulous wealth vanished from our sight, "like the baseless fabric of a vision," all knew it had been a great success—many believed that a temporal *millenium* had arrived, and that, henceforward, all the nations were to be engaged in "buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest markets," and would never again quarrel except about price.

The material success of the Exhibition having been great, its monetary success was such that, after all obligations had been liberally discharged, a very large surplus remained in the hands of the Commissioners. The Prince and his coadjutors felt that this money was like the talents of the parable, to be put to use and not buried in the earth. The Prince had conceived a large design, in which Art should be cultivated for its own sake, and yet turned to purposes of manufacturing and commercial utility. He knew that the English, unrivalled in all the mechanical arts, and possessed of the best *matériel*, failed in rivalry with their neighbours upon many points from deficiency of artistic knowledge; and he strongly felt that one charm of daily life was wanting, from the defect of harmony of form and colour which characterised so many of the articles in common and domestic use among us. If "a thing of beauty is a joy for ever," it was a joy in which we were lamentably and needlessly deficient. He desired to educate and refine the English

taste in art, and to teach our manufacturers to apply it profitably in commerce. Much had been already done to his hands (and by his own agency) by the results of the Great Exhibition. English manufacturers had learnt with surprise why fabrics so inferior in material and workmanship were preferred before theirs; and they had witnessed with puzzled astonishment the art-taught work of other nations, so exquisite in design, in colour, and in all the attributes that charm the eye and satisfy the taste; and they freely admitted that they had much to learn and in new schools. The instruction they wanted the Prince proposed to provide for them by the formation of a School of Art and Industry in which the æsthetic instincts should be cultivated upon the most refined principles, and brought to bear upon manufactures and all the adornments of ordinary life. Little more than a sketch of the design has as yet been put into execution. The Museum of Art and Industry, with its exquisite collections in various branches of art at South Kensington is but the germ of the great idea. The elevating result of the display of the art-treasures at Knightsbridge, Brompton, and Manchester, are already perceptible in every household in the refinement of almost every article of domestic use or ornament. And herein the practical wisdom of the Prince's design has been clearly shown—beauty of form costs no more than ugliness of form—harmony of colour no more than discordance of colour; and thus by the application of improved taste the elegances of life have been noticeably multiplied, while the cost has not increased.

How well the idea of the International Exhibition was suited to the exigencies of the times has been shown by the immediate adoption of the design at the Paris *Exposition Industrielle*, which carried the advantages of such comparison of mutual capacity still further, by the similar exhibitions in Germany, Italy, even Turkey, in many of our colonies, and, lastly, in the Great International Exhibition of 1862, which owed much of its success and many of its distinctive features to the Prince's wide-reaching views. That the noble Prince did not live to witness the fruition of the seed he had sown broad-cast, was the one depressing feeling which cast a gloom over the late Exhibition.

There are yet two other of the Prince's addresses which require notice, because they rise from the intangible realms of taste and fancy to the ponderable regions of science.

In 1859 the British Association for the Advancement of Science elected the Prince President of their meeting at Aberdeen. The speech which His Royal Highness delivered at the opening meeting is as remarkable for its graceful humility, its sound sense, sterling knowledge, and profound thought, as any address delivered upon any similar occasion by any one of the admitted masters of science. It is probable that the large group of scientific and educated men who listened then obtained for the first time from the lips of a young Prince a perfectly clear idea of what their Association was intended to effect, and by what methods alone it could obtain those results. The speech is long and of first importance. The Prince on this occasion had to

deal in general terms with all sciences—a light task compared with dealing specially with one. This the Prince did with eminent success at the opening meeting of the International Statistical Congress held in London in July, 1860. (It was one part of the Prince's task on this occasion to show this dry philosophy in an amiable light, and this was accomplished with apparent ease by the assertion of accepted axioms of the science and grouping around them a variety of homely and apposite illustrations. The ease with which the duty was performed carries with it the conviction that the speaker was fully master of the subject he had in hand. The secret was, that his mind was eminently calm and methodical; he had a natural gift for synthesis and analysis, and thus his perceptions were singularly clear—great things thus became simplified to him, and small ones fertile; and this faculty won him the close attention of men whose actual acquisitions had made them the oracles of their several sciences. The reputation of the Prince Consort as a man of large conceptions and philosophic mind may be rested confidently on these two addresses.

To the volume of the Speeches and Addresses is prefixed an Introduction, which contains a beautiful portrait of the husband, father, and friend—of the man, as he was seen and known by those who witnessed his inner life. A few of the lineaments of his person and character may be sketched from this not impartial record.

The Prince had a noble presence. His carriage was erect; his figure betokened strength and

activity; and his demeanour was dignified. He had a staid, earnest, thoughtful look when he was in a grave mood; but when he smiled (and this is what no portrait can tell of a man) his whole countenance was irradiated with pleasure; and there was a pleasant sound and a heartiness about his laugh not soon to be forgotten by those who heard it. He was very handsome as a young man; but, as often happens with thoughtful men who go through a great deal, his face grew to be a finer face than the early portraits of him promised; and his countenance never assumed a nobler aspect, nor had more real beauty in it, than in the last year or two of his life. The chief attraction of the countenance was, however, its clear, open, pure-minded, and honest aspect—there were none of those fatal lines which indicate craft or insincerity, greed or sensuality. Marks there might be of care or study, but there was readable evidence that the soul within was at peace with itself, and was troubled, if trouble there was, only by solicitude and love for the welfare of others.

The intellect which animated so noble a tenement possessed qualities which are noteworthy in a man of the Prince's birth and position—originality and independence. His ideas and opinions were his own—and whether they coincided with or differed from those of other men, he arrived at his conclusions by careful examination, study, and reflection. To this ripeness of judgment his facility and candour were valuable aids; no man could bear the criticism of his ideas, and the opposition of argument, with more patience and openness to conviction. His opinion once formed on rea-

sonable grounds was maintained with a firmness not less decided because it was gentle—of which a remarkable example has already been given in his wise resolution to decline the command of the army, in opposition to the opinion of so great a man as the Duke of Wellington. In this firmness he was upheld by the same overruling sentiment which was the characteristic of the great Duke—the sense of duty—he felt that his duty was to the Queen, and all personal predilections were made to yield. That his temper was sweet the uniform current of his life, the devotion of his wife, the affection of his children, and the love of friends, are ample proofs. That with such endowments he should shrink from intolerance and prejudice, that he should have an instinctive contempt for low men and low motives, that he should sympathize with and promote worthy thoughts and deeds, is only to say that his life was consistent throughout.

His temperament was, in general, joyous and happy. It made his home and his household glad—to use the common expression, “he was the life and soul of the house”—he delighted in wit and humour; and in his narration of what was ludicrous, exactly struck “the limits of becoming mirth,” preserving always the manner of a high-born gentleman. Yet there was beneath this joyousness a vein, not exactly of melancholy, but certainly of pensiveness, which grew a little more sombre as the years went on. Yet this possibly was rather the outward expression of his peculiarly gentle, tender, and pathetic cast of mind—of a character in this aspect rather German than English. Though emi-

nently practical, and therefore well suited to the people he came to dwell amongst, he had in a high degree that gentleness, that softness, that romantic nature which belong to his race and nation, and which make them very pleasant to live with, and very tender in all their social and family relations.

"The Prince," says the Introduction, which has supplied the materials for this personal sketch, "was a deeply-religious man, yet was entirely free from the slightest tinge of bigotry or sectarianism. His strong faith in the great truths of religion co-existed with a breadth of tolerance for other men struggling in their various ways to attain those truths. His views of religion did not lead him to separate himself from other men; and in these high matters he rather sought to find unity in diversity, than to magnify small differences. Thus he endeavoured to associate himself with all earnest seekers after religious truths."

Again, the Introduction says, "If any man in England cared for the working classes, it was the Prince. He understood the great difficulty of the time as regards these classes; namely, the providing for them fitting habitations. He was a beneficent landlord; and his first care was to build good cottages for all the labouring men on his estates. He had entered into minute calculations as to the amount of illness that might be prevented amongst the poorer classes by a careful selection of the materials to be used in the building of their dwellings. In a word, he was tender, thoughtful, and anxious in his efforts for the welfare of the labouring man."

Having mentioned the Prince's

care for the labourers on his estates, it will be appropriate here to mention his practical management of his farms. The Prince was much attached to agriculture as a science, and was particularly skilful in his appreciation of improvements in management. No farms throughout the kingdom were more carefully kept or presented finer examples of economical industry. He was one of the first to appreciate the advantages of deep drainage, to employ steam-power in cultivation, and to apply the resources of chemistry to practical agriculture. The example thus set by the highest gentleman in the land, however different from the personal interference of "Farmer George," was productive of equally beneficial effects, for none could scoff when the Prince led the way.

If the Prince was thus a practical master of his own property, he showed in the management of his son's property an amount of zeal, industry, and success which is perhaps without example in the history of guardianship. In former reigns it had been the custom for the Sovereign to appropriate to himself the whole revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall during the minority of the Prince of Wales; it had further been the evil custom to grant leases at nominal rents on fines, the whole of which went into the pocket of the recipient for the time being, without any consideration for future possessors. Her Majesty, on the contrary, deemed that this *appanage* of the Prince of Wales was equitably his property, and that she was merely trustee for his benefit. On the birth of the Prince of Wales, a Council was appointed for the

management of the Duchy property, of which the Prince Consort was the President. The whole aspect of affairs was rapidly changed. As the leases fell in the farms were relet on terms of years at full rents, responsible and improving tenants were preferred, the lands were drained, enclosed, and planted, excellent farm-houses and homesteads were built, roads laid out, quarries opened, and the whole property showed the unmistakable signs of able administration. Moreover, the scattered lands were sold, new lands conveniently placed purchased, and plots of ground that had become valuable for building sites were sold for large prices. Moreover, sites were granted for schools and chapels, churches were repaired, and the spiritual and educational welfare of the tenantry cared for in a liberal spirit. The years of the Prince of Wales' minority allowed space for this expenditure to prove re-productive. Before the appointment of the Council the net revenue of the Duchy had sunk to 11,000*l*. When the Commissioners, on the Prince of Wales attaining his majority, presented their final report, the annual gross income approached 50,000*l*. In addition to this there were accumulations amounting to 540,000*l*., ready for transference to the Prince's privy purse. And this is what the Commissioners say of their President. "It is unnecessary to allude to the deep interest which His Royal Highness took in all that related to an improved administration of the Duchy possessions; but we should not do justice to our own feelings if we did not humbly ask leave to record on this occasion our sense of the irreparable loss which we sustained by

his death. To his just mind and clear judgment, his quick perception of what is right, his singular discretion, his remarkable aptitude for the conduct of affairs, we never looked in vain for guidance and advice on any occasion of difficulty. The soundness of his opinions in all our deliberations was rendered more apparent by the toleration with which he listened and was always ready to defer to those of others. He never lost sight of the improvement of the condition of the tenant and labourer, whilst anxiously seeking to restore the property of the Duchy to a state of prosperity; and to him we may truly say it is mainly due that the Prince of Wales will now enter into the possession of an estate greatly increased in value, free from nearly all disputes with neighbouring proprietors and others which at one time prevailed."

There remains one part of the Prince's character to be referred to; but that belongs too much to the privacy of domestic life for much to be known—his love of art. "It was," says the Introduction, "peculiar to himself. He saw through art into what, in its highest form, it expressed, the Beautiful. He cared not so much for a close representation of the things of daily life, as for that ideal world which art shadows forth, and interprets to mankind. Hence his love for many a picture which might not be a masterpiece of drawing or of colouring, but which had tenderness and reverence in it, and told of something that was remote from common life, and high and holy.

"Joined with this longing for an interpretation of the ideal, there was in the Prince a love of art for itself—a pleasure in the skilful execution of a design, whether

executed by himself or others. He was no mean artist, and his knowledge of art stretched forth into various directions. But this was not the remarkable point. There have been other Princes who have been artists. It was in his love of art—in his keen perception of what art could do, and of what was its highest province—that he excelled many men who were distinguished artists themselves, and had given their lives to the cultivation of art.

“Again, there was the Prince’s skill in organization, that almost amounted to an art, which he showed in all the work he touched, and in everything he advised upon.

“It may, therefore, justly be said that the Prince approached the highest realms of art in various ways, which are seldom combined in any one person; in his fondness for what is romantic and ideal, in his love of skill and handicraft, and in his uniform desire for masterly organization.”

Such, as far as circumstances have permitted them to be known, were the most distinguishing traits of the Prince’s character. It is evident, from the uniform success that attended all those undertakings in which he was able to take a personal direction, that the Consort of the Queen was no common man. His influence for good, alike in the affairs of State, over public morals, and over the sentiments and conduct of private life—his interest in the arts, in the sciences, and in those manufactures into

which art and science enter as vivifying forces, were ever alive, ever present, and ever most beneficially exerted. He was wise and temperate in his judgment of public events; he influenced the counsels of a great nation in its relations with foreign States by a love of order united with an equal love of freedom. His personal character commanded the respect of foreign Sovereigns, and the alliances of his family with the rulers of other kingdoms gave him opportunities of good counsel which we know to have been beneficially exercised. It must be remembered that the Prince was only 42 years of age when he died. The sagacity and prudence which had already obtained a wide recognition, were manifested at an age when many other men, even of the highest and brightest intellect, are far from showing maturity of judgment. Had the designs of Providence permitted that he should have attained to the ordinary term of life, it can scarcely be but that he would have become (as his uncle the wise King of the Belgians), the most accomplished statesman and the most guiding personage in Europe—a man to whose arbitrement fierce national quarrels might have been submitted, and by whose counsel calamitous wars might have been averted, and by whose wholesome influence the general welfare of mankind might have been largely extended and lastingly secured.

P O E T R Y.

DEATH OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.

ADDRESS OF THE NEW ZEALAND CHIEFS TO HER MAJESTY, ON THE DEATH OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.

*(Forwarded by Sir George Grey, the Governor of New Zealand, to the Secretary
of State for the Colonies, for presentation to Her Majesty.)*

"OH, Victoria our Mother!—We greet you! You, who are all that now remains to recall to our recollection Albert, the Prince Consort, who can never be gazed upon by the people.

"We, your Maori children, are now sighing in sorrow together with you, even with a sorrow like to yours. All we can now do is to weep together with you. Oh, our good Mother, who hast nourished us, your ignorant children of this island, even to this day!

"We have just heard the crash of the huge-headed forest tree which has untimely fallen, ere it had attained its fallen growth of greatness.

"Oh, good Lady, pray look with favour on our love. Although we may have been perverse children, we have ever loved you.

"This is our lament.

• "Great is the pain which preys on me for the loss of my beloved.

"Ah, you will now lie buried among the other departed Kings—

"They will leave you with the other departed heroes of the land—

"With the dead of the tribes of the multitudes of 'Ti Mani.

"Go fearless, then, O Pango, my beloved, in the path of death; for no evil slanders can follow you.

"Oh my very heart! Thou didst shelter me from the sorrows and ills of life.

"Oh my pet bird, whose sweet voice welcomed my glad guests!

"Oh my noble pet bird, caught in the forests of Rapaura!

"Let, then, the body of my beloved be covered with Royal purple robes!

"Let it be covered with all-rare robes!

"The great Rewa, my beloved, shall himself bind these round thee!

"And my ear-ring of precious jasper shall be hung in thy ear.

"For oh! my most precious jewel, thou art now lost to me.

"Yes, thou, the pillar that didst support my palace, hast been borne to the skies.

"Oh, my beloved! you used to stand in the very prow of the war canoe, inciting all others to noble deeds. Yes, in thy lifetime thou wast great.

"And now thou hast departed to the place where even all the mighty must at last go.

"Where, oh physicians, was the power of your remedies?

"What, oh priests, availed your prayers!

"For I have lost my love; no more can he revisit this world.

" MATREU TE WHIWHI.
RIWAI TE AHU.
WIREMU TAMIHANA TE NEKE.
PARAKAIA TE POUEPA.
HOROMONA TOREMI.
ARAPATA HAUTURU.
KARANAMA TE KAPUKAI.
PARAONE TE MANUKA.
MUKAKAI.
MOROATI KIHAROA.

" HAPE TE HOROHAU.
TAMIHANA TE RAUPARANA.
RAWIRI TE WANUI.
KINGI TE AHOAHO.
HANITA TE WHAREMAKATEA.
HUKIKI.
PARAONE TOANGINA.
HOHUA TAIPARI.
KEPA KERIKERI.
PITA TE PUKEROA."

TO THE PRINCESS ALICE.

(From "Punch," July 12, 1862.)

DEAR to us all by those calm earnest eyes,
And early thought upon that fair young brow;
Dearer for that where grief was heaviest, thou
Wert sunshine, till He passed where suns shall rise
And set no more: then, in affection wise
And strong, wert strength to Her who even but now
In the soft accents of thy bridal vow,
Heard music of her own heart's memories.

Too full of love to own a thought of pride
Is now thy gentle bosom; so 'tis best:
Yet noble is thy choice, O English bride!
And England hails the Bridegroom and the guest
A friend—a friend well loved by Him who died;
He blessed your troth—your wedlock shall be blessed.

THE PRIMATE OF ALL IRELAND.

(From "The Spectator," June 26, 1862.)

To his rest among the saints of old
That our stately Primate must be laid
In an ever hallow'd mould ;
'That the good Archbishop sleepeth well,
Tongue and pen unto the people tell.
Drape the great cathedral where he pray'd,
Let the bell be toll'd !

Not for marvellous speech or musings grand,
Not for martyr's pains ! Those noble eyes
Opened on a golden land.
With him beauty, honour, wealth, and power,
Grew like hue and fragrance round the flower,
Stormless all in sunshine did he rise,
And in sunshine stand.

Taylor round the altar twining roses
Colour'd by the summer of his touch ;
Ken, his music who discloses
Half by angels, half by thrushes taught ;
Butler's regal modesty of thought,
Ireland's princely Primate had not such—
Weep where he reposes.

Aye, whilst now the white sail of his soul
Watch we glimmering round death's misty cape,
Grandly let the organ roll !
From our clouded hearts let rain-drops fall
To the soft breath of the ritual ;
Solemnly the great cathedral drape—
Let the church bells toll !

Grand is eloquence, and lore is deep—
But for kingly quiet, that to strife
Sometimes seem'd a saintly sleep,
For the love that was so simply wise,
For the lordly presence, and calm eyes,
For the eloquence of that blameless life
Let the people weep !

Not by fourteen thousand bits of gold
Measured, but by books at Resurrection
Of the perfect just unroll'd—
Christ ! it must have been a weary weight,
Fifty years of honour and of state—
Well, he need not fear the recollection,
Let the bell be toll'd !

Ah, the great bell tolleth ; never blow
 Twice the self-same flowers, but other ones.
 Flows not twice the self-same river.
 All that majesty of prayers and alms,
 All that sweetness as of chanted psalms,
 Round the brow half princely, half St. John's,
 It is gone for ever.

Ah, the great bell tolls ! but through the cloud
 If we see aright, and through the mist,
 Larger-eyed, and broader-brow'd,
 With his stainless lawn divinely whiter,
 With a crown, and not a heavy mitre,
 In the grand cathedral fane of Christ,
 Is the Archbishop bow'd.

Leave him with the Bishop of our souls.
 Leave the princely old man with the bless'd.
 Need is none of Fame's false scrolls.
 Gleams are on his brow from God's own climate.
 Draw the curtain round our grand old Primate.
 Let the Angels sing him to his rest.

Ah, the great bell tolls !

W. A.

EARL CANNING.

(DIED TUESDAY, JUNE 17TH, 1862.)

(*From "Punch," June 28, 1862.*)

ONE more strong swimmer gone down in the deep,
 But not in mist of storm and breakers' roar :
 He had fought through the surf and gained the shore,—
 His native England's windy whitewalled steep,

Which he had toiled, and borne so much, to reach.
 Ah, little did we think, who cheered him in,
 How busy Death was mining all within !
 The while we gave him welcome from the beach.

He waved acclaim and greetings of the crowd,
 And only prayed he might be left at peace,
 In pomp's eclipse and toil's well-earned surcease—
 Toil that had stemmed disease, and grief o'ercrowed.

We who had seen him striving with the storm,
 In that dread time when England's Empire reeled,
 Till her foes shouted: "Lo, her doom is sealed!"
 And, as foul things round a sick lion swarm,

Base creatures on sore-stricken England pressed,
 We who then watched him, patient, calm, and strong,
 Not paying hate with hate, and wrong with wrong,
 But fear and fury both serene to breast,

We deemed him steeled of body as of soul,
 And when Death took his partner from his side,
 And left him lone, his weary lot to abide,
 We said the same high heart could grief control,

That had controlled despair, and doubt, and fear;
 And when we knew that his return was nigh,
 We planned him labours new and honours high,
 Blind that we were, nor dreamed the end was near.

Of all the gifts that England could bestow
 He has received but one—an honoured grave;
 Where knightly banners in the Abbey wave
 O'er dust of English worthies, heaped below,

Another worthy sleeps; the black plumes waved
 Above him, cold and confined, through the street
 Where oft, we hoped, he would in council meet
 For India's weal, the land that he had saved.

Nor for such council, nor speech of his peers,
 Comes he to Westminster, but for his grave,
 Where write, "He died for duty—modest, brave,
 Mild, when the good felt wrath, calm, when the brave had fears."

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

CANTATA by the POET LAUREATE. Sung by Music composed by
 Professor Sterndale Bennett at the Opening of the International
 Exhibition, May 1, 1862.

UPLIFT a thousand voices full and sweet,
 In this wide hall with earth's invention stored,
 And praise the invisible universal Lord,
 Who lets once more in peace the nations meet,
 Where Science, Art, and Labour have outpour'd
 Their myriad horns of plenty at our feet.

O, silent father of our Kings to be,
Mourn'd in this golden hour of jubilee,
For this, for all, we weep our thanks to thee !

The world-compelling plan was thine,
And lo ! the long laborious miles
Of Palace ; lo ! the giant aisles,
Rich in model and design ;
Harvest-tool and husbandry,
Loom and wheel and engin'ry,
Secrets of the sullen mine,
Steel and gold, and corn and wine,
Fabric rough, or Fairy fine,
Sunny tokens of the Line,
Polar marvels, and a feast
Of wonder, out of West and East,
And shapes and hues of Art divine !
All of beauty, all of use,
That one fair planet can produce,
Brought from under every star,
Blown from over every main,
And mixt, as life is mixt with pain,
The works of peace with works of war.

O ye, the wise who think, the wise who reign,
From growing commerce loose her latest chain,
And let the fair white-winged peacemaker fly
To happy havens under all the sky,
And mix the seasons and the golden hours,
Till each man find his own in all men's good,
And all men work in noble brotherhood,
Breaking their mailed fleets and armed towers
And ruling by obeying Nature's powers,
And gathering all the fruits of peace and crown'd with
all her flowers.

A. TENNYSON.

THE TWO QUEENS IN THE EXHIBITION.

(*On the Night of May 1st, 1862.*)

(*From "Punch," May 10th, 1862.*)

MIDNIGHT in the monster Building,
The day's labour done,
Silence, where two thousand voices
Pealed but now like one ;
For the crowd of twice three thousand,
Here I pace alone,
From the orchestra deserted
To the empty throne.

Through the vasty void of silence
Did I hear a sound ?
Was it my own echoing foot-fall ?
Fireman on his round ?
Or Policeman slow patrolling
Transept, nave, and aisle ?
Was that gleam his bull's-eye streaming,
Or his moon-lit tile ?

Ne'er fell tread of mine so stately,
Walks no fireman so ;
Not thus sounds policeman's blucher,
Heavy-heeled and slow.
Never flashed from blinding bull's-eye
Radiance like *that* :
Never moon with such an aureole
Crowned policeman's hat.

Lo, two shapes from out the darkness
Of the nave have grown !
Hand in hand they near the daïs,
Near the empty throne.
By the beamy crown that circles
Either radiant brow,
By their royal orbs and sceptres,
These be Queens I trow.

Strong the one of thew and sinew,
Giant-like of limb ;
Coal-black is the robe upon her,
Fire her crown doth rim ;
And her sceptre is a hammer
Like Great Thor's of old :
And her feet, they clank like iron,
'Neath her garment's fold.

Fair the other, with a beauty
Passing human far ;
Star-bedropped her azure raiment,
And her crown a star.
Perfect shape with perfect feature
Blent in form and face,
When she opes her lips, 'tis music,
When she moves, 'tis grace.

Straight to me, through their unlikeness,
These two Queens were known,
And I marked how each on other,
Pressed the vacant throne.
Strong Queen Handicraft to honour
Fair Queen Art was fain :
Fair Queen Art, with sweet resistance,
Waived the throne again.

"Yours," quoth Art, "is this profusion
Of the fruits of toil,
Loom and forge-work, clay and crystal,
Growth of seed and soil.
Yours the spinning of men-spiders,
Honey of men's hives ;
What creates or costs men comfort,
Makes or mars their lives."

"Nay," quoth Handicraft, "the roughing
Of the mass is mine ;
But 'tis ~~thy~~ hand gives the beauty,
Moulding by design.
Thine the forms of clay and crystal,
Iron, brass and gold,
Textile pattern, woven colour,—
Gorgeous to behold !"

"Spak'st thou sooth," fair Art protested,
"Thou prevail'st no more ;
Mine the hand which shapes the coinage,
Thine which digs the ore.
I am but a humble handmaid,
Chain'd to thy behest,
Thou, that in this age of iron
Dost as likes thee best."

"Nay, but," Handicraft retorted,
"On the upper floor
Moved I not through long-drawn galleries,
Graced with all thy store ?
Where on canvas or in marble
Thou thy might hast shown—
Man and beast, sea, earth and cloudland,
Claiming for thine own ?"

So was urged these Queens' contention,
Each, in answer fit,
Giving reasons why the other
On the throne should sit.
Till at last quoth Art,—divided
Between smile and sigh,—
"Needs there proof, that to this throning
Ne'er a claim have I ?"

"Look around ; though all these treasures
Of thy wide domain
Bore my seal, that here I'm alien,
It would still be plain.
In the Building that contains them
Place nor part I owe,
From the domes that rise above us,
To the sheds below."

" Can I take this throne, surrounded
 By so many a sign,
 Whoso owns this realm's allegiance,
 'Tis no realm of mine ?
 These glazed-sashes, factory-patterned,
 Courts of shops run wild,
 And where space had lent a beauty,
 Hideous trophies piled ?

" To my galleries I'll betake me,
 There apart I'll reign :
 Strive who will, no force shall make me
 Own *this* my domain.
 Lost the chance that here had throned us,
 Join Queens, side by side ;
 Toil with Taste, and Use with Beauty
 Empire to divide."

THE LION OF THE LATIN QUARTER.

[This Song was found strewn over the Streets of Paris in March of this Year, was in private circulation, and sung at secret meetings of the discontented. It is said to have caused much uneasiness to the French Government.]

No, brothers, we are not dead,
 We have risen and burst the doors,
 O Cæsar, look out—thy head
 Is threatened,—the lion roars.
 You smile, for he seems asleep—
 Beware, lest as morning break,
 He up-leap.
 He slumbers one eye awake,
 The Lion of the Latin Quarter.

Never yet the workman advanced
 But the student led him to die ;
 His badge is the plume that danced
 In the great days of July.
 Arcole and Sarcy's noble race,
 Whose arm was steady, and slew
 Kings face to face,
 He will bound and follow you,
 The Lion of the Latin Quarter.

We grope, O mother, to find the foe
 In the night, dark and deep,
 Which closed thee in, fourteen years ago—
 Pardon us, did we sleep?
 But see, as the stars grow pale
 He watches till thy sun glow,
 He snuffs the gale,
 He will spring upon the foe,
 The Lion of the Latin Quarter.

Drunkards of feast and ball,
 Bespattered with palace mire,
 The lights of your carnival
 Are yellow and blear in the new day's fire.
 The eagle is sad of mood,
 The soaring eagle will fall
 And his brood,—
 He will eat them, a mouthful in all,
 The Lion of the Latin Quarter.

If ever the foul crew come
 A new battle to engage,
 'Mid theatre, hall, and home,—
 About, young quack, to preach from his stage,
 Nisard to drivel and give
 Cynical small moralities
 How to live,—
 They shall see if it's safe to despise
 The Lion of the Latin Quarter.

The day for cheating is past.
 In the name of the people, we,
 This third time and last,
 That the *Moniteur* lie not, decree;
 The people, your sham confessed,
 Shall go up on the Aventine,
 They, the oppressed,
 And let loose upon your line
 The Lion of the Latin Quarter.

Poor Lion! five kings whom fate
 Flung to him, long years between,
 Mere tit-bits for a deathless hate,
 Are digested, and he grows lean.
 Let him who is next to pay
 The last dinner's last score
 Pass away:
 He is growling for the Emperor,
 The Lion of the Latin Quarter.

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